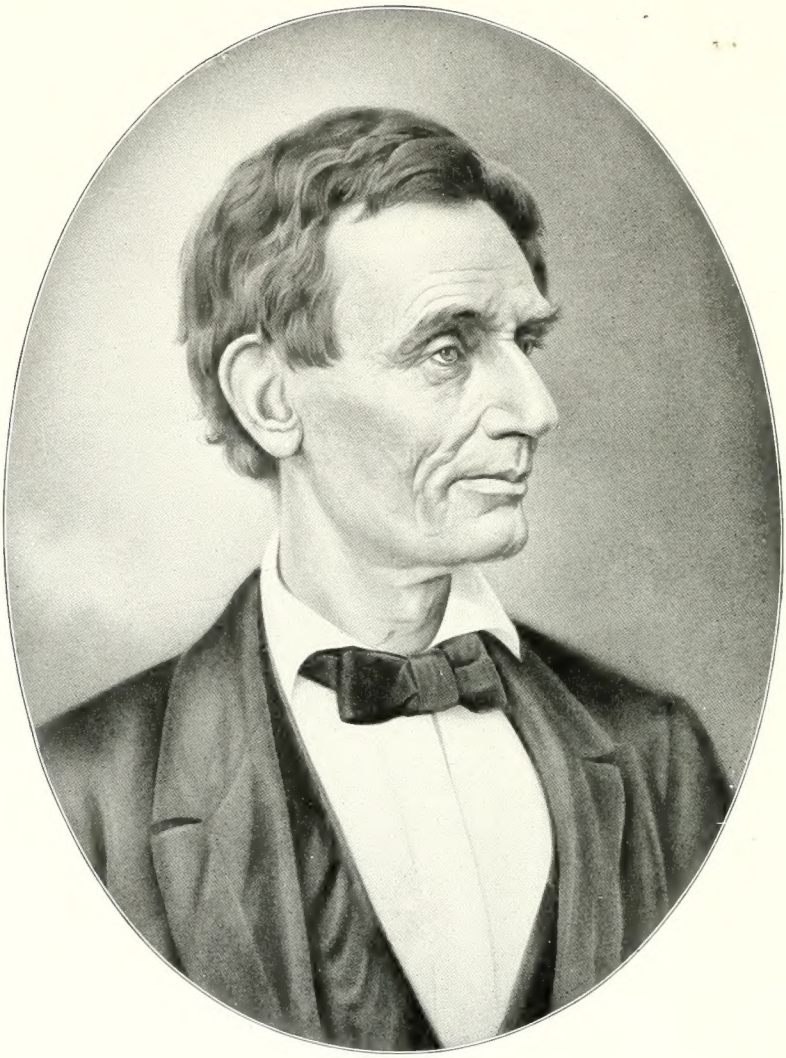
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IVF
(Rock Island County)



A. Lincoln

HISTORICAL

ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF

ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D. PAUL SELBY, A. M.



AND HISTORY OF

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

(HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL)

BY

SPECIAL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

VOLUME I.

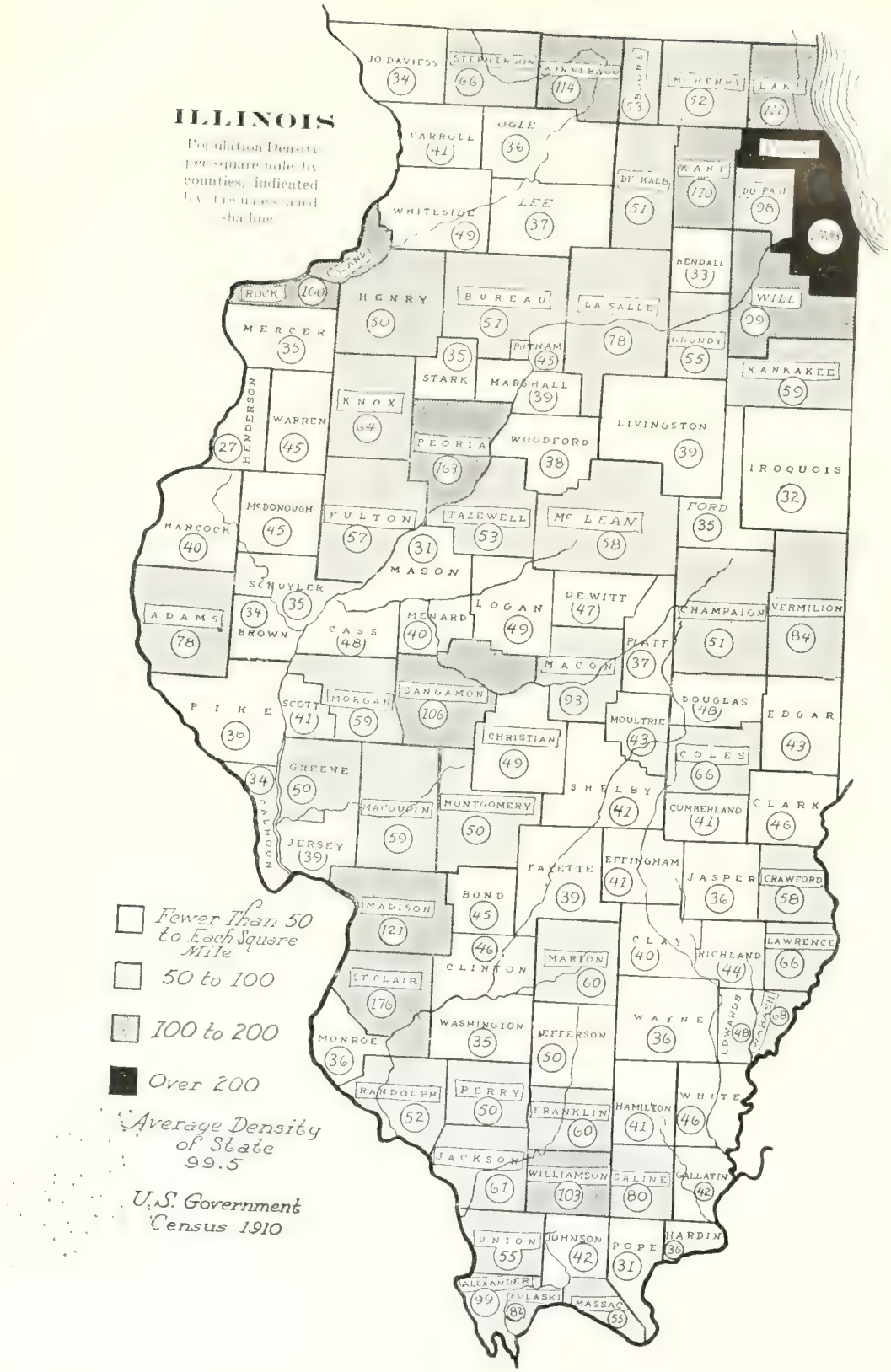
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ILLINOIS
Population Density per square mile by counties, indicated by figures and shading
Fewer Than 50 to Each Square Mile
50 to 100
100 to 200
Over 200
Average Density of State 99.5
U.S. Government Census 1910
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WINNEBAGO 114
BOONE 53
MCHENRY 52
LAKE 112
CARROLL 41
OGLE 36
DE KALB 51
KANE 170
DU PAGE 98
WHITESIDE 49
LEE 37
KENDALL 33
WILL 99
ROCK ISLAND 160
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BUREAU 57
LA SALLE 78
GRUNDY 55
KANKAKEE 59
MERCER 35
PUTNAM 45
STARK 35
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Newton Bateman

PREFACE.

Why publish this book? There should be many and strong reasons to warrant such an undertaking. Are there such reasons? What considerations are weighty enough to have induced the publishers to make this venture? and what special claims has Illinois to such a distinction? These are reasonable and inevitable inquiries, and it is fitting they should receive attention.

In the first place, good State Histories are of great importance and value, and there is abundant and cheering evidence of an increasing popular interest in them. This is true of all such works, whatever States may be their subjects; and it is conspicuously true of Illinois, for the following, among many other reasons: Because of its great prominence in the early history of the West as the seat of the first settlements of Europeans northwest of the Ohio River—the unique character of its early civilization, due to or resulting from its early French population brought in contact with the aborigines—its political, military, and educational prominence—its steadfast loyalty and patriotism—the marvelous development of its vast resources—the number of distinguished statesmen, generals, and jurists whom it has furnished to the Government, and its grand record in the exciting and perilous conflicts on the Slavery question.

This is the magnificent Commonwealth, the setting forth of whose history, in all of its essential departments and features, seemed to warrant the bringing out of another volume devoted to that end. Its material has been gathered from every available source, and most carefully examined and sifted before acceptance. Especial care has been taken in collecting material of a biographical character; facts and incidents in the personal history of men identified with the life of the State in its Territorial and later periods. This material has been gathered from a great variety of sources widely scattered, and much of it quite inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. The encyclopedic form of the work favors conciseness and compactness, and was adopted with a view to condensing the largest amount of information within the smallest practicable space.

And so the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois was conceived and planned in the belief that it was *needed;* that no other book filled the place it was designed to occupy, or furnished the amount, variety and scope of information touching the infancy and later life of Illinois, that would be found in its pages. In that belief, and in furtherance of those ends, the book has been constructed and its topics selected and written. Simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness and accuracy have been the dominant aims and rules of its editors and writers. The supreme mission of the book is to record, fairly and truthfully, historical facts; facts of the earlier and later history of the State, and drawn from the almost innumerable sources connected with that history; facts of interest to the great body of our people, as well as to scholars, officials, and other special classes; a book convenient for reference in the school, the office, and the home. Hence, no attempt at fine writing, no labored, irrelevant and

long-drawn accounts of matters, persons or things, which really need but a few plain words for their adequate elucidation, will be found in its pages. On the other hand, perspicuity and fitting development are never intentionally sacrificed to mere conciseness and brevity. Whenever a subject, from its nature, demands a more elaborate treatment—and there are many of this character—it is handled accordingly.

As a rule, the method pursued is the separate and topical, rather than the chronological, as being more satisfactory and convenient for reference. That is, each topic is considered separately and exhaustively, instead of being blended, chronologically, with others. To pass from subject to subject, in the mere arbitrary order of time, is to sacrifice simplicity and order to complexity and confusion.

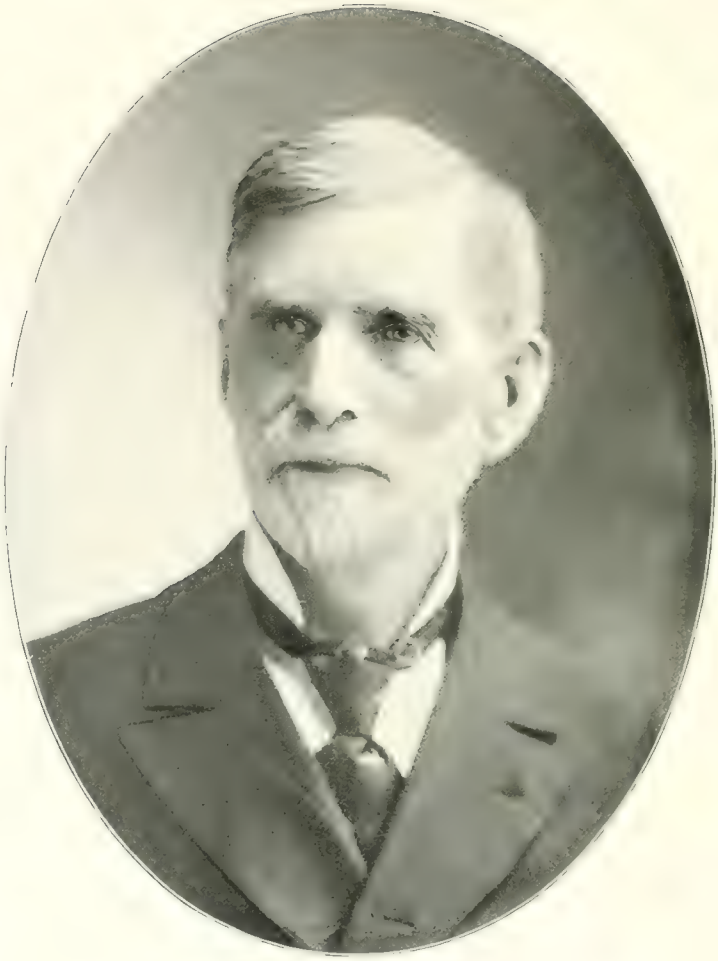
Absolute freedom from error or defect in all cases, in handling so many thousands of items, is not claimed, and could not reasonably be expected of any finite intelligence; since, in complicated cases, some element may possibly elude its sharpest scrutiny. But every statement of fact, made herein without qualification, is believed to be strictly correct, and the statistics of the volume, as a whole, are submitted to its readers with entire confidence.

Considerable space is also devoted to biographical sketches of persons deemed worthy of mention, for their close relations to the State in some of its varied interests, political, governmental, financial, social, religious, educational, industrial, commercial, economical, military, judicial or otherwise; or for their supposed personal deservings in other respects. It is believed that the extensive recognition of such individuals, by the publishers, will not be disapproved or regretted by the public; that personal biography has an honored, useful and legitimate place in such a history of Illinois as this volume aims to be, and that the omission of such a department would seriously detract from the completeness and value of the book. Perhaps no more delicate and difficult task has confronted the editors and publishers than the selection of names for this part of the work.

While it is believed that no unworthy name has a place in the list, it is freely admitted that there may be many others, equally or possibly even more worthy, whose names do not appear, partly for lack of definite and adequate information, and partly because it was not deemed best to materially increase the space devoted to this class of topics.

And so, with cordial thanks to the publishers for the risks they have so cheerfully assumed in this enterprise, for their business energy, integrity, and determination, and their uniform kindness and courtesy; to the many who have so generously and helpfully promoted the success of the work, by their contributions of valuable information, interesting reminiscences, and rare incidents; to Mr. Paul Selby, the very able associate editor, to whom especial honor and credit are due for his most efficient, intelligent and scholarly services; to Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, Walter B. Wines, and to all others who have, by word or act, encouraged us in this enterprise—with grateful recognition of all these friends and helpers, the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, with its thousands of topics and many thousands of details, items and incidents, is now respectfully submitted to the good people of the State, for whom it has been prepared, in the earnest hope and confident belief that it will be found instructive, convenient and useful for the purposes for which it was designed.

Newton Bateman,
Editor-in-Chief.



Paul Selby

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

Since the bulk of the matter contained in this volume was practically completed and ready for the press, Dr. Newton Bateman, who occupied the relation to it of editor-in-chief, has passed beyond the sphere of mortal existence. In placing the work before the public, it therefore devolves upon the undersigned to make this last prefatory statement.

As explained by Dr. Bateman in his preface, the object had in view in the preparation of a "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" has been to present, in compact and concise form, the leading facts of Territorial and State history, from the arrival of the earliest French explorers in Illinois to the present time. This has included an outline history of the State, under the title, "Illinois," supplemented by special articles relating to various crises and eras in State history; changes in form of government and administration; the history of Constitutional Conventions and Legislative Assemblies; the various wars in which Illinoisans have taken part, with a summary of the principal events in the history of individual military organizations engaged in the Civil War of 1861-65, and the War of 1898 with Spain; lists of State officers, United States Senators and Members of Congress, with the terms of each; the organization and development of political divisions; the establishment of charitable and educational institutions; the growth of public improvements and other enterprises which have marked the progress of the State; natural features and resources; the history of early newspapers, and the growth of religious denominations, together with general statistical information and unusual or extraordinary occurrences of a local or general State character—all arranged under topical heads, and convenient for ready reference by all seeking information on these subjects, whether in the family, in the office of the professional or business man, in the teacher's study and the school-room, or in the public library.

While individual or collected biographies of the public men of Illinois have not been wholly lacking or few in number—and those already in existence have a present and constantly increasing value—they have been limited, for the most part, to special localities and particular periods or classes. Rich as the annals of Illinois are in the records and character of its distinguished citizens who, by their services in the public councils, upon the judicial bench and in the executive chair, in the forum and in the field, have reflected honor upon the State and the Nation, there has been hitherto no comprehensive attempt to gather together, in one volume, sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the creation and upbuilding of the State. The collection of material of this sort has been a task requiring patient and laborious research; and, while all may not have been achieved in this direction that was desirable, owing to the insufficiency or total absence of data relating to the lives of many men most prominent in public affairs during the period to which they belonged, it is still believed that what has been accomplished will be found of permanent value and be appreciated by those most deeply interested in this phase of State history.

The large number of topics treated has made brevity and conciseness an indispensable feature of the work; consequently there has been no attempt to indulge in graces of style or

elaboration of narrative. The object has been to present, in simple language and concise form, facts of history of interest or value to those who may choose to consult its pages. Absolute inerrancy is not claimed for every detail of the work, but no pains has been spared, and every available authority consulted, to arrive at complete accuracy of statement.

In view of the important bearing which railroad enterprises have had upon the extraordinary development of the State within the past fifty years, considerable space has been given to this department, especially with reference to the older lines of railroad whose history has been intimately interwoven with that of the State, and its progress in wealth and population.

In addition to the acknowledgments made by Dr. Bateman, it is but proper that I should express my personal obligations to the late Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Prof. J. H. Freeman; to ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Springfield; to the late Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of "The Chicago Tribune"; to the Hon. James B. Bradwell, of "The Chicago Legal News"; to Gen. Green B. Raum, Dr. Samuel Willard, and Dr. Garrett Newkirk, of Chicago (the latter as author of the principal portions of the article on the "Underground Railroad"); to the Librarians of the State Historical Library, the Chicago Historical Library, and the Chicago Public Library, for special and valuable aid rendered, as well as to a large circle of correspondents in different parts of the State who have courteously responded to requests for information on special topics, and have thereby materially aided in securing whatever success may have been attained in the work.

In conclusion, I cannot omit to pay this final tribute to the memory of my friend and associate, Dr. Bateman, whose death, at his home in Galesburg, elsewhere recorded, was deplored, not only by his associates in the Faculty of Knox College, his former pupils and immediate neighbors, but by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State.

Although his labors as editor of this volume had been substantially finished at the time of his death (and they included the reading and revision of every line of copy at that time prepared, comprising the larger proportion of the volume as it now goes into the hands of the public), the enthusiasm, zeal and kindly appreciation of the labor of others which he brought to the discharge of his duties, have been sadly missed in the last stages of preparation of the work for the press. In the estimation of many who have held his scholarship and his splendid endowments of mind and character in the highest admiration, his connection with the work will be its strongest commendation and the surest evidence of its merit.

With myself, the most substantial satisfaction I have in dismissing the volume from my hands and submitting it to the judgment of the public, exists in the fact that, in its preparation, I have been associated with such a co-laborer—one whose abilities commanded universal respect, and whose genial, scholarly character and noble qualities of mind and heart won the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and whom it had been my privilege to count as a friend from an early period in his long and useful career.

Paul Selby,
Associate Editor.

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FOREWORD

One of the conspicuous evidences of modern progress is manifested in the increased interest in local and personal history. In a general sense, real history is the record of past events, while biography is the history of individual life The close relationship of these two branches of history is recognized by the brilliant essayist and historian, Carlyle, in the statement that "History is the essence of innumerable biographies," and that, "in a certain sense, all men are historians," in the fact that they furnish the material facts which constitutes true history.

In the formative period of each new community the attention of its members is largely absorbed by the present—the necessity of securing means for personal and family support—the study of natural resources and planning for future development. But as time advances and conditions change, there comes a change in the popular mind and an increased interest in the past. That such has been the condition within the last century in Rock Island county, as well as in the Middle West generally, is apparent to the general observer.

These evidences of change and development are taken note of in the portions devoted to the local history of Rock Island county In the preparation of the thirty-five chapters composing this portion of the work, it has been the object to present, in compact form and under appropriate topical headings, the main facts of county history from the earlier settlements and political organization to the present time. In public affairs the county has occupied a prominent place in connection with general state history. Various topics and localities have been treated with reasonable fulness under their appropriate chapter headings by contributors especially selected for that purpose. Of the large number of contributors to these and other departments, it is not necessary here to make special mention, as their names are attached to their respective contributions in the body

of the work. For the value of the aid thus rendered thanks are hereby cordially expressed.

With the feeling that the work, as a whole, has been prepared with special care and with full appreciation of the interest already manifested and patronage pledged by the citizens of Rock Island county in its success, it is submitted to its many patrons and the general public in the hope that it will prove of permanent and personal value to a large class of readers, not only in Rock Island county, but throughout the state at large.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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ABBOTT, Lieut.-Gov. Edward, a British officer who was commandant at Post Vincennes (called by the British Fort Sackville) at the time Col. George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia in 1778. Abbott's jurisdiction extended at least nominally, over a part of the "Illinois Country." Ten days after the occupation of Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark, having learned that Abbott had gone to the British headquarters at Detroit, leaving the Post without any guard except that furnished by the inhabitants of the village, took advantage of his absence to send Pierre Gibault, the Catholic Vicar General of Illinois, to win over the people to the American cause, which he did so successfully that they at once took the oath of allegiance and the American flag was run up over the fort. Although Fort Sackville afterwards fell into the hands of the British for a time, the manner of its occupation was as much of a surprise to the British as that of Kaskaskia itself and contributed to the completeness of Clark's triumph. See *Clark, Col George Rogers* also *Gibault, Pierre*. Governor Abbott seems to have been of a more humane character than the mass of British officers of his day, as he wrote a letter to General Carleton about this time protesting strongly against the employment of Indians in carrying on warfare against the colonists on the frontier, on the ground of humanity, claiming that it was a detriment to the British cause, although he was overruled by his superior officer Colonel Hamilton in the steps soon after taken to recapture Vincennes.

ABINGDON, second city in size in Knox County, at the junction of the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles south of Galesburg, with which it is connected by electric car line. It has city waterworks, electric light plant, wagon works, brick and tile works, sash, blind and swing factories, two banks, three weekly papers, public library, fine high school building and two ward schools. Hedding College, a flourishing institution, under auspices of the M. E. Church, is located here. Population (1900) 2,022; (1910) 2,464.

ACCAULT, Michael (Ak-ko', French explorer and companion of La Salle, who came to the "Illinois Country" in 1780, and accompanied Hennepin when the latter descended the Illinois River to its mouth and then ascended the Mississippi to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul, where they were captured by Sioux. They were rescued by Greysolon Dulhut (for whom the city of Duluth was named), and having discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, returned to Green Bay. See *Hennepin*.

ACKERMAN, William K., Railway President and financier, was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1832, of Knickerbocker and Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham D. Ackerman, having served as Captain of a company of the famous "Jersey Blues," participating with "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary War, while his father served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. After receiving a high school education in New York Mr. Ackerman engaged in mercantile business but in 1852 became a clerk in the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Coming to Chicago in the service of the Company in 1860, he successively filled the positions of Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer, until July, 1876, when he was elected Vice President and a year later promoted to the Presidency, voluntarily retiring from this position in August, 1883, though serving some time longer in the capacity of Vice President. During the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1892-93) Mr. Ackerman served as Auditor of the Exposition, and was City Comptroller of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Hopkins

(1893-95). He was an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and rendered valuable service to railroad history by the issue of two brochures on the "Early History of Illinois Railroads," and a "Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad." Died Feb. 7, 1905.

ADAMS, John, LL.D., educator and philanthropist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1795; taught for several years in his native place, in Plainfield, N. J., and at Colchester, Conn. In 1810 he became Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., remaining there twenty-three years. In addition to his educational duties he participated in the organization of several great charitable associations which attained national importance. On retiring from Phillips Academy in 1833, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where, four years afterward, he became the third Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, remaining six years. He then became Agent of the American Sunday School Union, in the course of the next few years founding several hundred Sunday Schools in different parts of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1854. Died in Jacksonville, April 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch was father of Dr. William Adams, for forty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York and for seven years (1873-80) President of Union Theological Seminary.

ADAMS, John McGregor, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 11, 1834, the son of Rev. John R. Adams, who served as Chaplain of the Fifth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. Adams was educated at Gorham, Me., and Andover, Mass., after which, going to New York City, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house at $150 a year. He next entered the office of Clark & Jessup, hardware manufacturers, and in 1858 came to Chicago to represent the house of Morris K. Jessup & Co. He thus became associated with the late John Crerar, the firm of Jessup & Co. being finally merged into that of Crerar, Adams & Co., which, with the Adams & Westlake Co., have done a large business in the manufacture of railway supplies. After the death of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Adams became principal manager of the concern's vast manufacturing business. Died Sept. 18, 1904.

ADAMS, (Dr.) Samuel, physician and educator, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 19, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in both the departments of literature and of medicine. Then, having practiced as a physician several years, in 1838 he assumed the chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. From 1843 to 1845 he was also Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the same institution, and, during his connection with the College, gave instruction at different times in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, including the French and German languages. Of uncompromising firmness and invincible courage in his adherence to principle, he was a man of singular modesty, refinement and amiability in private life, winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially the students who came under his instruction. A profound and thorough scholar, he possessed a refined and exalted literary taste, which was illustrated in occasional contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. Among productions of his pen on philosophic topics may be enumerated articles on "The Natural History of Man in his Scriptural Relations;" contributions to the "Biblical Repository" (1844); "Auguste Comte and Positivism" ("New Englander," 1873), and "Herbert Spencer's Proposed Reconciliation between Religion and Science" ("New Englander," 1875). His connection with Illinois College continued until his death, April, 1877—a period of more than thirty-eight years. A monument to his memory has been erected through the grateful donations of his former pupils.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and ex-Congressman, born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840; was educated at Harvard College, and at Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating at the former in 1860. Early in life he settled in Chicago, where, after some time spent as a teacher in the Chicago High School, he engaged in the practice of his profession. His first post of public responsibility was that of State Senator, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1882 he was chosen, as a Republican, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1884, '86 and '88. In 1890 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Walter C. Newberry. He is one of the Trustees of the Newberry Library.

ADAMS, James, pioneer lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1803; taken to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1809, and, in 1821, removed to Springfield, Ill., being the first lawyer to locate in the future State capital. He enjoyed an extensive practice for the time; in 1823 was elected a Justice of the Peace, took part in the Winne-

bage and Black Hawk wars, was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office, August 11, 1843.

ADAMS COUNTY, an extreme westerly county of the State, situated about midway between its northern and southern extremities, and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the name of Quincy being given to the county seat. The United States Census of 1890 places its area at 830 sq. m. and its population at 61,888. The soil of the county is fertile and well watered, the surface diversified and hilly, especially along the Mississippi bluffs and its climate equable. The wealth of the county is largely derived from agriculture, although a large amount of manufacturing is carried on in Quincy. Pop. 1900, 67,958; (1910), 64,488.

ADDAMS, John Huy, legislator, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., July 12, 1822; educated at Trappe and Upper Dublin, Pa., and learned the trade of a miller in his youth, which he followed in later life. In 1844, Mr. Addams came to Illinois, settling at Cedarville, Stephenson County, purchased a tract of land and built a saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate from Stephenson County, serving continuously in that body by successive re-elections until 1870—first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. In 1865 he established the Second National Bank of Freeport, of which he continued to be the president until his death, August 17, 1881. Miss **Jane** Addams, philanthropist, the founder of the "Hull House," Chicago, is a daughter of Mr. Addams.

ADDISON, village, Du Page County, seat of Evangelical Lutheran College, Normal School and Orphan Asylum. Has State Bank, stores and public school. Pop. 1900, 701; 1910, 879.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL. The office of Adjutant General for the State of Illinois was first created by Act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1865. Previous to the War of the Rebellion the position was rather honorary than otherwise, its duties, except during the Black Hawk War, and its emoluments being alike unimportant. The incumbent was simply the Chief of the Governor's Staff. In 1861, the post became one of no small importance. Those who held the office during the Territorial period were: Elias Rector, Robert Morrison, Benjamin Stephenson and Wm. Alexander. After the admission of Illinois as a State up to the beginning of the Civil War, the duties (which were almost wholly nominal) were discharged by Wm. Alexander, 1819-21; Elijah C. Berry, 1821-28; James W. Berry, 1828-39; Moses K. Anderson, 1839-57; Thomas S. Mather, 1858-61. Colonel Mather having resigned to enter the service, Judge A. C. Fuller filled the office until January 1, 1865. The first appointee, under the act of 1865, was Isaac N. Haynie, who held office until his death in 1869. The Legislature of 1869, taking into consideration that all the Illinois volunteers had been mustered out, and that the duties of the Adjutant-General had been materially lessened, reduced the proportions of the department and curtailed the appropriations for its support. Since the adoption of the military code of 1877 the Adjutant-General's office has occupied a more important and conspicuous position among the departments of the State government. The following is a list of those who have held office since General Haynie, with the date and duration of their respective terms of office: Hubert Dilger, 1869-73; Edwin L. Higgins, 1873-75; Orlando Hilliard, 1875-81; Isaac H. Elliot, 1881-84; Joseph W. Vance, 1884-91; Isaac N. Haynie, 1891-93; Albert Cashman, 1893-96; C. C. Hilton, 1896-97; James N. Reece, 1897-1902 (deceased); James B. Smith, 1902-; Thomas W. Scott, 1909-10; Frank S. Dickson (acting), 1910-.

AGRICULTURE. Illinois ranks high as an agricultural State. A large area in the eastern portion of the State, because of the absence of timber, was called by the early settlers "the Grand Prairie." Upon and along a low ridge beginning in Jackson County and running across the State is the prolific fruit growing district of Southern Illinois. The bottom lands extending from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River are of a fertility seemingly inexhaustible. The central portion of the State is best adapted to corn, and the southern and southwestern to the cultivation of winter wheat. Nearly three-fourths of the entire State—some 42,000 square miles—is upland prairie, well suited to the raising of cereals. In 1909 Illinois surpassed all other States in the production of [illegible] corn, the farmers annually harvesting [illegible] bushels (from 1,340,000 acres, value $90,111,000), and the [illegible] bushels (from 10,300,000 acres, value $192,280,000). Next to corn in bulk of [illegible] is wheat, [illegible] ranked eighth, the total amounting to 1,810,000 acres and 41,194,000 bushels, value $32,754,000. As a live-stock producing State for many years it held the highest rank, especially in horses and cattle, but now it is surpassed by some of the younger grazing States. More attention proportionably is given in Illinois to breeding the higher classes of stock with great success.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. The Illinois State Agricultural Society organized in 1853 with James N. Brown, of Sangamon, first President; Simeon Francis, Recording Secretary; William Kennicott, Corresponding Secretary, and John Williams, Treasurer; by act of the Legislature, April 15, 1872, became The Illinois State Agricultural Department. For forty years State Fairs were held annually (except two years during the Civil War), at different points, usually at the same place for two successive years. In January, 1894, the State Board decided to locate the Fair permanently on grounds just north of the city of Springfield, donated by the city and Sangamon County, and all Fairs have since been held there. These grounds, embracing an area of 156 acres, are supplied with substantial buildings constructed of stone, brick, steel and glass, to which additions have been made every year, until they are the most extensive and best equipped of their kind in the country, the increase in receipts and attendance, as well as exhibits of agricultural products, live stock, implements and mechanic arts keeping pace with other improvements. The administrative Board consists of the President and a Vice President from each Congressional District (now 25 in number), chosen by delegates from the County Societies within the respective districts, with a Secretary and a Treasurer, elected biennially but not members of the Board. It has ample office room in the State Capitol, where the records and a large library are kept, and liberal appropriations are made for its support. Nearly fifty volumes of annual reports of Transactions of the Board (1911) have been published.

AKERS, Peter, D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born of Presbyterian parentage, in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790; was educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 16, began teaching, later pursuing a classical course in institutions of Virginia and North Carolina. Having removed to Kentucky, after a brief season spent in teaching at Mount Sterling in that State, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he began the publication of a paper called "The Star," which was continued for a short time. In 1821 he was converted and joined the Methodist church, and a few months later began preaching. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, and, after a year spent in work as an evangelist, he assumed the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, remaining during 1833-34; then established a "manual labor school" near Jacksonville, which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 was spent as stationed minister or Presiding Elder at Springfield, Quincy and Jacksonville. In the latter year he was again appointed to the Presidency of McKendree College, where he remained five years. He was then (1857) transferred to the Minnesota Conference, but a year later was compelled by declining health to assume a superannuated relation. Returning to Illinois about 1865, he served as Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville and Pleasant Plains Districts, but was again compelled to accept a superannuated relation, making Jacksonville his home, where he died, Feb. 21, 1886. While President of McKendree College, he published his work on "Biblical Chronology," to which he had devoted many previous years of his life, and which gave evidence of great learning and vast research. Dr. Akers was a man of profound convictions, extensive learning and great eloquence. As a pulpit orator and logician he probably had no superior in the State during the time of his most active service in the denomination to which he belonged.

AKIN, Edward C., lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of Joliet and at Ann Arbor, Mich. For four years he was paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, but was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has continued in active practice since. In 1887 he entered upon his political career as the Republican candidate for City Attorney of Joliet, and was elected by a majority of over 700 votes, although the city was usually Democratic. The following year he was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney of Will County, and was again elected, leading the State and county ticket by 800 votes—being re-elected to the same office in 1892. In 1895 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Joliet, and, although opposed by a citizen's ticket headed by a Republican, was elected over his Democratic competitor by a decisive majority. His greatest popular triumph was in 1896, when he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 132,248 and a majority over all competitors of 111,255. His legal abilities are recognized as of a very high order, while his personal popularity is indicated by his uniform success as a candidate, in the face, at times, of strong political majorities.

ALBANY, a village of Whiteside County, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (Rock Island branch). Pop. (1890), 611; (1900), 621; (1910), 618.

ALBION, county-seat of Edwards County, on Southern Railway, midway between St. Louis

LINCOLN MEMORIAL FARM — UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



EXPERIMENT FARM (THE VINEYARD) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (ORCHARD CULTIVATION) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

and Louisville; seat of Southern Collegiate Institute; has plant for manufacture of vitrified shale paving brick, two newspapers, creamery, flouring mills, and is important shipping point for live stock, is in a rich fruit-growing district; has five churches and splendid public schools. Population (1900), 1,162; (1910), 1,281.

ALCORN, James Lusk, was born near Golconda, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816; early went South and held various offices in Kentucky and Mississippi, including member of the Legislature in each; was a member of the Mississippi State Conventions of 1851 and 1861, and by the latter appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, but refused a commission by Jefferson Davis because his fidelity to the rebel cause was doubted. At the close of the war he was one of the first to accept the reconstruction policy; was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. In 1869 he was chosen Governor as a Republican, and two years later elected United States Senator, serving until 1877. Died, Dec. 20, 1894.

ALDRICH, J. Frank, Congressman, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, the son of William Aldrich, who afterwards became Congressman from Chicago, was brought to Chicago in 1861, attended the public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. Later he engaged in the linseed oil business in Chicago. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, serving as President of that body during the reform period of 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education, and Chairman of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations of the city, to promote the formation of the Chicago Sanitary District. From May 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, he was Commissioner of Public Works for Chicago, when he resigned his office, having been elected (Nov., 1892) a member of the Fifty-third Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First Congressional District; was re-elected in 1894, retiring at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1898 he was appointed to a position in connection with the office of Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

ALDRICH, William, merchant and Congressman, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. His early common school training was supplemented by private tuition in higher branches of mathematics and in surveying, and by a term in an academy. Until he had reached the age of 26 years he was engaged in farming and teaching, but in 1846 turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where, in addition to merchandising, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and woodenware, and where he also held several important offices, being Superintendent of Schools for three years, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year, besides serving one term in the Legislature. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1876, chosen to represent his district (the First) in Congress, as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 3, 1885.

ALEDO, county seat of Mercer County, is in the midst of a rich farming and bituminous coal region; fruit-growing and stock-raising are also extensively carried on, and large quantities of these commodities are shipped here; has two newspapers and ample school facilities. Population (1890), 1,601; (1900), 2,081; (1910), 2,144.

ALEXANDER, John T., agriculturist and stock-grower, was born in Western Virginia, Sept. 15, 1820, removed with his father at six years of age to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1848. Here he bought a tract of several thousand acres of land on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles east of Jacksonville, which finally developed into one of the richest stock farms in the State. After the war he became the owner of the celebrated "Sullivant farm," comprising some 20,000 acres on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Champaign County, to which he transferred his stock interests, and although overtaken by reverses left a large estate. Died, August 22, 1876.

ALEXANDER, Milton K., pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Ga., Jan. 23, 1796; emigrated with his father, in 1804, to Tennessee, and, while still a boy, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under the command of General Jackson until the capture of Pensacola, when he entered upon the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1823 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; serving also as Postmaster there some twenty-five years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1826 to '37. In 1826 he was commissioned by Governor Coles, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois State Militia; in 1830 was Aide-de-Camp to Governor Reynolds, and, in 1832, took part in the Black

Hawk War as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Illinois Volunteers. On the inception of the internal improvement scheme in 1837 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Works, serving until the Board was abolished. Died, July 7, 1856.

ALEXANDER, (Dr.) William M., pioneer, came to Southern Illinois previous to the organization of Union County (1818), and for some time, while practicing his profession as a physician, acted as agent of the proprietors of the town of America, which was located on the Ohio River, on the first high ground above its junction with the Mississippi. It became the first county-seat of Alexander County, which was organized in 1819, and named in his honor. In 1820 we find him a Representative in the Second General Assembly from Pope County, and two years later Representative from Alexander County, when he became Speaker of the House during the session of the Third General Assembly. Later, he removed to Kaskaskia, but finally went South, where he died, though the date and place of his death are unknown.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, the extreme southern county of the State, being bounded on the west by the Mississipppi, and south and east by the Ohio and Cache rivers. Its area is about 220 square miles and its population, in 1890, was 16,563. The first American settlers were Tennesseeans named Bird, who occupied the delta and gave it the name of Bird's Point, which, at the date of the Civil War (1861-65), had been transferred to the Missouri shore opposite the mouth of the Ohio. Other early settlers were Clark, Kennedy and Philips (at Mounds), Conyer and Terrel (at America), and Humphreys (near Caledonia). In 1818 Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor), John G. Comyges and others entered a claim for 1800 acres in the central and northern part of the county, and incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The history of this enterprise is interesting. In 1818 (on Comyges' death) the land reverted to the Government; but in 1835 Sidney Breese, David J. Baker and Miles A. Gilbert re-entered the forfeited bank tract and the title thereto became vested in the "Cairo City and Canal Company," which was chartered in 1837, and, by purchase, extended its holdings to 10,000 acres. The county was organized in 1819; the first county-seat being America, which was incorporated in 1820. Pop. (1900), 19,384; (1910), 22,741.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, located at Chicago; established in 1860, and under the management of the Alexian Brothers, a monastic order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally opened in a small frame building, but a better edifice was erected in 1868, only to be destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The following year, through the aid of private benefactions and an appropriation of $18,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a larger and better hospital was built. In 1888 an addition was made, increasing the accommodation to 150 beds. Only poor male patients are admitted, and these are received without reference to nationality or religion, and absolutely without charge. The present medical staff (1896) comprises fourteen physicians and surgeons. In 1895 the close approach of an intramural transit line having unfitted the building for hospital uses, the Northwestern Railway Company purchased the site and buildings for $250,000. The present location is Racine and Belden Avenues.

ALEXIS, in Mercer and Warren Counties, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 12 miles east of north from Monmouth. It has manufactures of brick, drain-tile, pottery and agricultural implements; is also noted for its Clydesdale horses. Pop. (1890), 562; (1900), 915; (1910), 829.

ALGONQUINS, a group of Indian tribes. Originally their territory extended from about latitude 37° to 53° north, and from longitude 25° east to 15° west of the meridian of Washington. Branches of the stock were found by Cartier in Canada, by Smith in Virginia, by the Puritans in New England and by Catholic missionaries in the great basin of the Mississippi. One of the principal of their five confederacies embraced the Illinois Indians, who were found within the State by the French when the latter discovered the country in 1673. They were hereditary foes of the warlike Iroquois, by whom their territory was repeatedly invaded. Besides the Illinois, other tribes of the Algonquin family who originally dwelt within the present limits of Illinois, were the Foxes, Kickapoos, Miamis, Menominees, and Sacs. Although nomadic in their mode of life, and subsisting largely on the spoils of the chase, the Algonquins were to some extent tillers of the soil and cultivated large tracts of maize. Various dialects of their language have been reduced to grammatical rules, and Eliot's Indian Bible is published in their tongue. The entire Algonquin stock extant is estimated at about 95,000, of whom some 35,000 are within the United States.

ALLEN, William Joshua, jurist, was born June 9, 1829, in Wilson County, Tenn.; of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish descent. In early

infancy he was brought by his parents to Southern Illinois, where his father, Willis Allen, became a Judge and member of Congress. After reading law with his father and at the Louisville Law School, young Allen was admitted to the bar, settling at Metropolis and afterward in 1853 at his old home Marion in Williamson County. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois, but resigned in 1859 and resumed private practice as partner of Jesse A. Logan. The same year he was elected Circuit Judge to succeed his father, who had died, but he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869, serving in both bodies on the Judicial Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. From 1864 to 1888 he was a delegate to every National Democratic Convention, being chairman of the Illinois delegation in 1876. He has been four times a candidate for Congress and twice elected, serving from 1862 to 1865. During this period he was an ardent opponent of the war policy of the Government. In 1874-75, at the solicitation of Governor Beveridge, he undertook the prosecution of the leaders of a bloody "vendetta" which had broken out among his former neighbors in Williamson County, and, by his fearless and impartial efforts, brought the offenders to justice and assisted in restoring order. In 1886 Judge Allen removed to Springfield, and in 1887 was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Judge Samuel H. Treat (deceased) as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Died Jan. 26, 1901.

ALLEN, Willis, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Williamson County, Ill., in 1829 and engaged in farming. In 1834 he was chosen Sheriff of Franklin County, in 1838 elected Representative in the Eleventh General Assembly, and in 1844, became State Senator. In 1841, although not yet a licensed lawyer, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the old Third District, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and served two terms in Congress (1851-55). On March 2, 1859, he was commissioned Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, but died three months later. His son, William Joshua, succeeded him in the latter office.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, stock dealer and capitalist, was born of Pilgrim ancestry in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent with his father on a farm in Yates County, N. Y., but about 1852 he engaged in the live-stock business in Central and Western New York. In 1856 he transferred his operations to Illinois, shipping stock from various points to New York City, finally locating in Chicago. He was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago Stock-Yards, later securing control of the Pittsburg Stock-Yards, also becoming interested in yards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Omaha. Mr. Allerton is one of the founders and a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Director and stockholder of the Chicago City Railway, the first cable line in that city, the owner of an extensive area of highly improved farming lands in Central Illinois, as also of large tracts in Nebraska and Wyoming, and of valuable and productive mining properties in the Black Hills. A zealous Republican in politics, he is a liberal supporter of the measures of that party, and, in 1893, was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in opposition to Carter H. Harrison.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, sometimes called "The Apostle of the West," a Jesuit priest, was born in France in 1620. He reached Quebec in 1658, and later explored the country around Lakes Superior and Michigan, establishing the mission of La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, in 1665, and St. Xavier, near Green Bay, in 1669. He learned from the Indians the existence and direction of the upper Mississippi, and was the first to communicate the information to the authorities at Montreal, which report was the primary cause of Joliet's expedition. He succeeded Marquette in charge of the mission at Kaskaskia on the Illinois in 1677, where he preached to eight tribes. From that date to 1690 he labored among the aborigines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Died at Fort St. Joseph, in 1690.

ALLYN, (Rev.) Robert, clergyman and educator, was born at Ledyard, New London County, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Captain Robert Allyn, who was one of the first settlers of New London. He grew up on a farm, receiving his early education in a country school, supplemented by access to a small public library, from which he acquired a good degree of familiarity with standard English writers. In 1837 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and took a high rank as a linguist and rhetorician, graduating in 1841. He immediately engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and, in 1846, was elected principal of the school,

meanwhile (1843) becoming a licentiate of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1848 to 1854 he served as Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island —also serving the same year as a Visitor to West Point Military Academy. Between 1857 and 1859 he filled the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University at Athens, Ohio, when he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, four years later (1863) becoming President of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained until 1874. That position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, whence he retired in 1892. Died at Carbondale, Jan. 7, 1894.

ALTAMONT, Effingham County, is intersecting point of the Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio S. W., and Wabash Railroads, being midway and highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind.; was laid out in 1870. The town is in the center of a grain, fruit-growing and stock-raising district; has a bank, two grain elevators, flouring mill, tile works, a large creamery, wagon, furniture and other factories, besides churches, good schools and one newspaper. Population (1900), 1,335; (1910), 1,328.

ALTGELD, John Peter, ex-Judge and ex-Governor, was born in Prussia in 1848, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Mo., and from 1874 to '78 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Andrew County in that State. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election as Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee. Died March 12, 1902.

ALTON, principal city in Madison County and important commercial and manufacturing point on Mississippi River, 25 miles north of St. Louis; site was first occupied as a French trading-post about 1807, the town proper being laid out by Col. Rufus Easton in 1817; principal business houses are located in the valley along the river, while the residence portion occupies the bluffs overlooking the river, sometimes rising to the height of nearly 250 feet. The city has extensive glass works employing (1903) 4,000 hands, flouring mills, iron foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, coal cars, miners' tools, shoes, tobacco, lime, etc., besides several banks, numerous churches, schools, and four newspapers, three of them daily. A monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell while defending his press against a pro-slavery mob in 1837, was erected in Alton Cemetery, 1896-7, at a cost of $30,000, contributed by the State and citizens of Alton. Has 3 daily and 4 weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 14,210; (1910), 17,528.

ALTON PENITENTIARY. The earliest punishments imposed upon public offenders in Illinois were by public flogging or imprisonment for a short time in jails rudely constructed of logs, from which escape was not difficult for a prisoner of nerve, strength and mental resource. The inadequacy of such places of confinement was soon perceived, but popular antipathy to any increase of taxation prevented the adoption of any other policy until 1827. A grant of 40,000 acres of saline lands was made to the State by Congress, and a considerable portion of the money received from their sale was appropriated to the establishment of a State penitentiary at Alton. The sum set apart proved insufficient, and, in 1831, an additional appropriation of $10,000 was made from the State treasury. In 1833 the prison was ready to receive its first inmates. It was built of stone and had but twenty-four cells. Additions were made from time to time, but by 1857 the State determined upon building a new penitentiary, which was located at Joliet (see *Northern Penitentiary*), and, in 1860, the last convicts were transferred thither from Alton. The Alton prison was conducted on what is known as "the Auburn plan" — associated labor in silence by day and separate confinement by night. The management was in the hands of a "lessee," who furnished supplies, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State, and who handled all the products of convict labor.

ALTON RIOTS. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parrish.*)

ALTONA, town of Knox County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 16 miles northeast of Galesburg, has an endowed public library, electric light system, cement sidewalks, broom factory, several churches and good schools. Pop. 1900, 633; 1910, 528.

ALTON & SANGAMON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

AMBOY, city in Lee County on Green River at junction of Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads, 95 miles south by west from Chicago, has artesian water with waterworks and fire protection, city park, two telephone systems, electric lights, railroad repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, seven churches, graded and high schools, is on line of Northern Illinois Electric Ry. from De Kalb to Dixon; has extensive bridge and iron works. Pop. (1900), 1,826; (1910), 1,749.

AMES, Edward Raymond, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 30, 1806; was educated at the Ohio State University, where he joined the M. E. Church. In 1828 he left college and became Principal of the Seminary at Lebanon, Ill., which afterwards became McKendree College. While there he received a license to preach, and, after holding various charges and positions in the church, including membership in the General Conference of 1840, '44 and '52, in the latter year was elected Bishop, serving until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, April 25, 1879.

ANDERSON, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832; graduated at Rochester University in 1854 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1856, spent ten years in Baptist pastoral work at Janesville, Wis., and at St. Louis, and seven as Professor in Newton Theological Institute, Mass. From 1873 to '80 he preached in Brooklyn and Chicago; was then chosen President of the old Chicago University, remaining eight years, when he again became a pastor at Salem, Mass., but soon after assumed the Presidency of Denison University, Ohio. On the organization of the new Chicago University, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which he now holds.

ANDERSON, George A., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 11, 1853. When two years old he was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, and, after studying law at Lincoln, Neb., and at Sedalia, Mo., settled at Quincy, Ill., where he began practice in 1880. In 1884 he was elected City Attorney on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. The following year he was the successful candidate of his party for Congress, which was his last public service. Died at Quincy, Jan. 31, 1896.

ANDERSON, James C., legislator, was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 1, 1845; raised on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education, entered Monmouth College, but left early in the Civil War to enlist in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. After the war he served ten years as Sheriff of Henderson County, was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1888, '90, '92 and '96, and served on the Republican "steering committee" during the session of 1893. He also served as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate for the session of 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896. His home is at Decorra.

ANDERSON, Stinson H., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800; came to Jefferson County, Ill., in his youth, and, at an early age, began to devote his attention to breeding fine stock; served in the Black Hawk War as a Lieutenant in 1832, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the Eighth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Thomas Carlin, and soon after the close of his term entered the United States Army as Captain of Dragoons, in this capacity taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. Still later he served under President Polk as United States Marshal for Illinois, and also held the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Alton for several years. Died, September, 1857.—**William B.** Anderson, son of the preceding, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1830; attended the common schools and later studied surveying, being elected Surveyor of Jefferson County, in 1851. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but never practiced, preferring the more quiet life of a farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a private, was promoted through the grades of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel to a Colonelcy, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1893 General Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland Pension Agent for Illinois, continuing in that position four years, when he retired to private life. Died August 28, 1901.

ANDRUS, Rev. Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; early came to Fulton County, Ill., and spent three years (1844-47) as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in 1849; taught for a time at Greenfield, entered the Methodist ministry, and, in 1850, founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a Professor; later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington, meanwhile for a time being President of Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville, and temporary President of Quincy College. In 1867 he was transferred to the Indiana Conference and stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis; from 1872 to '75 was President of Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. Died at Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1887.

ANNA, a city in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles from Cairo; is center of extensive fruit and vegetable-growing district, and largest shipping-point for these commodities on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has an ice plant, pottery and lime manufactories, two banks and two newspapers. The Southern (Ill.) Hospital for the Insane is located here. Population (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,618; (1910), 2,809.

ANTHONY, Elliott, jurist, was born of New England Quaker ancestry at Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827; was related on the maternal side to the Chases and Phelps (distinguished lawyers) of Vermont. His early years were spent in labor on a farm, but after a course of preparatory study at Cortland Academy, in 1847 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College at Clinton, graduating with honors in 1850. The next year he began the study of law, at the same time giving instruction in an Academy at Clinton, where he had President Cleveland as one of his pupils. After admission to the bar at Oswego, in 1851, he removed West, stopping for a time at Sterling, Ill., but the following year located in Chicago. Here he compiled "A Digest of Illinois Reports"; in 1858 was elected City Attorney, and, in 1863, became solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). Judge Anthony served in two State Constitutional Conventions—those of 1862 and 1869-70—being chairman of the Committee on Executive Department and member of the Committee on Judiciary in the latter. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, and was the same year elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and was re-elected in 1886, retiring in 1892, after which he resumed the practice of his profession, being chiefly employed as consulting counsel. Judge Anthony was one of the founders and incorporators of the Chicago Law Institute and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library; also served as President of the State Bar Association (1894-95), and delivered several important historical addresses before that body. His other most important productions are volumes on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State" and "Sanitation and Navigation." Near the close of his last term upon the bench, he spent several months in an extended tour through the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred, after a protracted illness, at his home at Evanston, Feb. 24, 1898.

ANTI-NEBRASKA EDITORIAL CONVENTION, a political body, which convened at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, pursuant to the suggestion of "The Morgan Journal," then a weekly paper published at Jacksonville, for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Twelve editors were in attendance, as follows: Charles H. Ray of "The Chicago Tribune"; V. Y. Ralston of "The Quincy Whig"; O. P. Wharton of "The Rock Island Advertiser"; T. J. Pickett of "The Peoria Republican"; George Schneider of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung"; Charles Faxon of "The Princeton Post"; A. N. Ford of "The Lacon Gazette"; B. F. Shaw of "The Dixon Telegraph"; E. C. Daugherty of "The Rockford Register"; E. W. Blaisdell of "The Rockford Gazette"; W. J. Usrey of "The Decatur Chronicle"; and Paul Selby of "The Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was chosen Chairman and W. J. Usrey, Secretary. The convention adopted a platform and recommended the calling of a State convention at Bloomington on May 29, following, appointing the following State Central Committee to take the matter in charge: W. B. Ogden, Chicago; S. M. Church, Rockford; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; E. A. Dudley, Quincy; William H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro; and Ira O. Wilkinson and Gustavus Koerner for the State-at-large. Abra-

nam Lincoln was present and participated in the consultations of the committees. All of these served except Messrs. Ogden, Oglesby and Koerner, the two former declining on account of absence from the State. Ogden was succeeded by the late Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado, and Oglesby by Col. Isaac C. Pugh of Decatur. (See *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

APPLE RIVER, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles east-northeast from Galena. Population (1880), 626; (1890), 572; (1900), 576; (1910), 581.

APPLINGTON, (Maj.) Zenas, soldier, was born in Broome County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed successively the occupations of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and merchant, finally becoming the founder of the town of Polo. Here he became wealthy, but lost much of his property in the financial revulsion of 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and, during the session of 1859, was one of the members of that body appointed to investigate the "canal scrip fraud" (which see), and two years later was one of the earnest supporters of the Government in its preparation for the War of the Rebellion. The latter year he assisted in organizing the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major, being some time in command at Bird's Point, and later rendering important service to General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was killed at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862, while obeying an order to charge upon a band of rebels concealed in a wood.

APPORTIONMENT, a mode of distribution of the counties of the State into Districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and of Congress, which will be treated under separate heads:

LEGISLATIVE.—The first legislative apportionment was provided for by the Constitution of 1818. That instrument vested the Legislature with power to divide the State as follows: To create districts for the election of Representatives not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six in number, until the population of the State should amount to 100,000; and to create senatorial districts, in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the representative districts at the time of organization.

The schedule appended to the first Constitution contained the first legal apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The first fifteen counties were allowed fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. Each county formed a distinct legislative district for representation in the lower house, with the number of members for each varying from one to three; while Johnson and Franklin were combined in one Senatorial district, the other counties being entitled to one Senator each. Later apportionments were made in 1821, '26, '31, '36, '41 and '47. Before an election was held under the last, however, the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, and considerable changes were effected in this regard. The number of Senators was fixed at twenty-five and of Representatives at seventy-five, until the entire population should equal 1,000,000, when five members of the House were added and five additional members for each 500,000 increase in population until the whole number of Representatives reached 100. Thereafter the number was neither increased nor diminished, but apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. Should it be found necessary, a single district might be formed out of two or more counties.

The Constitution of 1848 established fifty-four Representative and twenty-five Senatorial districts. By the apportionment law of 1854, the number of the former was increased to fifty-eight, and in 1861, to sixty-one. The number of Senatorial districts remained unchanged, but their geographical limits varied under each act, while the number of members from Representative districts varied according to population.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for an immediate reapportionment (subsequent to its adoption, by the Governor and Secretary of State upon the basis of the United States Census of 1870. Under the apportionment thus made, as prescribed by the schedule, the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial districts (each electing two Senators) and ninety-seven Representative districts, with an aggregate of 177 members varying from one to ten for the several districts according to population. This arrangement continued in force for only one Legislature —that chosen in 1870.

In 1872 this Legislature proceeded to reapportion the State in accordance with the principle of "minority representation," which had been submitted as an independent section of the Constitution and adopted on a separate vote. This provided for apportioning the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. The ratio of representation in the lower house was ascertained by divid-

ing the entire population by 153 and each county to be allowed one Representative, provided its population reached three-fifths of the ratio; counties having a population equivalent to one and three-fifths times the ratio were entitled to two Representatives; while each county with a larger population was entitled to one additional Representative for each time the full ratio was repeated in the number of inhabitants. Apportionments were made on this principle in 1872, '82 and '93. Members of the lower house are elected biennially; Senators for four years, those in odd and even districts being chosen at each alternate legislative election. The election of Senators for the even (numbered) districts takes place at the same time with that of Governor and other State officers, and that for the odd districts at the intermediate periods.

CONGRESSIONAL.—For the first fourteen years of the State's history, Illinois constituted but one Congressional district. The census of 1830 showing sufficient population, the Legislature of 1831 (by act, approved Feb. 13) divided the State into three districts, the first election under this law being held on the first Monday in August, 1832. At that time Illinois comprised fifty-five counties, which were apportioned among the districts as follows: First — Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin; Second—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford; Third — Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, Calhoun.

The reapportionment following the census of 1840 was made by Act of March 1, 1843, and the first election of Representatives thereunder occurred on the first Monday of the following August. Forty-one new counties had been created (making ninety-six in all) and the number of districts was increased to seven as follows: First — Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Madison; Second — Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, Marion; Third — Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, De Witt; Fourth—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, De Kalb, Du Page Kendall, Will, Grundy, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Bureau; Fifth — Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (a part of Adams never fully organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton Peoria, Macoupin; Sixth — Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Hancock; Seventh —Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, Sangamon.

The next Congressional apportionment (August 22, 1852) divided the State into nine districts, as follows—the first election under it being held the following November: First — Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle; Second — Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island; Third — Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, De Witt; Fourth — Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, Tazewell; Fifth —Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson; Sixth—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey; Seventh—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, Fayette; Eighth — Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion; Ninth—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, Wabash.

The census of 1860 showed that Illinois was entitled to fourteen Representatives, but through an error the apportionment law of April 24, 1861, created only thirteen districts. This was compensated for by providing for the election of one Congressman for the State-at-large. The districts were as follows: First—Cook, Lake; Second—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, De Kalb, and Kane; Third—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Fourth—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island; Fifth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry; Sixth—La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Kankakee; Seventh — Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie. Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, Ford; Eighth—Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston; Ninth—

Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown; Tenth — Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Macoupin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby; Eleventh — Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, Jefferson; Twelfth—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, Randolph; Thirteenth—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

The next reapportionment was made July 1, 1872. The Act created nineteen districts, as follows: First—The first seven wards in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County, with the county of Du Page; Second—Wards Eighth to Fifteenth (inclusive) in Chicago. Third—Wards Sixteenth to Twentieth in Chicago, the remainder of Cook County, and Lake County; Fourth—Kane, De Kalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago; Fifth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside; Sixth — Henry, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau Lee. Seventh—La Salle Kendall, Grundy, Will; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, Woodford; Ninth—Stark, Peoria, Knox, Fulton; Tenth — Mercer, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Hancock Schuyler; Eleventh — Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Jersey; Twelfth—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Christian. Thirteenth — Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt; Fourteenth—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas Coles, Vermilion; Fifteenth—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper, Crawford; Sixteenth — Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay; Seventeenth — Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe; Eighteenth — Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, Pulaski; Nineteenth—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

In 1882 (by Act of April 29) the number of districts was increased to twenty, and the boundaries determined as follows: First—Wards First to Fourth (inclusive) in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County. Second—Wards 5th to 7th and part of 8th in Chicago; Third—Wards 9th to 14th and part of 8th in Chicago; Fourth—The remainder of the City of Chicago and of the county of Cook; Fifth — Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and De Kalb; Sixth—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll. Seventh — Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam; Eighth—La Salle, Kendall Grundy, Du Page, and Will; Ninth — Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, Marshall; Tenth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Fulton; Eleventh—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler; Twelfth —Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, Jersey. Thirteenth — Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian. Fourteenth — McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Macon, Logan; Fifteenth — Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign; Sixteenth — Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash. Seventeenth — Macoupin Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette; Eighteenth—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington. Nineteenth — Marion Clinton Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Hardin Twentieth — Perry Randolph Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, Massac.

The census of 1890 showed the State to be entitled to twenty-two Representatives. No reapportionment, however, was made until June, 1893 two members from the State at large being elected in 1892. The existing twenty two Congressional districts are as follows: The first seven districts comprise the counties of Cook and Lake the latter lying wholly in the Seventh district; Eighth — McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page Kendall Grundy. Ninth — Boone, Winnebago Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Tenth—Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Stark Knox. Eleventh — Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford; Twelfth—Will, Kankakee Iroquois, Vermilion; Thirteenth—Ford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas; Fourteenth — Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell Mason. Fifteenth—Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, Schuyler. Sixteenth — Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey. Seventeenth—Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, Christian; Eighteenth—Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie; Nineteenth—Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence; Twentieth — Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twenty-first—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry; Twenty-second — Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac. (See also *Representatives in Congress.*)

ARCHER, William B., pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1792, and taken to Kentucky at an early day, where he remained until 1817, when his family removed to Illinois, finally settling in what is now Clark County. Although pursuing the avocation of a farmer, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the State. On the organization of Clark County in 1819, he was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk, resigning the former office in 1820 and the latter in 1822. In 1824 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and two years later to the State Senate, serving continuously in the latter eight years. He was thus a Senator on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War (1832), in which he served as a Captain of militia. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed by Governor Duncan, in 1835, a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; in 1838 was returned a second time to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1840 and '46 to the same body. Two years later (1848) he was again elected Circuit Clerk, remaining until 1852, and in 1854 was an Anti-Nebraska Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James C. Allen. Although Allen received the certificate of election, Archer contested his right to the seat, with the result that Congress declared the seat vacant and referred the question back to the people. In a new election held in August, 1856, Archer was defeated and Allen elected. He held no public office of importance after this date, but in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in that body was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose zealous friend and admirer he was, for the office of Vice-President. He was also one of the active promoters of various railroad enterprises in that section of the State, especially the old Chicago & Vincennes Road, the first projected southward from the City of Chicago. His connection with the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the means of giving his name to Archer Avenue, a somewhat famous thoroughfare in Chicago. He was of tall stature and great energy of character, with a tendency to enthusiasm that communicated itself to others. A local history has said of him that "he did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since," although "no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his services." Colonel Archer was one of the founders of Marshall, the county-seat of Clark County, Governor Duncan being associated with him in the ownership of the land on which the town was laid out. His death occurred in Clark County, August 9, 1870, at the age of 78 years.

ARCOLA, incorporated city in Douglas County, 158 miles south of Chicago, at junction of Illinois Central and Terre Haute branch Vandalia Railroad; is center of largest broom-corn producing region in the world; has city waterworks, with efficient volunteer fire department, electric lights, telephone system, grain elevators and broom-corn warehouses, two banks, two newspapers, nine churches, library building and excellent free school system. Pop. (1900), 1,995; (1910), 2,100.

ARENZ, Francis A., pioneer, was born at Blankenberg, in the Province of the Rhein, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1800; obtained a good education and, while a young man, engaged in mercantile business in his native country. In 1827 he came to the United States and, after spending two years in Kentucky, in 1829 went to Galena, where he was engaged for a short time in the lead trade. He took an early opportunity to become naturalized, and coming to Beardstown a few months later, went into merchandising and real estate; also became a contractor for furnishing supplies to the State troops during the Black Hawk War, Beardstown being at the time a rendezvous and shipping point. In 1834 he began the publication of "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Register," and was the projector of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, extending from the Illinois River at Beardstown to Miller's Ferry on the Sangamon, for which he secured a special charter from the Legislature in 1836. He had a survey of the line made, but the hard times prevented the beginning of the work and it was finally abandoned. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1835, he located on a farm six miles southeast of Beardstown, but in 1839 removed to a tract of land near the Morgan County line which he had bought in 1833, and on which the present village of Arenzville now stands. This became the center of a thrifty agricultural community composed largely of Germans, among whom he exercised a large influence. Resuming the mercantile business here, he continued it until about 1853, when he sold out a considerable part of his possessions. An ardent Whig, he was elected as such to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) from Morgan County, and during the following session succeeded in securing the passage of an act by which a strip of territory three miles wide in the northern part of Morgan County, including the village

or Arenzville, and which had been in dispute, was transferred by vote of the citizens to Cass County. In 1852 Mr. Arenz visited his native land, by appointment of President Fillmore, as bearer of dispatches to the American legations at Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society of 1853, and served as the Vice-President for his district until his death, and was also the founder and President of the Cass County Agricultural Society. Died, April 2, 1856.

ARENZVILLE, a village of Cass County on the Rock Island-Beardstown Division of the C., B. & Q. Ry., about 10 miles south of Beardstown; first settlers German. Pop. (1910), 518.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (formerly Dunton), a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 22 miles northwest of Chicago; is in a dairying district, has cheese and can factories, besides a sewing machine factory, hotels and churches, a graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 995; (1890), 1,424; (1900), 1,380; (1910), 1,943.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, packer, Board of Trade operator and capitalist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. After receiving the benefits of such education as the village academy afforded, in 1852 he set out across the Plains to California, where he remained four years, achieving only moderate success as a miner. Returning east in 1856, he soon after embarked in the commission business in Milwaukee, continuing until 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. John Plankinton in the meat-packing business. Later, in conjunction with his brothers—H. O. Armour having already built up an extensive grain commission trade in Chicago—he organized the extensive packing and commission firm of Armour & Co., with branches in New York, Kansas City and Chicago, their headquarters being removed to the latter place from Milwaukee in 1875. Mr. Armour is a most industrious and methodical business man, giving as many hours to the superintendence of business details as the most industrious day-laborer, the result being seen in the creation of one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the country. Mr. Armour's practical benevolence has been demonstrated in a munificent manner by his establishment and endowment of the Armour Institute (a manual training school) in Chicago, at a cost of over $2,250,000, as an offshoot of the Armour Mission founded on the bequest of his deceased brother, Joseph F. Armour. Died Jan. 6, 1901.

ARMSTRONG, John Strawn, pioneer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1810, the oldest of a family of nine sons; was taken by his parents in 1811 to Licking County, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and early youth. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a sister of Jacob Strawn, afterwards a wealthy stock-grower and dealer in Morgan County. In 1829, John S. came to Tazewell County, Ill., but two years later joined the rest of his family in Putnam (now Marshall) County, all finally removing to La Salle County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Here he settled on a farm in 1834 where he continued to reside over fifty years when he located in the village of Sheridan, but early in 1897 went to reside with a daughter in Ottawa. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, has been a prominent and influential farmer, and, in the later years of his life, has been a leader in "Granger" politics, being Master of his local "Grange," and also serving as Treasurer of the State Grange.—**George Washington** (Armstrong), brother of the preceding, was born upon the farm of his parents, Joseph and Elsie (Strawn) Armstrong, in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812; learned the trade of a weaver with his father (who was a woolen manufacturer), and at the age of 18 was in charge of the factory. Early in 1831 he came with his mother's family to Illinois, locating a few months later in La Salle County. In 1832 he served with his older brother as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was identified with the early steps for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, finally becoming a contractor upon the section at Utica, where he resided several years. He then returned to the farm near the present village of Seneca, where he had located in 1833 and where (with the exception of his residence at Utica) he resided continuously over sixty-five years. In 1844 Mr. Armstrong was elected to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly, also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1858, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy. Re-entering the Legislature in 1860 as Representative from La Salle County, he served in that body until 1868, proving one of its ablest and most influential members, as well as an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original promoters of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad. Died Jan. 29, 1902.—**William E.** Armstrong, third brother of this family, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1814; came to Illinois with the rest of the

family in 1831, and resided in La Salle County until 1841, meanwhile serving two or three terms as Sheriff of the county. The latter year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county-seat of the newly-organized county of Grundy, finally becoming one of the founders and the first permanent settler of the town of Grundy —later called Morris, in honor of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill, at that time one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Here Mr. Armstrong was again elected to the office of Sheriff, serving several terms. So extensive was his influence in Grundy County, that he was popularly known as "The Emperor of Grundy." Died, Nov. 1, 1850.—**Joel W.** (Armstrong), a fourth brother, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1817; emigrated in boyhood to La Salle County, Ill.; served one term as County Recorder, was member of the Board of Supervisors for a number of years and the first Postmaster of his town. Died, Dec. 3, 1871.—**Perry A.** (Armstrong), the seventh brother of this historic family, was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1831. His opportunities for acquiring an education in a new country were limited, but between work on the farm and service as a clerk of his brother George, aided by a short term in an academy and as a teacher in Kendall County, he managed to prepare himself for college, entering Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843. Owing to failure of health, he was compelled to abandon his plan of obtaining a collegiate education and returned home at the end of his Freshman year, but continued his studies, meanwhile teaching district schools in the winter and working on his mother's farm during the crop season, until 1845, when he located in Morris, Grundy County, opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. He has been in public position of some sort ever since he reached his majority, including the offices of School Trustee, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Clerk (two terms), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1862-64 and 1872-74). During his last session in the General Assembly he took a conspicuous part in the revision of the statutes under the Constitution of 1870, framing some of the most important laws on the statute book, while participating in the preparation of others. At an earlier date it fell to his lot to draw up the original charters of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He has also been prominent in Odd Fellow and Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of the first named order in the State and being the oldest 32d degree Mason in Illinois; was admitted to the State bar in 1864 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868, and has been Master in Chancery for over twenty consecutive years. Mr. Armstrong has also found time to do some literary work, as shown by his history of "The Sauks and Black Hawk War," and a number of poems. He takes much pleasure in relating reminiscences of pioneer life in Illinois, one of which is the story of his first trip from Ottawa to Chicago, in December, 1831, when he accompanied his oldest brother (William E. Armstrong) to Chicago with a sled and ox-team for salt to cure their mast-fed pork, the trip requiring ten days. His recollection is, that there were but three white families in Chicago at that time, but a large number of Indians mixed with half-breeds of French and Indian origin.

ARNOLD, Isaac N., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, being descended from one of the companions of Roger Williams. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he was largely "self-made." He read law at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. The next year he removed to Chicago, was elected the first City Clerk in 1837, but resigned before the close of the year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1841. He soon established a reputation as a lawyer, and served for three terms (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth) in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Polk ticket, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the legislation regarding Kansas and Nebraska, logically forced him, as a free-soiler, into the ranks of the Republican party, by which he was sent to Congress from 1861 to 1865. While in Congress he prepared and delivered an exhaustive argument in support of the right of confiscation by the General Government. After the expiration of his last Congressional term, Mr. Arnold returned to Chicago, where he resided until his death, April 24, 1884. He was of scholarly instincts, fond of literature and an author of repute. Among his best known works are his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and his "Life of Benedict Arnold."

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., clergyman, lawyer and author, was born in Iredell County, N. C., September, 1810, being the son of a Whig member of Congress from that State. In 1829 he was

received on trial as a Methodist preacher and became a circuit-rider in Indiana; during 1832-33 served as an itinerant in Missouri, gaining much celebrity by his eloquence. In 1834 he began the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced for several years in Arkansas, where he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1844, was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector. Later he removed to Texas, where he served as Judge for six years. In 1856 he removed to Madison, Wis., but a year later came to Chicago, where he attained distinction as a lawyer, dying in that city Dec. 31, 1867. He was an accomplished scholar and gifted writer, having written much for "The Democratic Review" and "The Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put in the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which John B. Gough was accustomed to quote with great effect. A volume of his poems with a memoir was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARROWSMITH, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railway, 20 miles east of Bloomington; is in an agricultural and stock region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 420; (1900), 317; (1910), 366.

ARTHUR, village in Moultrie and Douglas Counties, at junction of Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Terre Haute & Peoria Division Vandalia Line; is center of broom-corn belt; has two banks, a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 858; (1910), 1,080.

ASAY, Edward G., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1825; was educated in private schools and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; later spent some time in the South, but in 1853 retired from the ministry and began the study of law, meantime devoting a part of his time to mercantile business in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, removing the same year to Chicago, where he built up a lucrative practice. He was a brilliant speaker and became eminent, especially as a criminal lawyer. Politically he was a zealous Democrat and was the chief attorney of Buckner S. Morris and others during their trial for conspiracy in connection with the Camp Douglas affair of November, 1864. During 1871-72 he made an extended trip to Europe, occupying some eighteen months, making a second visit in 1882. His later years were spent chiefly on a farm in Ogle County. Died in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1898.

ASBURY, Henry, lawyer, was born in Harrison (now Robertson) County, Ky., August 10, 1810; came to Illinois in 1834, making the journey on horseback and finally locating in Quincy, where he soon after began the study of law with the Hon. O. H. Browning; was admitted to the bar in 1837, being for a time the partner of Col. Edward D. Baker, afterwards United States Senator from Oregon and finally killed at Ball's Bluff in 1862. In 1849 Mr. Asbury was appointed by President Taylor Register of the Quincy Land Office, and, in 1864-65, served by appointment of President Lincoln (who was his close personal friend) as Provost-Marshal of the Quincy district, thereby obtaining the title of "Captain," by which he was widely known among his friends. Later he served for several years as Registrar in Bankruptcy at Quincy, which was his last official position. Originally a Kentucky Whig, Captain Asbury was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, acting in co-operation with Abram Jonas, Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, O. H. Browning and others of his immediate neighbors, and with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was a frequent correspondent at that period. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in their Life of Lincoln, award him the credit of having suggested one of the famous questions propounded by Lincoln to Douglas which gave the latter so much trouble during the memorable debates of 1858. In 1886 Captain Asbury removed to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, Nov. 19, 1896.

ASHLAND, a town in Cass County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Railroad, 21 miles west-northwest of Springfield and 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. It has a bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 609; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,201; (1910), 1,096.

ASHLEY, a city of Washington County, at intersection of Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville Railways, 62 miles east by southeast of St. Louis; is in an agricultural and fruit-growing region; has some manufactures, electric light plant and excellent granitoid sidewalks. Population (1890), 1,035; (1900), 955; (1910), 913.

ASHMORE, a village of Coles County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles east of Charleston, has a newspaper and considerable local trade. Population (1890), 446; (1900), 487; (1910), 541.

ASHTON, a village of Lee County, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, 84 miles west of

Chicago; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 646; (1890), 680; (1900), 756; (1910), 779.

ASPINWALL, Homer F., farmer and legislator, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Nov. 15, 1846, educated in the Freeport high school, and, in early life, spent two years in a wholesale notion store, later resuming the occupation of a farmer. After holding various local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, in 1892 Mr. Aspinwall was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Army, but before being assigned to duty accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Illinois Provisional Regiment. When it became evident that the regiment would not be called into the service, he was assigned to the command of the "Manitoba," a large transport steamer, which carried some 12,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico without a single accident. In view of the approaching session of the Forty-first General Assembly, it being apparent that the war was over, Mr. Aspinwall applied for a discharge, which was refused, a 20-days' leave of absence being granted instead. A discharge was finally granted about the middle of February, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. Mr. Aspinwall owns and operates a large farm near Freeport.

ASSUMPTION, a town in Christian County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles south by west from Decatur and 9 miles north of Pana. It is situated in a rich agricultural and coal mining district, and has two banks, five churches, a public school, one weekly paper and several manufactories. Pop. (1900), 1,702; (1910), 1,918.

ASTORIA, town in Fulton County, on Rock Island & St. Louis Division C., B. & Q. R. R.; has city waterworks, electric light plant, telephone exchange, three large grain elevators, pressed brick works; six churches, two banks, one weekly paper, city hall and park, and good schools; is in a coal region; has some manufacturing. Pop. (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,684; (1910), 1,357.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILWAY COMPANY. This Company operates three subsidiary lines in Illinois—the Chicago, Santa Fé & California, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, and the Mississippi River Railroad & Toll Bridge, which are operated as a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, with a branch from Ancona to Pekin, Ill., having an aggregate operated mileage of 515 miles, of which 295 are in Illinois. The total earnings and income for the year ending June 30, 1895, were $1,298,600, while the operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to $2,360,706. The accumulated deficit on the whole line amounted, June 30, 1894, to more than $4,500,000. The total capitalization of the whole line in 1895 was $52,775,251. The parent road was chartered in 1859 under the name of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad; but in 1863 was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The construction of the main line was begun in 1859 and completed in 1873. The largest number of miles operated was in 1893, being 7,481.65. January 1, 1896, the road was reorganized under the name of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company (its present name), which succeeded by purchase under foreclosure (Dec. 10, 1895) to the property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Its mileage, in 1895, was 6,481.65 miles. The executive and general officers of the system (1898) are:

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board, New York; E. P. Ripley, President, Chicago; C. M. Higginson, Ass't to the President, Chicago; E. D. Kenna, 1st Vice-President and General Solicitor, Chicago; Paul Morton, 2d Vice-President, Chicago; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; Jno. P. Whitehead, Comptroller, New York; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. J. Frey, General Manager, Topeka; H. W. Mudge, General Superintendent, Topeka; W. A. Bissell, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Geo. T. Nicholson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. E. Hodges, General Purchasing Agent, Chicago; James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner, Chicago; James Dun, Chief Engineer, Topeka, Kan.; John Player, Superintendent of Machinery, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Kouns, Superintendent Car Service, Topeka, Kan.; J. S. Hobson, Signal Engineer, Topeka; C. G. Sholes, Superintendent of Telegraph, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Ryus, General Claim Agent, Topeka; F. C. Gay, General Freight Agent, Topeka; C. R. Hudson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Topeka; W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; P. Walsh, General Baggage Agent, Chicago.

ATHENS, an incorporated city and coal-mining town in Menard County, on the Chicago, Peoria

& St. Louis R. R., north by northwest of Springfield. It is also the center of a prosperous agricultural and stock-raising district, and large numbers of cattle are shipped there for the Chicago market. The place has an electric lighting plant, brickyards, two machine shops, two grain elevators, five churches, one newspaper, and good schools. Athens is one of the oldest towns in Central Illinois. Pop. (1900), 1,535; (1910), 1,340.

ATKINS, Smith D., soldier and journalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., June 9, 1836; came with his father to Illinois in 1846, and lived on a farm till 1850; was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, meanwhile learning the printer's trade, and afterwards established "The Savanna Register" in Carroll County. In 1854 he began the study of law, and in 1860, while practicing at Freeport, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned in 1861, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in Stephenson County. He served as a Captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers (three-months' men), re-enlisted with the same rank for three years and took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, serving at the latter on the staff of General Hurlbut. Forced to retire temporarily on account of his health, he next engaged in raising volunteers in Northern Illinois, was finally commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to command of a brigade in the Army of Kentucky, later serving in the Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of Sherman's great "March to the Sea," he efficiently coöperated in it, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Savannah, and at the close of the war, by special order of President Lincoln, was brevetted Major General. Since the war General Atkins' chief occupation has been that of editor of "The Freeport Journal," though, for nearly twenty four years, he served as Postmaster of that city. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, has been President of the Freeport Public Library since its organization, member of the Board of Education, and since 1895, by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, one of the Illinois Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park.

ATKINSON, village of Henry County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 39 miles east of Rock Island; has an electric light plant a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 762; (1910), 805.

ATLANTA, a city of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington. It stands on a high, fertile prairie and the surrounding region is rich in coal, as well as a productive agricultural and stock-raising district. It has a water-works system, electric light plant, five churches, a graded school, a weekly paper, two banks, a flouring mill, and is the headquarters of the Union Agricultural Society, established 1866. Pop. (1900), 1,270; (1910), 1,467.

ATLAS, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike County, 10 miles southwest of Pittsfield and three miles from Rockport, the nearest station on the Quincy & Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Atlas has an interesting history. It was settled by Col. William Ross and four brothers, who came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in the latter part of 1819, or early in 1820, making there the first settlement within the present limits of Pike County. The town was laid out by the Rosses in 1823, and the next year the county seat was removed thither from Coles Grove (now in Calhoun County), but which had been the first county seat of Pike County, when it comprised all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin State line. Atlas remained the county-seat until 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During a part of that time it was one of the most important points in the western part of the State, and was, for a time, a rival of Quincy. It now has only a postoffice and general store. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 92.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General of Illinois under the Territorial and State Governments, down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent:

TERRITORIAL—Benjamin H. Doyle, July to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, Dec. 30 to April 1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April to October, 1810; Benj. M. Piatt, October, 1810-13; William Mears, 1813-18.

STATE—Daniel Pope Cook, March 5 to Dec. 14, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-23; James Turney, 1823-29; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-36; Walter B. Scates, 1836-37; Usher F. Linder, 1837-38; George W. Olney, 1838-39; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-43; James Allen McDougal, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846-48.

The Constitution of 1848 made no provision for the continuance of the office, and for nineteen years it remained vacant. It was re-created

however, by legislative enactment in 1867, and on Feb. 28 of that year Governor Oglesby appointed Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to discharge the duties of the position, which he continued to do until 1869. Subsequent incumbents of the office have been: Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-85; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893-97; Edward C. Akin, 1897-1901; Howland J. Hamlin, 1901-05; Wm. H. Stead, 1905—. Under the Constitution of 1818 the office was filled by appointment by the Legislature; under that of 1848, it ceased to exist until re-created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but, in 1870, it was made a constitutional office to be filled by popular election for a term of four years.

ATWOOD, a village lying partly in Piatt and partly in Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., 27 miles east of Decatur. The region is agricultural and fruit-growing; the town has two banks, an excellent school and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 698; (1910), 659.

ATWOOD, Charles B., architect, was born at Millbury, Mass., May 18, 1849; at 17 began a full course in architecture at Harvard Scientific School, and, after graduation, received prizes for public buildings at San Francisco, Hartford and a number of other cities, besides furnishing designs for some of the finest private residences in the country. He was associated with D. H. Burnham in preparing plans for the Columbian Exposition buildings, at Chicago, for the World's Fair of 1893, and distinguished himself by producing plans for the "Art Building," the "Peristyle," the "Terminal Station" and other prominent structures. Died, in the midst of his highest successes as an architect, at Chicago, Dec. 19, 1895.

AUBURN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles south of Springfield; has some manufactories of flour and farm implements, besides tile and brick works, two coal mines, electric light plant, two banks, several churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,281; (1910), 1,814.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The Auditors of Public Accounts under the Territorial Government were H. H. Maxwell, 1812-16; Daniel P. Cook, 1816-17; Robert Blackwell, (April to August), 1817; Elijah C. Berry, 1817-18. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Auditor of Public Accounts was made appointive by the legislature, without limitation of term; but by the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 the office was made elective by the people for a term of four years.

The following is a list of the State Auditors from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-43; William Lee D. Ewing, 1843-46; Thomas H Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-77; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-89; C. W. Pavey, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893-97; James S. McCullough, 1897 —.

AUGUSTA, a village in Augusta township, Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles northeast of Quincy. Wagons and brick are the principal manufactures. The town has one newspaper, two banks, three churches and a graded school. The surrounding country is a fertile agricultural region and abounds in a good quality of bituminous coal. Fine qualities of potter's clay and mineral paint are obtained here. Population (1890), 1,077; (1900), 1,149; (1910), 1,146.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, an educational institution controlled by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, located at Rock Island and founded in 1863. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, a theological school is connected with the institution. To the two first named, young women are admitted on an equality with men. More than 500 students were reported in attendance in 1896, about one-fourth being women. A majority of the latter were in the preparatory (or academic) department. The college is not endowed, but owns property (real and personal) to the value of $250,000. It has a library of 12,000 volumes.

AURORA, a city and important railroad center, Kane County, on Fox River, 39 miles southwest of Chicago; is location of principal shops of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., has fine water-power and many successful manufactories, including extensive boiler works, iron foundries, cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, silver-plating works, corset, sash and door and carriage factories, stove and smelting works, establishments for turning out road-scrapers, buggy tops, and wood-working machinery. The city owns water-works and electric light plant; has six banks, three daily and several weekly papers, some twenty-five churches, excellent schools and handsome public library building; is connected by interurban electric lines with the principal towns and villages in the Fox River valley. Pop. (1890), 19,688; (1900), 24,147; (1910), 29,807.

AUSTIN, a former western suburb of the city of Chicago on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1899.

AVERYVILLE, a village of Peoria County lying north of the city of Peoria and on the Illinois River; is an important manufacturing point, especially in the line of agricultural implements. Population (1900), 1,573; (1910), 2,668.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, a co-educational institution was founded at Effingham in 1890, by Edward Austin and brother, but about 1904 the property came into possession of Prof. Lewis H. Bissell, and now constitutes a part of the Bissell Photo-engraving College.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, a form of ballot for popular elections thus named because it was first brought into use in Australia. It was adopted by act of the Legislature of Illinois in 1891, and is applicable to the election of all public officers except Trustees of Schools, School Directors, members of Boards of Education and officers of road districts in counties not under township organization. Under it, all ballots for the election of officers (except those just enumerated) are required to be printed and distributed to the election officers for use on the day of election, at public cost. These ballots contain the names, on the same sheet, of all candidates to be voted for at such election, such names having been formally certified previously to the Secretary of State (in the case of candidates for offices to be voted for by electors of the entire State or any district greater than a single county) or to the County Clerk (as to all others), by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus making such nominations, when the party represented cast at least two per cent of the aggregate vote of the State or district at the preceding general election. Other names may be added to the ballot on the petition of a specified number of the legal voters under certain prescribed conditions named in the act. The duly registered voter, on presenting himself at the poll is given a copy of the official ticket by one of the judges of election, upon which he proceeds to indicate his preference in a temporary booth or closet set apart for his use, by making a cross at the head of the column of candidates for whom he wishes to vote if he desires to vote for all of the candidates of the same party, or by a similar mark before the name of each individual for whom he wishes to vote in case he desires to distribute his support among the candidates of different parties. The object of the law is to secure for the voter secrecy of the ballot, with independence and freedom from molestation or interference by others in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

AVA, a town in Jackson County (incorporated as a city, 1901), on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (Cairo & St. Louis Division), 75 miles south-southeast from St. Louis. It has two banks and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 984; (1910), 780.

AVON, village of Fulton County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 20 miles south of Galesburg; has drainpipe works, flouring mills, factories of steam and hot-water heaters, two banks and one newspaper; agricultural fair held here annually. Population (1900), 809; 1910, 865.

AYER, Benjamin F., lawyer, was born in Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University), was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, N. H. After serving one term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and as Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough County, in 1857 he came to Chicago, soon advancing to the front rank of lawyers then in practice there; became Corporation Counsel in 1861, and, two years later, drafted the revised city charter. After the close of his official career, he was a member for eight years of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and afterwards of the firm of Ayer & Kales, until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, then a Director of the Company, finally becoming General Counsel and a potent factor in its management. Died April 6, 1903.

AYERS, Marshall Paul, banker, Jacksonville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1823, came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents, in 1830, and was educated there, graduating from Illinois College, in 1843, as the classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards President of Knox College at Galesburg, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N.Y. After leaving college he became the partner of his father (David B. Ayers) as agent of Mr. John Grigg, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of Illinois lands. His father dying in 1850, Mr. Ayers succeeded to the management of the business, about 75,000 acres of Mr. Grigg's unsold lands coming under his charge. In December, 1852, with the assistance of Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers of St. Louis, he opened the first bank in Jacksonville, for the sale of exchange, but which finally grew into a bank of deposit and has been continued ever since, being recognized as one of the most solid institutions in Central Illinois. In 1870-71, aided by Philadelphia and New York capitalists, he built the "Illinois Farmers' Rail-

road" between Jacksonville and Waverly, afterwards extended to Virden and finally to Centralia and Mount Vernon. This was the nucleus of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, though Mr. Ayers had no connection with it in his later years. Other business enterprises with which he was connected were the Jcaksonville Gas Company (now including an electric light and power plant), of which he was President for forty years; the "Home Woolen Mills" (early wiped out by fire), sugar and paper-barrel manufacture, coal-mining, etc. About 1877 he purchased a body of 23,600 acres of land in Champaign County, known as "Broadlands," from John T. Alexander, an extensive cattle-dealer, who had become heavily involved during the years of financial revulsion. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Alexander's debts, which aggregated $1,000,000, were discharged within the next two years. Mr. Ayers had been an earnest Republican since the organization of that party and, during the war, rendered valuable service in assisting to raise funds for the support of the operations of the Christian Commission in the field. He was also active in Sunday School, benevolent and educational work, having been for twenty years a Trustee of Illinois College, of which he had been an ardent friend. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen, D.D., of Huntsville, Ala., and was father of four sons and four daughters. Died Sept. 30, 1902.

BABCOCK, Amos C., was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan.20, 1828, the son of a member of Congress from that State; at the age of 18, having lost his father by death, came West, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in partnership with a brother at Canton, Ill. In 1854 he was elected by a majority of one vote, as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, in the following session, took part in the election of United States Senator which resulted in the choice of Lyman Trumbull. Although a personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Babcock, as a matter of policy, cast his vote for his townsman, William Kellogg, afterwards Congressman from that district, until it was apparent that a concentration of the Anti-Nebraska vote on Trumbull was necessary to defeat the election of a Democrat. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and, in 1863, was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned. Colonel Babcock served as Delegate-at-large in the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and the same year was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also conducting the campaign two years later. He identified himself with the Greeley movement in 1872, but, in 1876, was again in line with his party and restored to his old position on the State Central Committee, serving until 1878. Among business enterprises with which he was connected was the extension, about 1854, of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Yates City to Canton, and the erection of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., which was undertaken, in conjunction with Abner Taylor and J. V. and C. B. Farwell, about 1881 and completed in 1888, for which the firm received over 3,000,000 acres of State lands in the "Pan Handle" portion of Texas. In 1889 Colonel Babcock took up his residence in Chicago, which continued to be his home until his death from apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1899.

BABCOCK, Andrew J., soldier, was born at Dorchester, Norfolk County, Mass., July 19, 1830; began life as a coppersmith at Lowell; in 1851 went to Concord, N. H., and, in 1856, removed to Springfield, Ill., where, in 1859, he joined a military company called the Springfield Greys, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) John Cook, of which he was First Lieutenant. This company became the nucleus of Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, which enlisted on Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861. Captain Cook having been elected Colonel, Babcock succeeded him as Captain, on the re-enlistment of the regiment in July following becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1862, being promoted to the Colonelcy "for gallant and meritorious service rendered at Fort Donelson." A year later he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. Died at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12, 1911.

BACON, George E., lawyer and legislator, born at Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851; was brought to Illinois by his parents at three years of age, and, in 1876, located at Paris, Edgar County; in 1879 was admitted to the bar and held various minor offices, including one term as State's Attorney. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate and re-elected four years later, but finally removed to Aurora, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bacon was a man of recognized ability, as shown by the fact that, after the death of Senator John A. Logan, he was selected by his colleagues of the Senate to pronounce the eulogy on the deceased statesman.

BAGBY, John C., jurist and Congressman, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 24, 1819. After passing through the common schools of Barren County, Ky., he studied civil engineering at Bacon College, graduating in 1840. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he commenced practice at Rushville, Ill., confining himself exclusively to professional work until nominated and elected to Congress in 1874, by the Democrats of the old Tenth District. In 1885 he was elected to the Circuit Bench for the Sixth Circuit. Died, April 4, 1896.

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, legislator and jurist, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1855. In August, 1856, he removed to Freeport, Ill., where he soon built up a profitable practice. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1868. Here he was especially prominent in securing restrictive legislation concerning railroads. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for his district on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and re-elected in 1879 and in 1885. In January, 1878, and again in June, 1879, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, being presiding Justice from June, 1879, to June, 1880, and from June, 1881, to June, 1882. In 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. In 1888 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Died in office, Oct. 16, 1895.

BAILHACHE, John, pioneer journalist, was born in the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1787; after gaining the rudiments of an education in his mother tongue (the French), he acquired a knowledge of English and some proficiency in Greek and Latin in an academy near his paternal home, when he spent five years as a printer's apprentice. In 1810 he came to the United States, first locating at Cambridge, Ohio, but, in 1812, purchased a half interest in "The Fredonian" at Chillicothe (then the State Capital), soon after becoming sole owner. In 1815 he purchased "The Scioto Gazette" and consolidated the two papers under the name of "The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle." Here he remained until 1828, meantime engaging temporarily in the banking business, also serving one term in the Legislature (1820), and being elected Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, assuming charge of "The Ohio State Journal," served one term as Mayor of the city, and for three consecutive years was State Printer. Selling out "The Journal" in 1836, he came west, the next year becoming part owner, and finally sole proprietor, of "The Telegraph" at Alton, Ill., which he conducted alone or in association with various partners until 1854, when he retired, giving his attention to the book and job branch of the business. He served as Representative from Madison County in the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842-44). As a man and a journalist Judge Bailhache commanded the highest respect, and did much to elevate the standard of journalism in Illinois, "The Telegraph" during the period of his connection with it, being one of the leading papers of the State. His death occurred at Alton, Sept. 3, 1857, as the result of injuries received the day previous, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding.—**Maj. William Henry** Bailhache, son of the preceding, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 14, 1826, removed with his father to Alton, Ill., in 1836, was educated at Shurtleff College, and learned the printing trade in the office of "The Telegraph," under the direction of his father, afterwards being associated with the business department. In 1855, in partnership with Edward L. Baker, he became one of the proprietors and business manager of "The State Journal" at Springfield. During the Civil War he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving to its close and receiving the brevet rank of Major. After the war he returned to journalism and was associated at different times with "The State Journal" and "The Quincy Whig," as business manager of each, but retired in 1873; in 1881 was appointed by President Arthur, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe., N. M., remaining four years. Prior to 1899 he removed to San Diego, Cal., there engaged in newspaper work and, under the administration of President McKinley, was Special Agent of the Treasury Department. Died March 12, 1905. **Preston Heath** Bailhache, another son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 21, 1835; served as a Surgeon during the Civil War, later became a Surgeon in the regular army and has held positions in marine hospitals at Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has visited Europe in the interest of sanitary and hospital service. At present (1899) he occupies a prominent position at the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Washington.—**Arthur Lee** (Bailhache), a third son, born at Alton, Ill., April

12, 1839; at the beginning of the Civil War was employed in the State commissary service at Camp Yates and Cairo, became Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, as the result of disease and exposure in the service.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His family removed to New York in 1800, where he worked on a farm during boyhood, but graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1819 he came to Illinois and began practice at Kaskaskia, where he attained prominence in his profession and was made Probate Judge of Randolph County. His opposition to the introduction of slavery into the State was so aggressive that his life was frequently threatened. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McLean, but he served only one month when he was succeeded by John M. Robinson, who was elected by the Legislature. He was United States District Attorney from 1833 to 1841 (the State then constituting but one district), and thereafter resumed private practice. Died at Alton, August 6, 1869. —**Henry Southard** (Baker), son of the preceding, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824, received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and, in 1843, entered Brown University, R. I., graduating therefrom in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, beginning practice at Alton, the home of his father, Hon. David J Baker. In 1854 he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, was one of the five Anti-Nebraska members whose uncompromising fidelity to Hon. Lyman Trumbull resulted in the election of the latter to the United States Senate for the first time—the others being his colleague, Dr. George T. Allen of the House, and Hon. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator, Burton C. Cook and Norman B. Judd in the Senate. He served as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in 1865, became Judge of the Alton City Court, serving until 1881. In 1876 he presided over the Republican State Convention, served as delegate to the Republican National Convention of the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to William R. Morrison. Judge Baker was the orator selected to deliver the address on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard, on the capitol grounds at Springfield, in January, 1888. About 1888 he retired from practice, dying at Alton, March 5, 1897. — **Edward L.** (Baker), second son of David Jewett Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., June 3, 1829; graduated at Shurtleff College in 1847; read law with his father two years, after which he entered Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855. Previous to this date Mr. Baker had become associated with William H. Bailhache, in the management of "The Alton Daily Telegraph," and, in July, 1855, they purchased "The Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, of which Mr. Baker assumed the editorship, remaining until 1874. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, serving until the abolition of the office. In 1873 he received the appointment from President Grant of Consul to Buenos Ayres, South America, and, assuming the duties of the office in 1874, remained there for twenty-three years, proving himself one of the most capable and efficient officers in the consular service. On the evening of the 20th of June, 1897, when Mr. Baker was about to enter a railway train already in motion at the station in the city of Buenos Ayres, he fell under the cars, receiving injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, finally resulting in his death in the hospital at Buenos Ayres, July 8, following. His remains were brought home at the Government expense and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has since been erected in his honor, bearing a tablet contributed by citizens of Buenos Ayres and foreign representatives in that city expressive of their respect for his memory. — **David Jewett** (Baker), Jr., a third son of David Jewett Baker, Sr., was born at Kaskaskia, Nov. 20,1834; graduated from Shurtleff College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo and began practice. He was Mayor of that city in 1864-65, and, in 1869, was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. The Legislature of 1873 (by Act of March 28) having divided the State into twenty-six circuits, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth, on June 2, 1873. In August, 1878, he resigned to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as successor to Judge Breese, deceased, but at the close of his term on the Supreme Bench (1879), was re-elected Circuit Judge, and again in 1885. During this period he

served for several years on the Appellate Bench. In 1888 he retired from the Circuit Bench by resignation and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. Again, in 1897, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Carroll C. Boggs. Soon after retiring from the Supreme Bench he removed to Chicago and engaged in general practice, in partnership with his son, John W. Baker. He fell dead almost instantly in his office, March 13, 1899. In all, Judge Baker had spent some thirty years almost continuously on the bench, and had attained eminent distinction both as a lawyer and a jurist.

BAKER, Edward Dickinson, soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1811; emigrated to Illinois while yet in his minority, first locating at Belleville, afterwards removing to Carrollton and finally to Sangamon County, the last of which he represented in the lower house of the Tenth General Assembly, and as State Senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield District, but resigned in December, 1846, to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War, and succeeded General Shields in command of the brigade, when the latter was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Galena District; was also identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad, went to San Francisco in 1852, but later removed to Oregon, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1860. In 1861 he resigned the Senatorship to enter the Union army, commanding a brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, October 21, 1861.

BAKER, Jehu, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822. At an early age he removed to Illinois, making his home in Belleville, St. Clair County. He received his early education in the common schools and at McKendree College. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M. in 1858, and that of LL. D. in 1882. For a time he studied medicine, but abandoned it for the study of law. From 1861 to 1865 he was Master in Chancery for St. Clair County. From 1865 to 1869 he represented the Belleville District as a Republican in Congress. From 1876 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1885 he was Minister Resident in Venezuela, during the latter portion of his term of service acting also as Consul-General. Returning home, he was again elected to Congress (1886) from the Eighteenth District, but was defeated for re-election, in 1888, by William S. Forman, Democrat. Again, in 1896, having identified himself with the Free Silver Democracy and People's Party, he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District over Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee, serving until March 3, 1899. He was author of an annotated edition of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans." Died March 1, 1903.

BALDWIN, Elmer, agriculturist and legislator, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 8, 1806; at 16 years of age began teaching a country school, continuing this occupation for several years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He then started a store at New Milford, which he managed for three years, when he sold out on account of his health and began farming. In 1833 he came west and purchased a considerable tract of Government land in La Salle County, where the village of Farm Ridge is now situated, removing thither with his family the following year. He served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive terms, as Postmaster twenty years and as a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County six years. In 1856 he was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives, was re-elected to the same office in 1866, and to the State Senate in 1872 serving two years. He was also appointed, in 1869, a member of the first Board of Public Charities, serving as President of the Board. Mr. Baldwin is author of a "History of La Salle County," which contains much local and biographical history. Died, Nov. 18, 1895.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman and educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., July 21, 1801; graduated at Yale College in 1827; after two years' study in the theological school there, was ordained a home missionary in 1829, becoming one of the celebrated "Yale College Band," or "Western College Society," of which he was Corresponding Secretary during most of his life. He was settled as a Congregationalist minister at Vandalia for two years, and was active in procuring the charter of Illinois College at Jacksonville, of which he was a Trustee from its organization to his death. He served for a number of years, from 1831, as Agent of the Home Missionary Society for Illinois, and, in 1838, became the first Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, which he conducted five years. Died at Orange, N. J., April 10, 1870.

BALLARD, Addison, merchant, was born of Quaker parentage in Warren County, Ohio, November, 1822. He located at La Porte, Ind., about 1841, where he learned and pursued the carpenter's trade; in 1849 went to California, remaining two years, when he returned to La Porte; in 1853 removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber trade, which he prosecuted until 1887, retiring with a competency. Mr. Ballard served several years as one of the Commissioners of Cook County, and, from 1876 to 1882, as Alderman of the City of Chicago, and again in the latter office, 1894-96. Died June 27, 1905.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827; was educated at the colleges of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and of St. Ignatius, at Chicago, and at Lavalle University, Montreal, and was ordained a priest in 1853, and consecrated Bishop in 1870. His diocesan administration was successful, but regarded by his priests as somewhat arbitrary. He wrote numerous pastoral letters and brochures for the guidance of clergy and laity. His most important literary work was entitled "Pastoral Instruction," first edition, N. Y., 1875; second edition (revised and enlarged), 1880. Died at Alton, Feb. 15, 1886.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. This road (constituting a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) is made up of two principal divisions, the first extending across the State from East St. Louis to Belpre, Ohio, and the second (known as the Springfield Division) extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The total mileage of the former (or main line) is 537 miles, of which 147½ are in Illinois, and of the latter (wholly within Illinois) 228 miles. The main line (originally known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway) was chartered in Indiana in 1848, in Ohio in 1849, and in Illinois in 1851. It was constructed by two companies, the section from Cincinnati to the Indiana and Illinois State line being known as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division, the gauge, as originally built, being six feet, but reduced in 1871 to standard. The banking firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and San Francisco, were the principal financial backers of the enterprise. The line was completed and opened for traffic, May 1, 1857. The following year the road became financially embarrassed; the Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1860, while the Western Division was sold under foreclosure, in 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway under act of the Illinois Legislature passed in February, 1861. The Eastern Division was sold in January, 1867; and, in November of the same year, the two divisions were consolidated under the title of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.—The Springfield Division was the result of the consolidation, in December, 1869, of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern and the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad—each having been chartered in 1867—the new corporation taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, under which name the road was built and opened in March, 1871. In 1873, it was placed in the hands of receivers; in 1874 was sold under foreclosure, and, on March 1, 1875, passed into the hands of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In November, 1876, the road was again placed in the hands of a receiver, but was restored to the Company in 1884. —In November, 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was the successor of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the reorganized Company taking the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. The total capitalization of the road, as organized in 1898, was $84,770,531. Several branches of the main line in Indiana and Ohio go to increase the aggregate mileage, but being wholly outside of Illinois are not taken into account in this statement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO RAILROAD, part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, of which only 8.21 out of 265 miles are in Illinois. The principal object of the company's incorporation was to secure entrance for the Baltimore & Ohio into Chicago. The capital stock outstanding exceeds $1,500,000. The total capital (including stock, funded and floating debt) is $20,329,166 or $76,728 per mile. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were $3,383,016 and the operating expenses $2,493,452. The income and earnings for the portion of the line in Illinois for the same period were $209,208 and the expenses $208,096.

BANGS, Mark, lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822; spent his boyhood on a farm in Western New York, and, after a year in an institution at Rochester, came to Chicago in 1844, later spending two years in farm work and teaching in Central Illinois. Returning east in 1847, he engaged in teaching for two years at Springfield, Mass., then spent a year in a dry goods store at Lacon, Ill., meanwhile prosecuting his legal studies. In 1851 he began practice, was elected a Judge

of the Circuit Court in 1859; served one session as State Senator (1870-72); in 1873 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richmond, deceased, and, in 1875 was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Northern District, remaining in office four years. Judge Bangs was also a member of the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention of Illinois, held at Springfield in 1854; in 1862 presided over the Congressional Convention which nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress for the first time, was one of the charter members of the "Union League of America," serving as its President, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President for the first time. After retiring from the office of District Attorney in 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in practice until his death, June 23, 1902.

BANKSON, Andrew, pioneer and early legislator, a native of Tennessee, settled on Silver Creek, in St. Clair County, Ill., four miles south of Lebanon, about 1808 or 1810, and subsequently removed to Washington County. He was a Colonel of "Rangers" during the War of 1812, and a Captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, serving four years, and at the session of 1822-23 was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution which had for its object to make Illinois a slave State. He subsequently removed to Iowa Territory, but died, in 1853, while visiting a son-in-law in Wisconsin.

BAPTISTS. The first Baptist minister to settle in Illinois was Elder James Smith, who located at New Design, in 1787. He was followed, about 1796-97, by Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, who organized the first Baptist church within the limits of the State. Five churches, having four ministers and 111 members, formed an association in 1807. Several causes, among them a difference of views on the slavery question, resulted in the division of the denomination into factions. Of these perhaps the most numerous was the Regular or Missionary) Baptists, at the head of which was Rev. John M. Peck, a resident of the State from 1822 until his death (1858). By 1835 the sect had grown, until it had some 250 churches, with about 7,500 members. These were under the ecclesiastical care of twenty-two Associations. Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist Indian missionary, preached at Fort Dearborn on Oct. 9, 1825, and, eight years later, Rev. Allen B. Freeman organized the first Baptist society in what was then an infant settlement. By 1890 the number of Associations had grown to forty, with 1010 churches, 891 ministers and 88,884 members. A Baptist Theological Seminary was for some time supported at Morgan Park, but, in 1895, was absorbed by the University of Chicago, becoming the divinity school of that institution. The chief organ of the denomination in Illinois is "The Standard," published at Chicago.

BARBER, Hiram, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. At 11 years of age he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, of which State he was a resident until 1866. After graduating at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, he studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice. After serving one term as District Attorney of his county in Wisconsin (1861-62) and Assistant Attorney-General of the State for 1865-66, in the latter year he came to Chicago and, in 1878, was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the old Second Illinois District. His home is in Chicago, where he holds the position of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

BARCLAY, a village in Sangamon County, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, 9 miles northeast of the city of Springfield, in a coal-mining district. Population (1910), 252.

BARNSBACK, George Frederick Julius, pioneer, was born in Germany, July 25, 1781, came to Philadelphia in 1797, and soon after to Kentucky, where he became an overseer; two or three years later visited his native country, suffering shipwreck en route in the English Channel; returned to Kentucky in 1802, remaining until 1809, when he removed to what is now Madison (then a part of St. Clair) County, Ill.; served in the War of 1812, farmed and raised stock until 1824, when, after a second visit to Germany, he bought a plantation in St. Francois County, Mo. Subsequently becoming disgusted with slavery, he manumitted his slaves and returned to Illinois, locating on a farm near Edwardsville, where he resided until his death in 1869. Mr. Barnsback served as Representative in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) and, after returning from Springfield, distributed his salary among the poor of Madison County. **Julius A. Barnsback**, his son, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 14, 1826; in 1846 became a merchant at Troy, Madison County, was elected Sheriff in 1860, in 1861 entered the service as Captain of a Company in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men); also served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1865).

BARNUM, William H., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. When he was but two years old his family removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he passed his boyhood and youth. His preliminary education was obtained at Belleville, Ill., Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. After leaving the institution last named at the end of the sophomore year, he taught school at Belleville, still pursuing his classical studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, and soon afterward opened an office at Chester, where, for a time, he held the office of Master in Chancery. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and, in 1879, was elevated to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice.

BARRERE, Granville, was born in Highland County, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he acquired a higher education at Augusta, Ky., and Marietta, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, but began the practice of law in Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected, representing his district from 1873 to 1875, at the conclusion of his term retiring to private life. Died at Canton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1889.

BARRINGTON, a village located on the northern border of Cook County, and partly in Lake, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, 32 miles northwest of Chicago. It has banks, a local paper, several cheese factories and a milk-bottling plant. Pop. (1890), 848; (1900), 1,162; (1910), 1,444.

BARROWS, John Henry, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847; graduated at Mount Olivet College in 1867, and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he spent two and a half years in missionary and educational work. He then (in 1872) accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill., where he remained a year, after which he gave a year to foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, during a part of the time supplying the American chapel in Paris. On his return to the United States he spent six years in pastoral work at Lawrence and East Boston, Mass., when (in November, 1881) he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Barrows achieved a world-wide celebrity by his services as Chairman of the "Parliament of Religions," a branch of the "World's Congress Auxiliary," held during the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he was appointed Professorial Lecturer on Comparative Religions, under lectureships in connection with the University of Chicago endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. One of these, established in Dr. Barrows' name, contemplated a series of lectures in India, to be delivered on alternate years with a similar course at the University. Courses were delivered at the University in 1895-96, and, in order to carry out the purposes of the foreign lectureship, Dr. Barrows found it necessary to resign his pastorate, which he did in the spring of 1896. After spending the summer in Germany, the regular itinerary of the round-the-world tour began at London in the latter part of November, 1896, ending with his return to the United States by way of San Francisco in May, 1897. Dr. Barrows was accompanied by a party of personal friends from Chicago and elsewhere, the tour embracing visits to the principal cities of Southern Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, with a somewhat protracted stay in India during the winter of 1896-97. After his return to the United States he lectured at the University of Chicago and in many of the principal cities of the country, on the moral and religious condition of Oriental nations, but, in 1898, was offered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in 1899. Died June 3, 1902.

BARRY, a city in Pike County, founded in 1836, on the Wabash Railroad, 18 miles east of Hannibal, Mo., and 30 miles southeast of Quincy. The surrounding country is agricultural. The city contains flouring mills, pork-packing plant· a large creamery; also has two local papers, two banks, three churches and a high school, besides schools of lower grade. Population (1890), 1,354; (1900), 1,643; (1910), 1,647.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay, merchant, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 22, 1844; was educated in the common schools and at Danville Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y., and, coming to Chicago in 1863, entered into the employment of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which, a few years later, he became a partner, and later Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Bartlett has also been a Trustee of Beloit College, President of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and a Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Metropolitan National Bank, besides being identified with various other business and benevolent associations.

BASCOM, Rev. Flavel, D. D., clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 8, 1804, spent his boyhood on a farm until 17 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools; prepared for college under a private tutor, and, in 1824, entered Yale College, graduating in 1828. After a year as Principal of the Academy at New Canaan, Conn., he entered upon the study of theology at Yale, was licensed to preach in 1831 and for the next two years, served as a tutor in the literary department of the college. Then coming to Illinois (1833), he cast his lot with the "Yale Band," organized at Yale College a few years previous; spent five years in missionary work in Tazewell County and two years in Northern Illinois as Agent of the Home Missionary Society, exploring new settlements, founding churches and introducing missionaries to new fields of labor. In 1839 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until 1849, when he assumed the pastorship of the First Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, this relation continuing until 1856. Then, after a year's service as the Agent of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Princeton, where he remained until 1869, when he took charge of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. From 1878 he served for a considerable period as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, was also prominent in educational work being one of the founders and, for over twenty-five years, an officer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Trustee of Knox College and one of the founders and a Trustee of Beloit College, Wis., from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1869. Dr. Bascom died at Princeton, Ill., August 8, 1890.

BATAVIA, a city in Kane County, on Fox River and branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 35 miles west of Chicago; has water power and several prosperous manufacturing establishments employing over 1,000 operatives. The city has fine water-works supplied from an artesian well, electric lighting plant, electric street car lines with interurban connections, two weekly papers, eight churches, two public schools, and private hospital for insane women. Population (1900), 3,871; (1910), 4,436.

BATEMAN, Newton, A. M., LL.D., educator and Editor-in-Chief of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," was born at Fairfield, N. J., July 27, 1822, of mixed English and Scotch ancestry; was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1833; in his youth enjoyed only limited educational advantages, but graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843, supporting himself during his college course wholly by his own labor. Having contemplated entering the Christian ministry, he spent the following year at Lane Theological Seminary, but was compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, when he gave a year to travel. He then entered upon his life work as a teacher by engaging as Principal of an English and Classical School in St. Louis, remaining there two years, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo., continuing in that position four years (1847-51). Returning to Jacksonville, Ill., in the latter year, he assumed the principalship of the main public school of that city. Here he remained seven years, during four of them discharging the duties of County Superintendent of Schools for Morgan County. In the fall of 1857 he became Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, but the following year was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been nominated for the office by the Republican State Convention of 1858, which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he continued in this office fourteen years, serving continuously from 1859 to 1875 except two years (1863-65), as the result of his defeat for re-election in 1862. He was also endorsed for the same office by the State Teachers' Association in 1856 but was not formally nominated by a State Convention. During his incumbency the Illinois common school system was developed and brought to the state of efficiency which it has so well maintained. He also prepared some seven volumes of biennial reports, portions of which have been republished in five different languages of Europe, besides a volume of "Common School Decisions," originally published by authority of the General Assembly, and of which several editions have since been issued. This volume has been recognized by the courts, and is still regarded as authoritative on the subjects to which it relates. In addition to his official duties during a part of this period, for three years he served as editor of "The Illinois Teacher" and was one of a committee of three which prepared the bill adopted by Congress creating the National Bureau of Education. Occupying a room in the old State Capitol at Springfield adjoining that used as an office by Abraham Lincoln during the first candidacy of the latter for the Presidency, in 1860, a

close intimacy sprang up between the two men, which enabled the "School-master," as Mr. Lincoln playfully called the Doctor, to acquire an insight into the character of the future emancipator of a race, enjoyed by few men of that time, and of which he gave evidence by his lectures full of interesting reminiscence and eloquent appreciation of the high character of the "Martyr President." A few months after his retirement from the State Superintendency (1875), Dr. Bateman was offered and accepted the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation. This, after having been repeatedly urged upon the Board, was finally accepted; but that body immediately, and by unanimous vote, appointed him President *Emeritus* and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, under which he continued to discharge his duties as a special lecturer as his health enabled him to do so. During his incumbency as President of Knox College, he twice received a tender of the Presidency of Iowa State University and the Chancellorship of two other important State institutions. He also served, by appointment of successive Governors between 1877 and 1891, as a member of the State Board of Health, for four years of this period being President of the Board. In February, 1878, Dr. Bateman, unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, received from President Hayes an appointment as "Assay Commissioner" to examine and test the fineness and weight of United States coins, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, and discharged the duties assigned at the mint in Philadelphia. Never of a very strong physique, which was rather weakened by his privations while a student and his many years of close confinement to mental labor, towards the close of his life Dr. Bateman suffered much from a chest trouble which finally developed into "angina pectoris," or heart disease, from which, as the result of a most painful attack, he died at his home in Galesburg, Oct. 21, 1897. The event produced the most profound sorrow, not only among his associates in the Faculty and among the students of Knox College, but a large number of friends throughout the State, who had known him officially or personally, and had learned to admire his many noble and beautiful traits of character. His funeral, which occurred at Galesburg on Oct. 25, called out an immense concourse of sorrowing friends. Almost the last labors performed by Dr. Bateman were in the revision of matter for this volume, in which he manifested the deepest interest from the time of his assumption of the duties of its Editor-in-Chief. At the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in this field was practically complete. Dr. Bateman had been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Sarah Dayton of Jacksonville, who died in 1857, and a second time in October, 1859, to Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts (but for some time a teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy), who died, May 28, 1878.—**Clifford Rush** (Bateman), a son of Dr. Bateman by his first marriage, was born at Jacksonville, March 7, 1854, graduated at Amherst College and later from the law department of Columbia College, New York, afterwards prosecuting his studies at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, finally becoming Professor of Administrative Law and Government in Columbia College—a position especially created for him. He had filled this position a little over one year when his career—which was one of great promise—was cut short by death, Feb. 6, 1883. Three daughters of Dr. Bateman survive—all the wives of clergymen.—P. S.

BATES, Clara Doty, author, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, 1838; published her first book in 1868; the next year married Morgan Bates, a Chicago publisher; wrote much for juvenile periodicals, besides stories and poems, some of the most popular among the latter being "Blind Jakey" (1868) and "Æsop's Fables" in verse (1873). She was the collector of a model library for children, for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Died in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1895.

BATES, Erastus Newton, soldier and State Treasurer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828, being descended from Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When 8 years of age he was brought by his father to Ohio, where the latter soon afterward died. For several years he lived with an uncle, preparing himself for college and earning money by teaching and manual labor. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1853, and commenced the study of law in New York City, but later removed to Minnesota, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856 and was elected to the State Senate in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Centralia, Ill., and commenced practice there in August, 1862; was commissioned Major of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, being successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, escaping from Libby Prison only to be recaptured and later exposed to the fire of the Union batteries at Mor-

ris Island, Charleston harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1868, State Treasurer, being re-elected to the latter office under the new Constitution of 1870, and serving until January, 1873. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1898, and was buried at Springfield.

BATES, George C., lawyer and politician, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 1834; in 1849 was appointed United States District Attorney for that State, but removed to California in 1850, where he became a member of the celebrated "Vigilance Committee" at San Francisco, and, in 1856, delivered the first Republican speech there. From 1861 to 1871, he practiced law in Chicago; the latter year was appointed District Attorney for Utah, serving two years, in 1878 removing to Denver, Colo., where he died, Feb. 11, 1886. Mr. Bates was an orator of much reputation, and was selected to express the thanks of the citizens of Chicago to Gen. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, after the detection and defeat of the Camp Douglas conspiracy in November, 1864—a duty which he performed in an address of great eloquence. At an early day he married the widow of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, for a number of years previous to 1830 Indian Agent at Chicago, his wife being a daughter of John Kinzie, the first white settler of Chicago.

BATH, a village of Mason County on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles south of Havana. Population (1890), 384; (1900) 330, (1910), 475.

BAYLIS, a corporate village of Pike County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, 10 miles southeast of Quincy; has one newspaper and wagon factory. Pop. (1900), 340; (1910), 385.

BAYLISS, Alfred, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born about 1846, served as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry the last two years of the Civil War and graduated from Hillsdale College (Mich.), in 1870, supporting himself during his college course by work upon a farm and teaching. After serving three years as County Superintendent of Schools in La Grange County, Ind., in 1874 he came to Illinois and entered upon the vocation of a teacher in the northern part of the State. He served for some time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Sterling, afterwards served as Principal of the Township High School until 1898, when he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and re-elected in 1902, serving two consecutive terms. On retirement from the Superintendent's office in 1907, he became Principal of the State Normal School at Macomb, Ill., but died August 26, 1911.

BEARD, Thomas, pioneer and founder of the city of Beardstown, Ill., was born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1795, taken to Northeastern Ohio in 1800, and, in 1818, removed to Illinois, living for a time about Edwardsville and Alton. In 1820 he went to the locality of the present city of Beardstown, and later established there the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827, in conjunction with Enoch March of Morgan County, he entered the land on which Beardstown was platted in 1829. Died, at Beardstown, in November, 1849.

BEARDSTOWN, a city in Cass County, on the Illinois River, being the intersecting point for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, and the northwestern terminus of the former. It is 111 miles north of St. Louis and 90 miles south of Peoria. Thomas Beard, for whom the town was named, settled here about 1820 and soon afterwards established the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827 the land was patented by Beard and Enoch March, and the town platted, and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, it became a principal base of supplies for the Illinois volunteers. The city has six churches and three schools (including a high school), two banks and two daily newspapers. Several branches of manufacturing are carried on here—flouring and saw mills, cooperage works, extensive fishing and packing interests, two button factories, one shoe factory, large match, tie, staves and other of less importance. The river is spanned here by a fine railroad bridge, costing some $300,000. Pop. (1890), 4,220; (1900), 4,827; (1910), 6,107.

BEAUBIEN, Jean Baptiste, the second permanent settler on the site of Chicago, was born at Detroit in 1780, became clerk of a fur-trader on Grand River, married an Ottawa woman for his first wife, and, in 1800, had a trading post at Milwaukee, which he maintained until 1818. He visited Chicago as early as 1804, bought a cabin there soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, married the daughter of Francis La Framboise, a French trader, and, in 1818, became agent of the American Fur Company, having charge of trading posts at Mackinaw and elsewhere. After 1823 he occupied the building known as "the factory," just outside of Fort Dearborn, which had belonged to the Government, but removed to a farm on the Des Plaines in 1840. Out of the ownership of this building grew his claim to the right, in 1835, to enter seventy-five

acres of land belonging to the Fort Dearborn reservation. The claim was allowed by the Land Office officials and sustained by the State courts, but disallowed by the Supreme Court of the United States after long litigation. An attempt was made to revive this claim in Congress in 1878, but it was reported upon adversely by a Senate Committee of which the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard was chairman. Mr. Beaubien was evidently a man of no little prominence in his day. He led a company of Chicago citizens to the Black Hawk War in 1832, was appointed by the Governor the first Colonel of Militia for Cook County, and, in 1850, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1858 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 5, 1863.—**Mark** (Beaubien), a younger brother of Gen. Beaubien, was born in Detroit in 1800, came to Chicago in 1826, and bought a log house of James Kinzie, in which he kept a hotel for some time. Later, he erected the first frame building in Chicago, which was known as the "Sauganash," and in which he kept a hotel until 1834. He also engaged in merchandising, but was not successful, ran the first ferry across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and served for many years as lighthouse keeper at Chicago. About 1834 the Indians transferred to him a reservation of 640 acres of land on the Calumet, for which, some forty years afterwards, he received a patent which had been signed by Martin Van Buren—he having previously been ignorant of its existence. He was married twice and had a family of twenty-two children. Died, at Kankakee, Ill., April 16, 1881. —**Madore B.** (Beaubien), the second son of General Beaubien by his Indian wife, was born on Grand River in Michigan, July 15, 1809, joined his father in Chicago, was educated in a Baptist Mission School where Niles, Mich., now stands; was licensed as a merchant in Chicago in 1831, but failed as a business man; served as Second Lieutenant of the Naperville Company in the Black Hawk War, and later was First Lieutenant of a Chicago Company. His first wife was a white woman, from whom he separated, afterwards marrying an Indian woman. He left Illinois with the Pottawatomies in 1840, resided at Council Bluffs and, later, in Kansas, being for many years the official interpreter of the tribe and, for some time, one of six Commissioners employed by the Indians to look after their affairs with the United States Government.—**Alexander** (Beaubien), son of General Beaubien by his white wife, was born in one of the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, Jan. 28, 1822. In 1840 he accompanied his father to his farm on the Des Plaines, but returned to Chicago in 1862, and for years past has been employed on the Chicago police force.

BEBB, William, Governor of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County in that State in 1802; taught school at North Bend, the home of William Henry Harrison, studied law and practiced at Hamilton; served as Governor of Ohio, 1846-48; later led a Welsh colony to Tennessee, but left at the outbreak of the Civil War, removing to Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased a large body of land. He was a man of uncompromising loyalty and high principle; served as Examiner of Pensions by appointment of President Lincoln and, in 1868, took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in Grant's first election to the Presidency. Died at Rockford, Oct. 23, 1873. A daughter of Governor Bebb married Hon. John P. Reynolds, for many years the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and, during the World's Columbian Exposition, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

BECKER, Charles St. N., ex-State Treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and brought to this country by his parents at the age of 11 years, the family settling in St. Clair County, Ill. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri regiment, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, and, from 1872 to 1880, he served as clerk of the St. Clair Circuit Court. He also served several terms as a City Councilman of Belleville. In 1888 he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket. Died Jan. 2, 1908.

BECKWITH, Corydon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Vermont in 1823, and educated at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He read law and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, and, in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Yates a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the five remaining months of the unexpired term of Judge Caton, who had resigned. On retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, August 18, 1890.

BECKWITH, Hiram Williams, lawyer and author, was born at Danville, Ill., March 5, 1833. Mr. Beckwith's father, Dan W. Beckwith, a pioneer settler of Eastern Illinois and one of the founders of the city of Danville, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born about 1789,

his mother being in delicate health. Hannah York, one of the survivors of the famous Wyoming massacre of 1778. In 1807 this same Benjamin, in company with his brother George, descended the Ohio River, afterwards ascending the Wabash to where Terre Haute now stands, but finally landing in what is now a part of Edgar County, Ill. A year later he returned to the vicinity of the present site of the city of Danville. Having been employed for a time as a surveyor's aide, he finally became a surveyor himself, and, on the organization of Vermilion County, served for a time as County Surveyor by appointment of the Governor, and was also employed by the General Government in surveying lands in the eastern part of the State, south of the Indian reservations in that section of the State being set off by him. In connection with Gen. W. Smith then Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., he donated the ground on which the county seat of Vermilion County was located, and it took the name of Danville from his first name—"Dan." In 1820 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature for the District composed of Clark, Edgar and Vermilion Counties, then including all that section of the State between Coumpt Greuse and the Kaskaskia River. He died in 1867.

Hiram, the subject of this sketch, was left fatherless at less than three years of age, received only such schooling as was afforded in the common schools of that period. Nevertheless, he began the study of Law in the Dana Law school of Lincoln & Lamon, and was admitted to practice in 1854, about the time of reaching his majority. He continued in that office and on the removal of Lamon to Washington in 1860 he succeeded to the business of that firm in Danville. Mr. Lamon—who on Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency in 1861, became Marshal of the District of Columbia—was afterwards related to Mr. Beckwith by a second marriage of the mother of the latter. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Beckwith was for many years a special student of records and court decisions bearing upon the early history of Illinois and the Northwest, possessing the largest collection of and in the best condition and most complete collection of documents in Illinois that ever came into the hands of a single individual. He was the author of several monographs on pioneer themes, including "The Wyandotte War," "The Illinois and Indiana Indians," and "Historical Notes of the Northwest," published in the "Chicago Series," besides having edited the edition of "Reynolds' History of Illinois" published by the [illegible] Society, for [illegible] compiled a series of valuable articles in "The Chicago Tribune" on various features of early Illinois and Northwestern history. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1885, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being among Democrats in the Legislature. [illegible]

BEECHER, Charles A., attorney and railway official, was born in Hoosick County, N. Y., August 27, 1808. [illegible] In 1818 removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until he reached the [illegible] years. Having taken a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1834 he removed to Illinois, locating at Fairfield, Wayne County, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Edwin Beecher, being admitted to practice in 1835. In 1837 he united with others in the organization of the Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company from Shawneetown to Flagg on the Illinois Central in Effingham County. This enterprise was consolidated, a year or two later with the Paris, Springfield & Northeastern, taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, under which name it was constructed and opened for traffic in 1871. (See Chronology.) Mr. Beecher served for some time as Vice President and [illegible] the Springfield & Shawneetown, Director of the Indianapolis & Ohio Railroad Co.) The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Company having fallen into financial difficulty in 1873, Mr. Beecher was appointed receiver of the road, and for a year had charge of its operations, subject to the direction of bondholders. In 1875 the line was conveyed to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio), when Mr. Beecher became General Counsel of the consolidated corporation, remaining until 1883. Early [illegible] he was one of the managers of the Springfield Library Association, and [illegible] was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Historical Library, of which he was a trustee [illegible] Governor Cullom appointed him a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1885, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being among Democrats in the Legislature. [illegible]

BEECHER, Edward, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803—the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and the elder brother of Henry Ward; graduated at Yale College in 1822, taught for over a year at Hartford, Conn., studied theology, and after a year's service as tutor in Yale College, in 1826 was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became President of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844, when he resigned and returned to Boston, serving as pastor of the Salem Street Church in that city until 1856, also acting as senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for four years. In 1856 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Galesburg, continuing until 1871, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided without pastoral charge, except 1885-89, when he was pastor of the Parkville Congregational Church. While President of Illinois College, that institution was exposed to much hostile criticism on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, as shown by his participation in founding the first Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society and his eloquent denunciation of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Next to his brother Henry Ward, he was probably the most powerful orator belonging to that gifted family, and, in connection with his able associates in the faculty of the Illinois College, assisted to give that institution a wide reputation as a nursery of independent thought. Up to a short time before his death, he was a prolific writer, his productions (besides editorials, reviews and contributions on a variety of subjects) including nine or ten volumes, of which the most important are: "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to the People of Illinois" (1837); "A Plea for Illinois College"; "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "The Concord of Ages" (1853); "The Conflict of Ages" (1854); "Papal Conspiracy Exposed" (1854), besides a number of others invariably on religious or anti-slavery topics. Died in Brooklyn, July 28, 1895.

BEECHER, William H., clergyman — oldest son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and brother of Edward and Henry Ward—was born at East Hampton, N. Y., educated at home and at Andover, became a Congregationalist clergyman, occupying pulpits at Newport, R. I., Batavia, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio; came to Chicago in his later years, dying at the home of his daughters in that city, June 23, 1889.

BEGGS, (Rev.) Stephen R., pioneer Methodist Episcopal preacher, was born in Buckingham County, Va., March 30, 1801. His father, who was opposed to slavery, moved to Kentucky in 1805, but remained there only two years, when he removed to Clark County, Ind. The son enjoyed but poor educational advantages here, obtaining his education chiefly by his own efforts in what he called "Brush College." At the age of 21 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the next ten years traveling different circuits in Indiana. In 1831 he was appointed to Chicago, but the Black Hawk War coming on immediately thereafter, he retired to Plainfield. Later he traveled various circuits in Illinois, until 1868, when he was superannuated, occupying his time thereafter in writing reminiscences of his early history. A volume of this character published by him, was entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest." He died at Plainfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, in the 95th year of his age.

BEIDLER, Henry, early settler, was born of German extraction in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812; came to Illinois in 1843, settling first at Springfield, where he carried on the grocery business for five years, then removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade in connection with a brother, afterwards carrying on a large lumber manufacturing business at Muskegon, Mich., which proved very profitable. In 1871 Mr. Beidler retired from the lumber trade, investing largely in west side real estate in the city of Chicago, which appreciated rapidly in value, making him one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Chicago. Died, March 16, 1893.—**Jacob** (Beidler), brother of the preceding, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815; came west in 1842, first began working as a carpenter, but later engaged in the grocery business with his brother at Springfield, Ill.; in 1844 removed to Chicago, where he was joined by his brother four years later, when they engaged largely in the lumber trade. Mr. Beidler retired from business in 1891, devoting his attention to large real estate investments. He was a liberal contributor to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. Died in Chicago, March 15, 1898.

BELFIELD, Henry Holmes, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1837; was educated at an Iowa College, and for a time was tutor in the same; during the War of the Rebellion served in the army of the Cumberland, first as Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, still later being upon the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, and taking part in the

Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. While a prisoner in the hands of the rebels he was placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston. Coming to Chicago in 1866, he served as Principal in various public schools, including the North Division High School. He was one of the earliest advocates of manual training, and, on the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1884, was appointed its Director—a position which he has continued to occupy. During 1891-92 he made a trip to Europe by appointment of the Government, to investigate the school systems in European countries.

BELKNAP, Hugh Reid, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1860, being the son of W. W. Belknap, for some time Secretary of War under President Grant. After attending the public schools of his native city, he took a course at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained twelve years in various departments, finally becoming Chief Clerk of the General Manager. In 1892 he retired from this position to become Superintendent of the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He never held any political position until nominated (1894) as a Republican for the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the strongly Democratic Third District of Chicago. Although the returns showed a plurality of thirty-one votes for his Democratic opponent (Lawrence McGann), a recount proved him elected, when, Mr. McGann having voluntarily withdrawn, Mr. Belknap was unanimously awarded the seat. In 1896 he was re-elected from a District usually strongly Democratic, receiving a plurality of 590 votes, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent in 1898, retiring from Congress, March 3, 1899, when he received an appointment as Paymaster in the Army from President McKinley, with the rank of Major.

BELL, Robert, lawyer, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1829, educated at Mount Carmel and Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1855; while yet in his minority edited "The Mount Carmel Register," during 1851-52 becoming joint owner and editor of the same with his brother, Victor D. Bell. After graduation he opened an office at Fairfield, Wayne County, but, in 1857, returned to Mount Carmel and from 1864 was the partner of Judge E. B. Green, until the appointment of the latter Chief Justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison in 1890. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County Judge of Lawrence County, being elected to the same office in 1894. He was also President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until it was merged into the Cairo & Vincennes Road in 1867, later became President of the St. Louis & Mt. Carmel Railroad, now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line, and secured the construction of the division from Princeton, Ind., to Albion, Ill. In 1876 he visited California as Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Districts on the Pacific Coast; in 1878 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the strong Democratic Nineteenth District, was appointed the same year, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State-at-large and, in 1881, officiated by appointment of President Garfield, as Commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is a gifted stump speaker and is known in the southeastern part of the State as the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Wabash."

BELLEVILLE, the county-seat of St. Clair County, a city and railroad center, 14 miles south of east from St. Louis. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been selected as the county-seat in 1814 and platted in 1815. It lies in the center of a rich agricultural and coal-bearing district and contains numerous factories including agricultural implements, flouring mills, a nail mill, glass works and shoe factories. It has five newspaper establishments, of which four issue both daily and weekly editions. Its commercial and educational facilities are exceptionally good. Its population is largely of German descent. Population, 1890, 15,361; 1900, 17,484; 1910, 21,122.

BELLEVILLE, CENTRALIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & CARONDELET RAILROAD, a short line of road extending from Belleville to East Carondelet, Ill., 17.3 miles. It was chartered Feb. 20, 1851, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, June 1, 1883. The annual rental is $30,000, a sum equivalent to the interest on the bonded debt. The capital stock (1895) is $300,000 and the bonded debt $485,000. In addition to these sums the floating debt swells the entire capitalization to $995,054 or $57,317 per mile.

BELLEVILLE & ELDORADO RAILROAD, a road 50.4 miles in length running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill. It was chartered Feb. 22, 1861, and completed Oct. 31, 1871. On July 1,

1880, it was leased to the St Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 486 years, and has since been operated by that corporation in connection with its Belleville branch, from East St. Louis to Belleville. At Eldorado the road intersects the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad and the Shawneetown branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its capital stock (1895) is $1,000,000 and its bonded debt $550,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE & ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD, a road (laid with steel rails) running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., 56.4 miles in length. It was chartered Feb. 15, 1857, and completed Dec. 15, 1873. At Duquoin it connects with the Illinois Central and forms a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. Oct. 1, 1866, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 999 years. The capital stock is $1,692,000 and the bonded debt $1,000,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLMONT, a village of Wabash County, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles west of Mount Carmel. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 487, (1900), 624; (1910), 550.

BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO, THE, a corporation chartered, Nov. 22, 1882, and the lessee of the Belt Division of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad (which see). Its total trackage (all of standard gauge and laid with 66-pound steel rails) is 93.26 miles, distributed as follows: Auburn Junction to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Junction, 15.9 miles; branches from Pullman Junction to Irondale, Ill., etc., 5.41 miles; second track, 14.1 miles; sidings, 57.85 miles. The cost of construction has been $524,549; capital stock, $1,200,000. It has no funded debt. The earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were $556,847, the operating expenses $378,012, and the taxes $51,009.

BELVIDERE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Boone County, situated on the Kishwaukee River, and on two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 78 miles west-northwest of Chicago and 14 miles east of Rockford; is connected with the latter city by electric railroad. The city has twelve churches, five graded schools, and three banks (two national). One daily and one semi-weekly paper are published here. Belvidere also has very considerable manufacturing interests, including manufactories of sewing machines, bicycles, automobiles, besides a large milk-condensing factory and two creameries. Pop. (1890), 3,867; (1900), 6,937; (1910), 7,253.

BEMENT, a village in Piatt County, at intersection of main line and Chicago Division of Wabash Railroad, 20 miles east of Decatur and 166 miles south-southwest of Chicago; in agricultural and stock-raising district; has three grain elevators, broom factory, water-works, electric-light plant, four churches, two banks and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,484; (1910), 1,530.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, lawyer, born at Chatham Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833; was educated at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; spent one year in the law department of Harvard, another as tutor at Amherst and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where, on an examination certificate furnished by Abraham Lincoln, he was licensed to practice. The first public office held by Mr. Benjamin was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, in which he took a prominent part in shaping the provisions of the new Constitution relating to corporations. In 1873 he was chosen County Judge of McLean County, by repeated re-elections holding the position until 1886, when he resumed private practice. For more than twenty years he has been connected with the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, a part of the time being Dean of the Faculty; is also the author of several volumes of legal text-books.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE, an Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, incorporated by special charter and opened in the autumn of 1868. Its first sessions were held in two large rooms; its faculty consisted of seven professors, and there were thirty matriculates. More commodious quarters were secured the following year, and a still better home after the fire of 1871, in which all the college property was destroyed. Another change of location was made in 1874. In 1890 the property then owned was sold and a new college building, in connection with a hospital, erected in a more quiet quarter of the city. A free dispensary is conducted by the college. The teaching faculty (1896) consists of nineteen professors, with four assistants and demonstrators. Women are admitted as pupils on equal terms with men.

BENT, Charles, journalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1844, but removed with his family, in 1856, to Morrison, Whiteside County, where, two years later, he became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel." In June, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier

in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois (100-days' regiment) and, on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Then resuming his vocation as a printer, in July, 1867, he purchased the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel," in which he learned his trade, and has since been the editor of that paper, except during 1877-79 while engaged in writing a "History of Whiteside County." He is a charter member of the local Grand Army Post and served on the staff of the Department Commander; was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue during 1870-73, and, in 1878, was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for Whiteside and Carroll Counties, serving four years. Other positions held by him include the office of City Alderman, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners (1883-85) and Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary (1889-93), member of the Republican State Central Committee and 1911 is serving as U. S. Pension Agent.

BENTON, county seat of Franklin County, on Ill. Cent. and Chi. & E. Ill. railroads; has electric-light plant, water-works, saddle and harness factory, two banks, two flouring mills, shale brick and tile works, extensive coal mines in vicinity, has two weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 1,341; (1910), 2,675.

BERDAN, James, lawyer and County Judge, was born in New York City, July 4, 1805, and educated at Columbia and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1824. His father, James Berdan, Sr., came west in the fall of 1819 as one of the agents of a New York Emigration Society, and, in January, 1820, visited the vicinity of the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., but died soon after his return, in part from exposure incurred during his long and arduous winter journey. Thirteen years later (1832) his son, the subject of this sketch, came to the same region, and Jacksonville became his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Berdan was a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of high principle and sound culture, with pure literary and social tastes. Although possessing unusual capabilities, his refinement of character and dislike of ostentation made him seek rather the association and esteem of friends than public office. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of Morgan County, serving by a second election until 1857. Later he was Secretary for several years of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad (at that time in course of construction), serving until it was merged into the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, now constituting a part of the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; also served for many years as a Trustee of Illinois College. In the latter years of his life he was, for a considerable period, the law partner of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates. Judge Berdan was the ardent political friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of the poet Longfellow, besides being the correspondent, during a long period of his life, of a number of other prominent literary men. Pierre Irving, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, was his brother in law through the marriage of a favorite sister. Judge Berdan died at Jacksonville, August 24, 1884.

BERGEN, Rev. John G., pioneer clergyman, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 27, 1790; studied theology, and, after two years' service as tutor at Princeton and sixteen years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Madison, N. J., in 1828 came to Springfield, Ill., and assisted in the erection of the first Protestant church in the central part of the State, of which he remained pastor until 1848. Died, at Springfield, Jan. 17, 1872.

BERGGREN, Augustus W., legislator, born in Sweden, August 17, 1840, came to the United States at 16 years of age and located at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., afterwards removing to Galesburg, held various offices including that of Sheriff of Knox County (1873-81), State Senator (1881-89, serving as President *pro tem* of the Senate 1887-89, and was Warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, 1888-91. He was for many years the very able and efficient President of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, and is now its Treasurer.

BERGIER, (Rev.) J, a secular priest, born in France and an early missionary in Illinois. He labored among the Tamaroas, being in charge of the mission at Cahokia from 1700 to his death in 1710.

BERRY, Orville F., lawyer and legislator, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 16, 1852; early left an orphan and, after working for some time on a farm, removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; in 1883 was elected Mayor of Carthage and twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and '92, and in 1891 took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education clause in the common school law. Mr. Berry presided over the Republican State Convention of 1896, the same year was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate.

but the certificate was awarded to his Democratic competitor, who was declared elected by 164 plurality. On a contest before the Senate at the first session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the seat was awarded to Mr. Berry on the ground of illegality in the rulings of the Secretary of State affecting the vote of his opponent.

BERRY, (Col.) William W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 22, 1834, and educated at Oxford, Ohio. His home being then in Covington, he studied law in Cincinnati, and, at the age of 23, began practice at Louisville, Ky., being married two years later to Miss Georgie Hewitt of Frankfort. Early in 1861 he entered the Civil War on the Union side as Major of the Louisville Legion, and subsequently served in the Army of the Cumberland, marching to the sea with Sherman and, during the period of his service, receiving four wounds. After the close of the war he was offered the position of Governor of one of the Territories, but, determining not to go further west than Illinois, declined. For three years he was located and in practice at Winchester, Ill., but removed to Quincy in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He always took a warm interest in politics and, in local affairs, was a leader of his party. He was an organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Quincy and its first Commander, and, in 1884-85, served as Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R. He organized a Young Men's Republican Club, as he believed that the young minds should take an active part in politics. He was one of the committee of seven appointed by the Governor to locate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Illinois, and, after spending six months inspecting various sites offered, the institution was finally located at Quincy; was also Trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, for several years. He was frequently urged by his party friends to run for public office, but it was so much against his nature to ask for even one vote, that he would not consent. He died at his home in Quincy, much regretted, May 6, 1895.

BESTOR, George C., legislator, born in Washington City, April 11, 1811; was assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives eight years; came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in real-estate business at Peoria; was twice appointed Postmaster of that city (1842 and 1861) and three times elected Mayor; served as financial agent of the Peoria & Oquawka (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1852; a State Senator (1858-62), and an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln. Died, in Washington, May 14, 1872, while prosecuting a claim against the Government for the construction of gunboats during the war.

BERWYN, a city (suburb of Chicago) on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Illinois Central Railroads; is a popular residence section; has one local paper. Pop. (1910), 5,841.

BETHANY, a village of Moultrie County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railroad, 18 miles southeast of Decatur; in farming district; has one newspaper and four churches. Pop., mostly American born, (1890), 688; (1900), 873; (1910), 859.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, an institution for young ladies at Springfield, Ill., founded in 1868 by Mrs. Mary McKee Homes, who conducted it for some twenty years, until her death. Its report for 1898 shows a faculty of ten instructors and 125 pupils. Its property is valued at $23,500. Its course of instruction embraces the preparatory and classical branches, together with music, oratory and fine arts.

BEVERIDGE, James H., State Treasurer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828; served as State Treasurer, 1865-67, later acted as Secretary of the Commission which built the State Capitol. His later years were spent in superintending a large dairy farm near Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he died in January, 1896.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 6, 1824; came to Illinois, 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching while studying law. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted to raise the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and still later Major; two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out, February, 1866, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he held the office of Sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-large to succeed General Logan, elected to the United States Senate; resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and a few weeks later succeeded to the governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed

by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer for Chicago, serving until after Cleveland's first election. His last home was near Los Angeles, Cal., where he died May 3, 1910.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, was born at Montreal Canada Feb 23 1680, and was the French Governor of Louisiana at the time the Illinois country was included in that province. He had several brothers, a number of whom played important parts in the early history of the province. Bienville first visited Louisiana, in company with his brother Iberville, in 1698, their object being to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, Dec 6 1699, and Sanvolle, another brother, was placed in charge. The latter was afterward made Governor of Louisiana, and, at his death (1701), he was succeeded by Bienville, who transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Chateaugay, who brought seventeen settlers from Canada. Soon afterwards Iberville died, and Bienville was recalled to France in 1707, but was reinstated the following year. Finding the Indians worthless as tillers of the soil, he seriously suggested to the home government the expediency of trading off the copper-colored aborigines for negroes from the West Indies, three Indians to be reckoned as equivalent to two blacks. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as Governor, Bienville being made Lieutenant-Governor. The two quarreled. Cadillac was superseded by Epinay in 1717, and, in 1718, Law's first expedition arrived (see *Company of the West*), and brought a Governor's commission for Bienville. The latter soon after founded New Orleans, which became the seat of government for the province (which then included Illinois), in 1723. In January, 1724, he was again summoned to France to answer charges; was removed in disgrace in 1726, but reinstated in 1733 and given the rank of Lieutenant-General. Failing in various expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, he was again superseded in 1743, returning to France, where he died in 1768.

BIGGS, William, pioneer, Judge and legislator, was born in Maryland in 1753, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition for the capture of Illinois from the British in 1778. He settled in Bellefontaine (now Monroe County) soon after the close of the war. He was Sheriff of St. Clair County for many years, and later Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also represented his county in the Territorial Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois. Died, in St. Clair County, in 1827.

BIGGSVILLE, a village of Henderson County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Burlington; has a bank and one newspaper and a brick yard; considerable grain and live-stock are shipped here. Population (1890), 487; (1900), 417; (1910), 400.

BIG MUDDY RIVER, a stream formed by the union of two branches which rise in Jefferson County. It runs south and southwest through Franklin and Jackson Counties, and enters the Mississippi about five miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, capitalist, was born in New Hampshire April 19 1814, educated in the common schools of his native State and Vermont and at the age of 22, became Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt., Later he was proprietor for a time of the mail stage-coach line between Concord, N. H., and Boston, but, having sold out, invested his means in the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway and became identified with the business interests of Chicago. In the '50's he became associated with Cornelius K. Garrison in the People's Gas Company of Chicago, of which he served as President from 1859 to 1888. In 1890 Mr. Billings became extensively interested in the street railway enterprises of Mr. C. B. Holmes, resulting in his becoming the proprietor of the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., valued, in 1897, at $3,000,000. In early life he had been associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the operation of the Hudson River steamboat lines of the latter. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was principal owner and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, President of the Home National and Home Savings Banks of Chicago. Died, Feb. 7, 1897, leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars.

BILLINGS, Henry W., was born at Conway, Mass., July 11, 1814, graduated at Amherst College at twenty years of age, and began the study of law with Judge Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar two years later and practiced there some two years longer. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., later resided for a time at Waterloo and Cairo, Ill., but, in 1845, settled at Alton, was elected Mayor of that city in 1851, and the first Judge of the newly organized City Court, in 1859, serving in this position six years. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate from Madison County to the State Constitutional Convention of

1869-70, but died before the expiration of the session, on April 19, 1870.

BIRKBECK, Morris, early colonist, was born in England about 1762 or 1763, emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Edwards County, Ill. He purchased a large tract of land and induced a large colony of English artisans, laborers and farmers to settle upon the same, founding the town of New Albion. He was an active, uncompromising opponent of slavery, and was an important factor in defeating the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles in October, 1824, but resigned at the end of three months, a hostile Legislature having refused to confirm him. A strong writer and a frequent contributor to the press, his letters and published works attracted attention both in this country and in Europe. Principal among the latter were: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey Through America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). Died from drowning in 1825, aged about 63 years. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

BISSELL, William H., first Republican Governor of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., on April 25, 1811, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1835, and, after practicing a short time in Steuben County, N. Y., removed to Monroe County, Ill. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, where he soon attained high rank as a debater. He studied law and practiced in Belleville, St. Clair County, becoming Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1844. He served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Buena Vista. He represented Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855, being first elected as an Independent Democrat. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he left the Democratic party and, in 1856, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. While in Congress he was challenged by Jefferson Davis after an interchange of heated words respecting the relative courage of Northern and Southern soldiers, spoken in debate. Bissell accepted the challenge, naming muskets at thirty paces. Mr. Davis's friends objected, and the duel never occurred. Died in office, at Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1860.

BLACK, John Charles, lawyer and soldier, born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 29, 1839, at eight years of age came with his widowed mother to Illinois; while a student at Wabash College, Ind., in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, serving gallantly and with distinction until Aug. 15, 1865, when, as Colonel of the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., he retired with the rank of BrevetBrigadier-General; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and after practicing at Danville, Champaign and Urbana, in 1885 was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, serving until 1889, when he removed to Chicago; served as Congressman-at-large (1893-95), and U. S. District Attorney (1895-99); Commander of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R. (Department of Illinois); was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the Grand Encampment, 1903. Gen. Black received the honorary degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater and that of LL.D. from Knox College; in January, 1904, was appointed by President Roosevelt member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and chosen its President.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, located at Carlinville, Macoupin County. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who, having induced friends in the East to unite with him in the purchase of Illinois lands at Government price, in 1837 conveyed 16,656 acres of these lands, situated in ten different counties, in trust for the founding of an institution of learning, intended particularly "to qualify young men for the gospel ministry." The citizens of Carlinville donated funds wherewith to purchase eighty acres of land, near that city, as a site, which was included in the deed of trust. The enterprise lay dormant for many years, and it was not until 1857 that the institution was formally incorporated, and ten years later it was little more than a high school, giving one course of instruction considered particularly adapted to prospective students of theology. At present (1898) there are about 110 students in attendance, a faculty of twelve instructors, and a theological, as well as preparatory and collegiate departments. The institution owns property valued at $110,000, of which $50,000 is represented by real estate and $40,000 by endowment funds.

BLACK HAWK, a Chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, reputed to have been born at Kaskaskia in 1767. (It is also claimed that he was born on Rock River, as well as within the present limits of Hancock County.) Conceiving that his people had been wrongfully despoiled of lands belonging to them, in 1832 he inaugurated what is commonly known as the Black Hawk War. His Indian name was Makabaimishekiakiak, signifying Black Sparrow Hawk. He was ambitious, but susceptible to flattery, and while having many of the qualities of leadership, was lacking in moral force. He was always attached to British interests, and unquestionably received British aid of a

substantial sort. After his defeat he was made the ward of Keokuk, another Chief, which humiliation of his pride broke his heart. He died on a reservation set apart for him in Iowa, in 1838, aged 71. His body is said to have been exhumed nine months after death, and his articulated skeleton is alleged to have been preserved in the rooms of the Burlington (Ia.) Historical Society until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. (See also *Black Hawk War: Appendix.*)

BLACKSTONE, Timothy B., Railway President, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. After receiving a common school education, supplemented by a course in a neighboring academy, at 18 he began the practical study of engineering in a corps employed by the New York & New Hampshire Railway Company and the same year became assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway. While thus employed he applied himself diligently to the study of the theoretical science of engineering, and, on coming to Illinois in 1851, was qualified to accept and fill the position of division engineer (from Bloomington to Dixon) on the Illinois Central Railway. On the completion of the main line of that road in 1855, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, later becoming financially interested therein, and being chosen President of the corporation on the completion of the line. In January, 1864, the Chicago & Joliet was leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Blackstone then became a Director in the latter organization and, in April following, was chosen its President. This office he filled uninterruptedly until April 1, 1899, when the road passed into the hands of a syndicate of other lines. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Union Stock Yards Company, and was its President from 1864 to 1868. His career as a railroad man was conspicuous for its long service, the uninterrupted success of his management of the enterprises entrusted to his hands and his studious regard for the interests of stockholders. This was illustrated by the fact that, for some thirty years, the Chicago & Alton Railroad paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, ranging from 6 to 8½ per cent per annum, and, on disposing of his stock consequent on the transfer of the line to a new corporation in 1899, Mr. Blackstone rejected offers for his stock—aggregating nearly one third of the whole—which would have netted him $1,000,000 in excess of the amount received, because he was unwilling to use his position to reap an advantage over smaller stockholders. Died, May 21, 1900.

BLACKWELL, Robert S., lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. He belonged to a prominent family in the early history of the State, his father, David Blackwell, who was also a lawyer and settled in Belleville about 1819, having been a member of the Second General Assembly (1820) from St. Clair County, and also of the Fourth and Fifth. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Coles Secretary of State, succeeding Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had just received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Edwardsville Land Office. Mr. Blackwell served in the Secretary's office to October, 1824, during a part of the time acting as editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and in which he strongly opposed the policy of making Illinois a slave State. He finally died in Belleville. Robert Blackwell, a brother of David and the uncle of the subject of this sketch, was joint owner with Daniel P. Cook, of "The Illinois Herald"—afterwards "The Intelligencer"—at Kaskaskia, in 1816 and in April, 1817, succeeded Cook in the office of Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, being himself succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who had become his partner on "The Intelligencer," and served as Auditor until the organization of the State Government in 1818. Blackwell & Berry were chosen State Printers after the removal of the State capital to Vandalia in 1820, serving in this capacity for some years. Robert Blackwell located at Vandalia and served as a member of the House from Fayette County in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies (1832-36) and in the Senate, 1840-42. Robert S.—the son of David, and the younger member of this somewhat famous and historic family—whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, attended the common schools at Belleville in his boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Galena, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later studied law with Hon. O. H. Browning at Quincy, beginning practice at Rushville, where he was associated for a time with Judge Minshall. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, having for his first partner Corydon Beckwith, afterwards of the Supreme Court, still later being associated with a number of prominent lawyers of that day. He is described by his biographers as "an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a brilliant scholar." "Blackwell on Tax Titles," from his pen, has been accepted by the profession as a high authority on that branch of law. He also published a revision

of the Statutes in 1858, and began an "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court," which had reached the third or fourth volume at his death, May 16, 1863.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 20, 1818, being descended through five generations of New England ancestors. After attending school in the town of Cortland, which became his father's residence, at the age of 14 he obtained employment in a stove and hardware store, four years later (1836) coming to Joliet, Ill., to take charge of a branch store which the firm had established there. The next year he purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, where he established the earliest and one of the most extensive wholesale hardware concerns in that city, with which he remained connected nearly fifty years. During this period he was associated with various partners, including C. B. Nelson, E. G. Hall, O. W. Belden, James H. Horton and others, besides, at times, conducting the business alone. He suffered by the fire of 1871 in common with other business men of Chicago, but promptly resumed business and, within the next two or three years, had erected business blocks, successively, on Lake and Randolph Streets, but retired from business in 1888. He was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago from its organization in 1865, as also for a time of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, a Trustee of Lake Forest University, one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Died in Chicago, May 10, 1899.

BLAKELY, David, journalist, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1834; learned the printer's trade and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1857. He was a member of a musical family which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made several successful tours of the West. He engaged in journalism at Rochester, Minn., and, in 1862, was elected Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1865, when he resigned and, in partnership with a brother, bought "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he was connected at the time of the great fire and for some time afterward. Later, he returned to Minnesota and became one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." In his later years Mr. Blakely was President of the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago, also conducting a large printing business in New York, which was his residence. He was manager for several years of the celebrated Gilmore Band of musicians, and also instrumental in organizing the celebrated Sousa's Band, of which he was manager up to the time of his decease in New York, Nov. 7, 1896.

BLAKEMAN, Curtiss, sea-captain, and pioneer settler, came from New England to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and settled in what was afterwards known as the "Marine Settlement," of which he was one of the founders. This settlement, of which the present town of Marine (first called Madison) was the outcome, took its name from the fact that several of the early settlers, like Captain Blakeman, were sea-faring men. Captain Blakeman became a prominent citizen and represented Madison County in the lower branch of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822 and 1824), in the former being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery amendment of the Constitution. A son of his, of the same name, was a Representative in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies from Madison County.

BLANCHARD, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1832; then, after teaching some time, spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary, finally graduating in theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1838, where he remained nine years as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city. Before this time he had become interested in various reforms, and, in 1843, was sent as a delegate to the second World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, serving as the American Vice-President of that body. In 1846 he assumed the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1858, during his connection with that institution doing much to increase its capacity and resources. After two years spent in pastoral work, he accepted (1860) the Presidency of Wheaton College, which he continued to fill until 1882, when he was chosen President Emeritus, remaining in this position until his death, May 14, 1892.

BLANDINSVILLE, a town in McDonough County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles west by south from Peoria. It is a shipping point for the grain grown in the surrounding country, and has a grain elevator and steam flour and saw mills. It also has banks, one weekly newspaper and several churches. Population (1890), 877; (1900), 995; (1910), 987.

BLANEY, Jerome Van Zandt, early physician, born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820; was educated at Princeton and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia when too young to receive his diploma; in 1842 came west and joined Dr. Daniel Brainard in founding Rush Medical College at Chicago, for a time filling three chairs in that institution; also, for a time, occupied the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Northwestern University. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon, and afterwards Medical Director, in the army, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of General Sheridan at the time of the battle of Winchester; after the war was delegated by the Government to pay off medical officers in the Northwest, in this capacity disbursing over $600,000; finally retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Died. Dec. 11, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet Wickes, LL.D., son of Dr. John Blatchford, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826; being a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D.D., who came to New York from England, in 1795. He prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy, New York, and at Marion College, Mo., finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1845. After graduating, he was employed for several years in the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, New York. For considerations of health he returned to the West, and, in 1850, engaged in business for himself as a lead manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards associating with him the late Morris Collins under the firm name of Blatchford & Collins. In 1854 a branch was established in Chicago, known as Collins & Blatchford. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blatchford taking the Chicago business, which has continued as E. W. Blatchford & Co. to the present time. While Mr. Blatchford has invariably declined political offices, he has been recognized as a staunch Republican, and the services of few men have been in more frequent request for positions of trust in connection with educational and benevolent enterprises. Among the numerous positions of this character which he has been called to fill are those of Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the Civil War, to which he devoted a large part of his time; Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75), President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, a member and for seventeen years President, of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute; Executor and Trustee of the late Walter L. Newberry, and, since its incorporation, President of the Board of Trustees of The Newberry Library; Trustee of the John Crerar Library; one of the founders and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty years President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational Church, a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for fourteen years its Vice-President; a charter member of the City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago; a member of the Chicago Union League, the University, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, of which latter he has been President. Oct. 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, of Chicago. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—have blessed this union, the eldest son, Paul, being to-day one of Chicago's valued business men. Mr. Blatchford's life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity in business, and to him Chicago owes much of its prosperity. In the giving of time and money for Christian, educational and benevolent enterprises he has been conspicuous for his generosity, and noted for his valuable counsel and executive ability in carrying these enterprises to success.

BLATCHFORD, John, D.D., was born at Newfield (now Bridgeport, Conn., May 24, 1799, removed in childhood to Lansingburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cambridge Academy and Union College in that State, graduating in 1820. He finished his theological course at Princeton, N. J., in 1823, after which he ministered successively to Presbyterian churches at Pittstown and Stillwater, N. Y., in 1830 accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1836 he came to the West, spending the following winter at Jacksonville, Ill., and, in 1837, was installed the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he remained until compelled by failing health to resign and return to the East. In 1841 he accepted the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Marion College, Mo., subsequently assuming the Presidency. The institution having been purchased by the Free Masons in 1844 he removed to West Ely, Mo., and thence in 1847, to Quincy, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 8, 1855. The churches he served

testified strongly to Dr. Blatchford's faithful, acceptable and successful performance of his ministerial duties. He was married in 1825 to Frances Wickes, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

BLEDSOE, Albert Taylor, teacher and lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, and, after two years' service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, retired from the army in 1832. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon College, Ohio, and, in 1835-36, Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. Then, having studied theology, he served for several years as rector of Episcopal churches in Ohio. In 1838 he settled at Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, remaining several years, when he removed to Washington, D. C. Later he became Professor of Mathematics, first (1848-54) in the University of Mississippi, and (1854-61) in the University of Virginia. He then entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, but soon became Acting Assistant Secretary of War; in 1863 visited England to collect material for a work on the Constitution, which was published in 1866, when he settled at Baltimore, where he began the publication of "The Southern Review," which became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He gained considerable reputation for eloquence during his residence in Illinois, and was the author of a number of works on religious and political subjects, the latter maintaining the right of secession; was a man of recognized ability, but lacked stability of character. Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the district schools, later returning to Amherst to spend a year at the Academy. Returning home, he spent the years 1839-42 in teaching and surveying. In 1842 he began the study of law at Chicago, being admitted to the bar in 1845, and beginning practice at Waukegan, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Lake County, as an anti-slavery candidate, and, in 1858, to the State Senate, in the latter serving four years. He gained distinction as a railroad solicitor, being employed at different times by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Companies. Of the second named road he was one of the projectors, procuring its charter, and being identified with it in the several capacities of Attorney, Director and President. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, resigning it in 1892 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators at Paris, his last official service. Died Feb. 9, 1905

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Du Page County, 30 miles west by north from Chicago. Pop. (1880), 226; (1890), 463; (1900), 235; (1910), 462.

BLOOMINGTON, the county-seat of McLean County, a flourishing city and railroad center, 59 miles northeast of Springfield; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining district. Besides car shops and repair works employing some 2,000 hands, there are manufactories of stoves, furnaces, plows, flour, etc. Nurseries are numerous in the vicinity and horse breeding receives much attention. The city is the seat of Illinois Wesleyan University, has fine public schools, several newspapers (two published daily), besides educational and other publications. The business section suffered a disastrous fire in 1900, but has been rebuilt more substantially than before. The principal streets are paved and electric street cars connect with Normal (two miles distant), the site of the "State Normal University" and "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Pop. (1900), 23,286; (1910), 25,768.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION OF 1856. Although not formally called as such, this was the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, out of which grew a permanent Republican organization in the State. A mass convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (known as an "Anti-Nebraska Convention") was held at Springfield during the week of the State Fair of 1854 (on Oct. 4 and 5), and, although it adopted a platform in harmony with the principles which afterwards became the foundation of the Republican party, and appointed a State Central Committee, besides putting in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer—the only State officer elected that year—the organization was not perpetuated, the State Central Committee failing to organize. The Bloomington Convention of 1856 met in accordance with a call issued by a State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur on February 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Neb-*

raska Editorial Convention.) The call did not even contain the word "Republican," but was addressed to those opposed to the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the policy of the existing Democratic administration. The Convention met on May 29, 1856, the date designated by the Editorial Convention at Decatur, but was rather in the nature of a mass than a delegate convention, as party organizations existed in few counties of the State at that time. Consequently representation was very unequal and followed no systematic rule. Out of one hundred counties into which the State was then divided, only seventy were represented by delegates, ranging from one to twenty-five each leaving thirty counties (embracing nearly the whole of the southern part of the State) entirely unrepresented. Lee County had the largest representation (twenty-five), Morgan County (the home of Richard Yates) coming next with twenty delegates, while Cook County had seventeen and Sangamon had five. The whole number of delegates, as shown by the contemporaneous record, was 269. Among the leading spirits in the Convention were Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and others who afterwards became prominent in State politics. The delegation from Cook County included the names of John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, George Schneider, Mark Skinner, Charles H. Ray and Charles L. Wilson. The temporary organization was effected with Archibald Williams of Adams County in the chair followed by the election of John M. Palmer of Macoupin as Permanent President. The other officers were: Vice-Presidents—John A. Davis of Stephenson; William Ross of Pike; James McKee of Cook; John H. Bryant of Bureau; A. C. Harding of Warren; Richard Yates of Morgan; Dr. H. C. Johns of Macon; D. L. Phillips of Union; George Smith of Madison; Thomas A. Marshall of Coles; J. M. Ruggles of Mason; G. D. A. Parks of Will and John Clark of Schuyler. Secretaries—Henry S. Baker of Madison; Charles L. Wilson of Cook; John Tillson of Adams; Washington Bushnell of La Salle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph. A State ticket was put in nomination consisting of William H. Bissell for Governor (by acclamation); Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ozias M. Hatch of Pike, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence, for Auditor; James Miller of McLean, for Treasurer, and William H. Powell of Peoria for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hoffman, having been found ineligible by lack of residence after the date of naturalization, withdrew, and his place was subsequently filled by the nomination of John Wood of Quincy. The platform adopted was outspoken in its pledges of unswerving loyalty to the Union and opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. A delegation was appointed to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 17, following, and a State Central Committee was named to conduct the State campaign consisting of James C. Conkling of Sangamon County; Asahel Gridley of McLean; Burton C. Cook of La Salle, and Charles H. Ray and Norman B. Judd of Cook. The principal speakers of the occasion, before the convention or in popular meetings held while the members were present in Bloomington, included the names of O. H. Browning, Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, Burton C. Cook, Richard Yates, the venerable John Dixon, founder of the city bearing his name, and Governor Reeder of Pennsylvania, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas by appointment of President Pierce, but had refused to carry out the policy of the administration for making Kansas a slave State. None of the speeches were fully reported, but that of Mr. Lincoln has been universally regarded by those who heard it as the gem of the occasion, and the most brilliant of his life, foreshadowing his celebrated "house divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858. John L. Scripps, editor of "The Chicago Democratic Press," writing of it, at the time, to his paper said: "Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. For an hour and a half he (Mr. Lincoln) held the assemblage spellbound by the power of his argument, the intense irony of his invective, and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm." At the election, in November following, although the Democratic candidate for President carried the State by a plurality of over 9,000 votes, the entire State ticket put in nomination at Bloomington was successful by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 for the several candidates.

BLUE ISLAND, a village of Cook County, on the Calumet River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railways, 15 miles south of

Chicago. It has a high school, churches and two newspapers, besides brick, smelting and oil works. Pop. (1910), 8,043; annexed to city of Chicago, 1911.

BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD, a short line 3.96 miles in length, lying wholly within Illinois; capital stock $25,000; operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its funded debt (1895) was $100,000 and its floating debt, $3,779.

BLUE MOUND, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 14 miles southeast of Decatur;' in rich grain and live-stock region; has three grain elevators, two banks, tile factory and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 714, (1910), 900.

BLUFFS, a village of Scott County, at the junction of the Quincy and Hannibal branches of the Wabash Railway, 52 miles west of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 162; (1890), 421, (1900), 539; (1910), 766.

BOAL, Robert, M.D., physician and legislator, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1806; was brought by his parents to Ohio when five years old and educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1828; settled at Lacon, Ill., in 1836, practicing there until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for that District, he removed to Peoria. Other public positions held by Dr. Boal have been those of Senator in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies (1844-48), Representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth (1854-58), and Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining in the latter position seventeen years under the successive administrations of Governors Bissell, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—the last five years of his service being President of the Board. He was also President of the State Medical Board in 1882. Dr. Boal continued to practice at Peoria until about 1890, when he retired, and, in 1893, returned to Lacon to reside with his daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, for eight years Representative in Congress from the Eighth District. Died June 12, 1903.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION, a Bureau of the State Government, created by an act of the Legislature, approved August 2, 1895. It is appointed by the Executive and is composed of three members (not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party), one of whom must be an employer of labor and one a member of some labor organization. The term of office for the members first named was fixed at two years; after March 1, 1897, it became three years, one member retiring annually. A compensation of $1,500 per annum is allowed to each member of the Board, while the Secretary, who must also be a stenographer, receives a salary of $1,200 per annum. When a controversy arises between an individual, firm or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his or its employés, application may be made by the aggrieved party to the Board for an inquiry into the nature of the disagreement, or both parties may unite in the submission of a case. The Board is required to visit the locality, carefully investigate the cause of the dispute and render a decision as soon as practicable, the same to be at once made public. If the application be filed by the employer, it must be accompanied by a stipulation to continue in business, and order no lock-out for the space of three weeks after its date. In like manner, complaining employés must promise to continue peacefully at work, under existing conditions, for a like period. The Board is granted power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. Its decisions are binding upon applicants for six months after rendition, or until either party shall have given the other sixty days' notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound thereby. In case the Board shall learn that a disagreement exists between employés and an employer having less than twenty-five persons in his employ, and that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, it is made the duty of the body to put itself into communication with both employer and employés and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between them by mediation. The absence of any provision in the law prescribing penalties for its violation leaves the observance of the law, in its present form, dependent upon the voluntary action of the parties interested.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION (STATE). By act of the General Assembly, passed June 15, 1909, the Governor was authorized to appoint a State Board of Administration, with power to assume control of the State charitable institutions which had been under supervision of the Board of Public Charities since 1869. The first members of the new Board, with periods for which they were appointed, were: L. Y. Sherman, President (1909-11); Thomas O'Connor and Benj. R. Burroughs (1909-13); James L. Greene and Frank D. Whipp (1909-15), their successors being appointive for terms of six years each. Members of the Commission are required to give all their time to the duties of the office, receiving a salary of $6,000 per annum, with traveling expenses while on duty, and are authorized to exercise executive and admin

istrative control over all State charitable institutions, to assume property rights of previous Boards over such institutions and expend money appropriated by the Legislature for the same; to accept and hold in trust, on behalf of the State, grants, gifts or bequests of money or property for the benefit of the insane in State hospitals, etc. They are charged with the duty of inspecting, investigating and licensing all institutions where persons are under treatment for mental or nervous diseases; have power of appointment or removal of superintendents or managers of the same; are authorized to inspect county jails, city prisons and houses of correction, to examine sanitary conditions and regulate the admission of patients to the same; and to this end it is required that each State institution under their supervision shall be visited at least once per quarter by some member of the Board. The institutions coming under their jurisdiction by this act are: Schools for the Blind and Deaf, Jacksonville; Industrial Home for the Blind, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago; Institution for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln; Hospitals for the Insane at Jacksonville, Kankakee, Elgin, Anna, Peoria, Watertown and Chester; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy; Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal; State Training School for Girls, Geneseo; and St. Charles School for Boys.

AUXILIARY BOARDS.—Two auxiliary bodies, appointive by the Governor, are provided for to act in co-operation with the Board of Administration: First, a Charities Commission consisting of five members, with practically the same power as the former Board of Public Charities. This commission serves without compensation, except for traveling expenses while on duty, is required to investigate the whole system of State charitable institutions, examine into their condition and management and report their findings and recommendations to the Governor.

The second is a system of Boards of Visitors, each Board consisting of three members for each State charitable institution, and appointive under the same conditions as members of the Charities Commission, for a term of six years. These Boards are required to make an inspection of the institutions under their supervision, for this purpose a majority of each Board, at least once each quarter, visiting such institutions as have the whole State for a district, in other cases at least once a month, and report thereon to the Charities Commission.

PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.—It is also made the duty of the Board of Administration to establish and maintain a State Psychopathic Institute, appoint a Director and a Psychologist, who shall perform their duties under direction of the Board, and all State institutions are required to co-operate with the Institute in such manner as the Board may direct—the object being to secure information in reference to mental diseases for the benefit of managers of institutions for the insane. All the employes of the Board of Administration, the Charities Commission and the Psychopathic Institute, except the managing officers, are placed under the civil service law.

OTHER BOARDS.—Sketches of other Boards connected with the administration of State affairs will be found on page 448a of this volume, viz.: Boards of Civil Service, of Equalization, of Health, of Pharmacy, of Pardons and Food Commission.

BOGARDUS, Charles, legislator, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 1841, and left an orphan at six years of age; was educated in the common schools, began working in a store at 12, and in 1862 enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty first New York Infantry, being elected First Lieutenant, and retiring from the service as Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" before Petersburg. While in the service he participated in some of the most important battles in Virginia, and was once wounded and once captured. In 1872 he located in Ford County, Ill., where he has been a successful operator in real estate. He has been twice elected to the House of Representatives ('84 and '86) and three times to the State Senate ('88, '92 and '96), and has served on the most important committees in each house, and has proved himself one of the most useful members. At the session of 1895 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BOGGS, Carroll C., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1844, and still resides in his native town; has held the offices of State's Attorney, County Judge of Wayne County, and Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, being assigned also to Appellate Court duty. In June, 1897, Judge Boggs was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge David J. Baker, his term to continue until 1906.

BOLTWOOD, Henry L., the son of William and Electa (Stetson) Boltwood, was born at Amherst, Mass., Jan. 17, 1831; fitted for college at Amherst Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1853. While in college he taught school every winter, commencing on a salary of $1 per week and "boarding round" among the scholars. After graduating he taught in academies at Limerick, Me., and at Pembroke and

Derry, N. H., and in the high school at Lawrence, Mass.; also served as School Commissioner for Rockingham County, N. H. In 1864 he went into the service of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the Gulf, remaining until the close of the war; was also ordained Chaplain of a colored regiment, but was not regularly mustered in. After the close of the war he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Griggsville, Ill., for two years, and, while there, in 1867, organized the first township high school ever organized in the State, where he remained eleven years. He afterwards organized the township high school at Ottawa, remaining there five years, after which, in 1883, he organized and took charge of the township high school at Evanston, where he has since been employed in his profession as a teacher. Professor Boltwood has been a member of the State Board of Education and has served as President of the State Teachers' Association. As a teacher he has given special attention to English language and literature, and to history, being the author of an English Grammar, a High School Speller and "Topical Outlines of General History," besides many contributions to educational journals. He did a great deal of institute work, both in Illinois and Iowa, and was known somewhat as a tariff reformer. Died Jan. 23, 1906.

BOND, Lester L., lawyer, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1829; educated in the common schools and at an academy, meanwhile laboring in local factories; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, the following year coming to Chicago, where he gave his attention chiefly to practice in connection with patent laws. Mr. Bond served several terms in the Chicago City Council, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and served two terms in the General Assembly—1866-70. Died April 15, 1903.

BOND, Shadrach, first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and first Governor of the State, was born in Maryland, and, after being liberally educated, removed to Kaskaskia while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. He served as a member of the first Territorial Legislature (of Indiana Territory) and was the first Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, serving from 1812 to 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; he also held a commission as Captain in the War of 1812. On the admission of the State, in 1818, he was elected Governor, and occupied the executive chair until 1822. Died at Kaskaskia, April 13, 1832.—**Shadrach Bond, Sr.,** an uncle of the preceding, came to Illinois in 1781 and was elected Delegate from St. Clair County (then comprehending all Illinois) to the Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory, in 1799, and, in 1804, to the Legislative Council of the newly organized Territory of Indiana.

BOND COUNTY, a small county lying northeast from St. Louis, having an area of 380 square miles and a population (1910) of 17,075. The first American settlers located here in 1807, coming from the South, and building Hill's and Jones's forts for protection from the Indians. Settlement was slow, in 1816 there being scarcely twenty-five log cabins in the county. The county-seat is Greenville, where the first cabin was erected in 1815 by George Davidson. The county was organized in 1817, and named in honor of Gov. Shadrach Bond. Its original limits included the present counties of Clinton, Fayette and Montgomery. The first court was held at Perryville, and, in May, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presided over the first Circuit Court at Hill's Station. The first court house was erected at Greenville in 1822. The county contains good timber and farming lands, and at some points, coal is found near the surface.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer and reformer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1831; educated at Hamilton Academy and settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, where he pursued the avocation of a teacher while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, but removed to Chicago in 1860, where he was afterwards engaged in practice; served as President of the National Law and Order League in New York in 1885, being repeatedly re-elected, and had also been President of the Illinois State Bar Association, as well as a member of the American Bar Association. Among the reforms which he advocated were the constitutional prohibition of special legislation; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil service pensions; State Boards of labor and capital, etc. He also published some treatises in book form, chiefly on legal questions, besides editing a volume of "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a sketch of his Character" (1869). As President of the World's Congresses Auxiliary, in 1893, Mr. Bonney contributed largely to the success of that very interesting and important feature of the great Columbian Exposition. Died Aug. 23, 1903.

BOONE, Levi D., M. D., early physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., December, 1808—a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone; received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania University and came to Edwardsville, Ill., at an

early day, afterwards locating at Hillsboro and taking part in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a cavalry company, came to Chicago in 1836 and engaged in the insurance business, later resuming the practice of his profession; served several terms as Alderman and was elected Mayor in 1855 by a combination of temperance men and Know-Nothings; acquired a large property by operations in real estate. Died, February, 1882.

BOONE COUNTY, the smallest of the "northern tier" of counties, having an area of only 288 square miles, and a population (1910) of 15,481. Its surface is chiefly rolling prairie, and the principal products are oats and corn. The earliest settlers came from New York and New England, and among them were included Medkiff, Dunham, Caswell, Cline, Towner, Doty and Whitney. Later (after the Pottawattomies had evacuated the country), came the Shattuck brothers, Maria Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bullard, Oliver Hale, Nathaniel Crosby, Dr. Whiting, H. C. Walker, and the Neeley and Mahoney families. Boone County was cut off from Winnebago, and organized in 1837, being named in honor of Kentucky's pioneer. The first frame house in the county was erected by S. F. Doty and stood for fifty years in the village of Belvidere on the north side of the Kishwaukee River. The county-seat (Belvidere) was platted in 1837, and an academy built soon after. The first Protestant church was a Baptist society under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. King.

BOURBONNAIS, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles north of Kankakee. Pop. (1900), 595; (1910), 611.

BOUTELL, Henry Sherman, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856; graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in 1874, and from Harvard in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1884 Mr. Boutell was elected to the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was one of the "103" who, in the long struggle during the following session, participated in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate for the last time. At a special election held in the Sixth Illinois District in November, 1897, he was elected Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of his predecessor, Congressman Edward D. Cooke, and at the regular election of 1898 was re-elected to the same position, receiving a plurality of 1,116 over his Democratic competitor and a majority of 719 over all.

BOUTON, Nathaniel S., manufacturer, was born in Concord, N. H., May 14, 1828; in his youth farmed and taught school in Connecticut, but in 1852 came to Chicago and was employed by a foundry firm, of which he soon afterwards became a partner, in the manufacture of car-wheels and railway castings. Later he became associated with the American Bridge Company's works, which was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1857, when he bought the Union Car Works, which he operated until 1863. He then became the head of the Union Foundry Works, which having been consolidated with the Pullman Car Works in 1886, he retired, organizing the Bouton Foundry Company. Mr. Bouton was a Republican, was Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago two terms before the Civil War, and served as Assistant Quartermaster in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry from 1862 until after the battle of Chickamauga. Died, April 3, 1908.

BOYD, Thomas A., was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1840, and graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., at the age of 18, studied law at Chambersburg and was admitted to the bar at Bedford, in his native State, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he abandoned his practice to enlist in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which he held the position of Captain. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Lewistown, and in 1866, was elected State Senator and re-elected at the expiration of his term, in 1870, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also a Republican Representative from his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, 1877-81. Died at Lewistown, May 28, 1897.

BRACEVILLE, a town in Grundy County, 61 miles by rail southwest of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. The town has two banks, two churches and good public schools. Pop. (1890), 2,150; (1900), 1,069; (1910), 951.

BRADFORD, village of Stark County, on Buda and Rushville branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; is in excellent farming region and has large grain and live-stock trade, excellent high school building, fine churches, good hotels and one newspaper. Pop. (1910), 770.

BRADSBY, William H., pioneer and Judge, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 12, 1787. He removed to Illinois early in life, and was the first postmaster in Washington County (at Cov-

ington), the first school-teacher and the first Circuit and County Clerk and Recorder. At the time of his death he was Probate and County Judge. Besides being Clerk of all the courts, he was virtually County Treasurer, as he had custody of all the county's money. For several years he was also Deputy United States Surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed much of the south part of the State, as far east as Wayne and Clay Counties. Died at Nashville, Ill, August 21, 1839.

BRADWELL, James Bolesworth, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn., the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school, the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and allowing them to become Notaries Public, and had always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; served as President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, as Historian of the latter; was one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. He was identified in a business capacity with "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife in 1868, and after her death became its editor. Judge Bradwell's death occurred Nov. 29, 1907.—**Myra Colby** (Bradwell), the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Associ-

ation. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died, at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

BRAIDWOOD, a city in Will County, incorporated in 1860; is 58 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; an important coal mining point, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 3,279; (1910), 1,958.

BRANSON, Nathaniel W., lawyer, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 29, 1837, was educated in the private and public schools of that city and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857, studied law with David A. Smith, a prominent and able lawyer of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, soon after establishing himself in practice at Petersburg, Menard County, where he continued to reside. In 1867 Mr. Branson was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Springfield District — a position which he held thirteen years. He was also elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1872 by re-election in 1874 serving four years in the stormy Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; was a Delegate from Illinois to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and served for several years most efficiently as a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, part of the time as President of the Board. Politically a conservative Republican, and in no sense an office-seeker, the official positions accepted by him came through and in recognition of his fitness and qualifications. Died Feb. 27, 1907.

BRAYMAN, Mason, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813, brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was City Attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838 and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as Major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClernand; was promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of Major-General. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73, removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died, in Kansas City, Feb. 27, 1895.

BREESE, a village in Clinton County, on Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railway, 39 miles east of St. Louis, has coal mines, water system, bank and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1910), 2,128.

BREESE, Sidney, statesman and jurist, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., (according to the generally accepted authority) July 15, 1800. Owing to a certain sensitiveness about his age in his later years, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure authentic data on the subject; but his arrival at Kaskaskia in 1818, after graduating at Union College, and his admission to the bar in 1820, have induced many to believe that the date of his birth should be placed somewhat earlier. He was related to some of the most prominent families in New York, including the Livingstons and De Witts, and after his arrival at Kaskaskia, began the study of law with his friend Elias Kent Kane, afterwards United States Senator. Meanwhile, having served as Postmaster at Kaskaskia, he became Assistant Secretary of State and, in December, 1820, superintended the removal of the archives of that office to Vandalia, the new State capital. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that position from 1822 till 1827, when he became United States District Attorney for Illinois. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court, issuing its first volume of decisions; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers during the

Black Hawk War (1832); in 1835 was elected to the circuit bench, and, in 1841, was advanced to the Supreme bench, serving less than two years, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1843 as the successor of Richard M. Young, defeating Stephen A. Douglas in the first race of the latter for the office. While in the Senate (1843-49) he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was one of the first to suggest the construction of a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. He was also one of the originators and active promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad enterprise. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851; again became Circuit Judge in 1855 and returned to the Supreme bench in 1857 and served more than one term as Chief Justice, the last being in 1873-74. His home during most of his public life in Illinois was at Carlyle. His death occurred at Pinckneyville, June 28, 1878.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1813; was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, receiving the degree of LL.D., and attaining high honors, both professional and political. He was successively a member of the Baden Chamber of Deputies and of the Frankfort Parliament, and always a leader of the revolutionist party. In 1849 he became President of the Provisional Republican Government of Baden, but was, before long, forced to find an asylum in the United States. He first settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., as a farmer, but, in 1859, removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar, but soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and part proprietor of "The Illinois Staats Zeitung." He held various public offices, being elected to the Legislature in 1862, serving five years as President of the Chicago Board of Education, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Consul at Dresden in 1872 (a general amnesty having been granted to the participants in the revolution of 1848), and Representative in Congress from 1877 to 1879. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, a town of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railroad, 14 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., in oil field; has a bank and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 487; (1910), 2,703.

BRIDGEPORT, a former suburb (now a part of the city) of Chicago, located at the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the South Branch of the Chicago River. It is now the center of the large slaughtering and packing industry.

BRIDGEPORT & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.*)

BRIGHTON, a village of Macoupin County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways; coal is mined here; has a newspaper. Population (1880), 691; (1890), 742; (1900), 660; (1910), 595.

BRIMFIELD, a town of Peoria County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 38 miles south of Buda; coal-mining and farming are the chief industries. It has one weekly paper and a bank. Pop. (1890), 719; (1900), 677; (1910), 576.

BRISTOL, Frank Milton, clergyman, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1851; came to Kankakee, Ill., in boyhood, and having lost his father at 12 years of age, spent the following years in various manual occupations until about nineteen years of age, when, having been converted, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. Through the aid of a benevolent lady, he was enabled to get two years' (1870-72) instruction at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, afterwards supporting himself by preaching at various points, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University until 1877. After completing his course he served as pastor of some of the most prominent Methodist churches in Chicago, his last charge in the State being at Evanston. In 1897 he was transferred to Washington City, becoming pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, attended by President McKinley Dr. Bristol is an author of some repute and an orator of recognized ability.

BROADWELL, Norman M., lawyer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 1, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree and Illinois Colleges, but compelled by failing health to leave college without graduating; spent some time in the book business, then began the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health, but finally abandoned this and, about 1850, commenced the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Herndon at Springfield. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time at Pekin, but, in 1854, returned to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. Other offices held by him included those of County Judge (1863-65) and Mayor of the city of Spring-

BROOKS, John Flavel, [illegible] was born in Otsego County, New York, June 5, 1841; graduated at Hamilton College, 1865, studied three years in the theological department of Yale College, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1867, and came to Illinois in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. After preaching at Collinsville, Belleville and other points, Mr. Brooks, who was a member of the celebrated "Yale Band" in 1867 assumed the principalship of Tuscola Seminary at Waverly, Morgan County, but three years later removed to Springfield, where he established an academy for boys' [illegible]. Finally compelled to abandon this he continued teaching with some interruptions to within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1886. He was one of the Trustees of Illinois College from its foundation up to his death.

BROSS, William, journalist, was born in Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 11, 1812, and graduated with honors from William's College in 1835, having previously developed his physical strength by much hard work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the lumbering trade. For five years after graduating he was a teacher and settled in Chicago in 1840. "Time in his case was in hastening, but honor in gathering." His first publication was "The Prairie Herald," a religious paper, which was discontinued after two years. In 1842, in connection with John S. Scripps, he founded "The Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in 1858. Mr. Bross retained his connection with the new concern. He was always an ardent free-soiler, and a firm believer in the great future of Chicago and the Northwest. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and in 1856 and 1860 served as an effective campaign orator. In 1864 he was the successful nominee of his party for Lieutenant-Governor. This was his only official position outside of a membership in the Chicago Common Council in 1855. As a presiding officer he was dignified yet affable, and his impartiality was shown by the fact that no appeals were taken from his decisions. After quitting public life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, delivering lectures in various parts of the country. Among his best known works are a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas," and "The Girl." Died, in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1899.

BROWN, Henry, lawyer and historian, was born at Bethel, Tolland County, Conn., May 15, 1790—the son of a commissary in the army of General Greene in the Revolutionary times; graduated at Yale College and studied law; removed to New York, there pursuing law at Albany, Catskill and Saratoga, and being admitted to the bar about 1812, when he settled down in practice at Cooperstown. In 1818 he was appointed Judge of Otsego County, continuing on the bench seven years. In 1830 he was elected prosecuting attorney, continuing until 1836, when he removed to Chicago. The following year he was elected a Justice of the Peace serving two years and in 1841 became Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. During this period he was engaged in writing a "History of Illinois," which was published in New York in 1844. This was regarded at the time as the most exhaustive and best digested work on Illinois history that had as yet been published. In 1846 he succeeded the Pinkertons of the Chicago Gazette in delivering an inaugural entitled "Chicago Present and Future," which is still preserved as a striking prediction of Chicago's future greatness. Originally a Democrat, he became a Free-Soiler in 1848. Died, of cholera, in Chicago, May 16, 1849.

BROWN, James B., journalist, was born at Gilmanton, Belknap County, N. H., Sept. 1, 1806—his father being a cousin of the Longfellows and Scudders on his mother's side. The lad was educated at Gilmanton Academy, after which he studied medicine for a time, but did not graduate. In 1831 he removed West, first settling at Tinsdale, in Daviess County, Ill., where he became Principal of the public schools. In 1833 was elected county superintendent of Schools for Jo Daviess County, removing to Galena two years later and assuming the editorship of "The Gazette" of that city. Mr. Brown also served as Postmaster of Galena for several years. Died, Jan. 16, 1846.

BROWN, James N., agriculturist and statesman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, locating at Island Grove, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He served as Representative in the General Assemblies of 1836, '46, '48 and '52, and of the last was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen the first President, being re-elected in 1854. He was one of the most enterprising grow-

ers of blooded cattle in the State and did much to introduce them in Central Illinois; was also an earnest and influential advocate of scientific education for the agricultural classes and an efficient colaborer with Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, in securing the enactment by Congress, in 1862, of the law granting lands for the endowment of Industrial Colleges, out of which grew the Illinois State University and institutions of like character in other States. Died, Nov. 16, 1868.

BROWN, William, lawyer and jurist, was born June 1, 1819, in Cumberland, England, his parents emigrating to this country when he was eight years old, and settling in Western New York. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1845, and at once removed to Rockford, Ill., where he commenced practice. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1857, was chosen Mayor of Rockford. In 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court as successor to Judge Sheldon, later was promoted to the Supreme Court, and was re-elected successively in 1873, in '79 and '85. Died, at Rockford, Jan. 15, 1891.

BROWN, William H., lawyer and financier, was born in Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1796; spent his boyhood at Auburn, N. Y., studied law, and, in 1818, came to Illinois with Samuel D. Lockwood (afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court), descending the Ohio River to Shawneetown in a flat-boat. Mr. Brown visited Kaskaskia and was soon after appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, removing, in 1820, to Vandalia, the new State capital, where he remained until 1835. He then removed to Chicago to accept the position of Cashier of the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois, which he continued to fill for many years. He served the city as School Agent for thirteen years (1840-53), managing the city's school fund through a critical period with great discretion and success. He was one of the group of early patriots who successfully resisted the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-24; was also one of the projectors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, was President of the Chicago Historical Society for seven years and connected with many other local enterprises. He was an ardent personal friend of President Lincoln and served as Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1860-62). While making a tour of Europe he died of paralysis at Amsterdam, June 17, 1867.

BROWN COUNTY, situated in the western part of the State, with an area of 306 square miles, and a population (1890) of 11,951; was cut off from Schuyler and made a separate county in May, 1839, being named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown. Among the pioneer settlers were the Vandeventers and Hambaughs, John and David Six, William McDaniel, Jeremiah Walker, Willis O'Neil, Harry Lester, John Ausmus and Robert H. Curry. The county-seat is Mount Sterling, a town of no little attractiveness. Other prosperous villages are Mound Station and Ripley. The chief occupation of the people is farming, although there is some manufacturing of lumber and a few potteries along the Illinois River. Pop. (1900), 11,557; (1910), 10,397.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born in South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843, the son of William Goldsmith Browne, who was a teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come." In childhood he was brought by his parents to Western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee, Mass. Leaving school in 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he served one year, chiefly in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. On the discharge of his regiment he engaged in the study of law at Rochester, N. Y., entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, but abandoning his intenton of entering the legal profession, removed to Chicago in 1867, where he engaged in journalistic and literary pursuits. Between 1869 and '74 he was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly," when he became literary editor of "The Alliance," but, in 1880, he established and assumed the editorship of "The Dial," a purely literary publication which has gained a high reputation, and of which he has remained in control continuously ever since, meanwhile serving as the literary adviser, for many years, of the well-known publishing house of McClurg & Co. Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Browne has contributed to the magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a volume of poems entitled, "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He also compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned"series of standard poetry (1891-92). Mr. Browne was Chairman of the Committee of the Congress of Authors in

the World's Congress Auxiliary held in connection with The Columbian Exposition in 1893.

BROWNE, Thomas C., early jurist, was born in Kentucky, studied law there and, coming to Shawneetown, in 1812 served in the lower branch of the Second Territorial Legislature (1814-16) and in the Council (1816-18), being the first lawyer to enter that body. In 1815 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and, on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme bench, being re-elected by joint ballot of the Legislature in 1826 and serving continuously until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848, a period of over thirty years. Judge Browne's judicial character and abilities have been differently estimated. Though lacking in industry as a student he is represented by the late Judge John D. Caton, who knew him personally as a close thinker and a good judge of men. While seldom, if ever, accustomed to argue questions in the conference room or write out his opinions, he had a capacity for expressing himself in short, pungent sentences which indicated that he was a man of considerable ability and had clear and distinct views of his own. An attempt was made to impeach him before the Legislature of 1843 "for want of capacity to discharge the duties of his office," but it failed by an almost unanimous vote. He was a Whig in politics, but had some strong supporters among Democrats. In 1822 Judge Browne was one of the four candidates for Governor in the final returns standing third on the list and, by dividing the vote of the advocates of a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution, contributing to the election of Governor Coles and the defeat of the pro-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) In the latter part of his official term Judge Browne resided at Galena, but in 1853 removed with his son-in-law, ex-Congressman Joseph P. Hoge, to San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years later—probably about 1856 or 1858.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, lawyer, United States Senator and Attorney-General, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1810. After receiving a classical education at Augusta in his native State he removed to Quincy, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk War, and from 1836 to 1843, was a member of the Legislature, serving in both houses. A personal friend and political adherent of Abraham Lincoln, he aided in the organization of the Republican party at the memorable Bloomington Convention of 1856. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, he acted in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was a conspicuous supporter of the Government in the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates United States Senator to fill Senator Douglas' unexpired term, serving until 1863. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Interior by appointment of President Johnson, also for a time discharging the duties of Attorney-General. Returning to Illinois, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, which was his last participation in public affairs, his time thereafter being devoted to his profession. He died at his home in Quincy, Ill., August 10, 1881.

BRYAN, Silas Lillard, [illegible] jurist, born in Culpeper County, Va., Nov. 4, 1822, was left an orphan at an early age and came west in 1840, living for a time with a brother near Troy, Mo. The following year he came to Marion County, Ill., where he attended school and worked on a farm. In 1845 entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. He settled at Salem, Ill., and in 1852 was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served for eight years, being re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit, and again chosen in 1867. His second term expiring in 1873, While serving as Judge he was also elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872. Died at Salem, March 16, 1880.

William Jennings (Bryan), son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. The early life of young Bryan was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of ten years he began to attend the public school in town; later spent two years in Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in 1881, graduated from the college proper as the valedictorian of his class. Then he devoted two years to the study of law in the Union Law School at Chicago, supporting himself by clerking and studying in the law office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. Having graduated in law in 1883, he soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Jacksonville as the partner of Judge E. P. Kirby, a well-known lawyer and prominent Republican of that city. Four years later (1887) found him a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., which has since been his home. He took a prominent part

in the politics of Nebraska, stumping the State for the Democratic nominees in 1888 and '89, and in 1890 received the Democratic nomination for Congress in a district which had been regarded as strongly Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Again, in 1892, he was elected by a reduced majority, but two years later declined a renomination, though proclaiming himself a free-silver candidate for the United States Senate, meanwhile officiating as editor of "The Omaha World-Herald." In July, 1896, he received the nomination for President from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on a platform declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen of silver (in weight) to one of gold, and a few weeks later was nominated by the "Populists" at St. Louis for the same office—being the youngest man ever put in nomination for the Presidency in the history of the Government. He conducted an active personal campaign, speaking in nearly every Northern and Middle Western State, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Maj. William McKinley. Mr. Bryan is an easy and fluent speaker, possessing a voice of unusual compass and power, and is recognized, even by his political opponents, as a man of pure personal character.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, being descended on the maternal side from the noted Barbour family of that State; graduated in law at Harvard, and, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Cincinnati. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he acquired extensive real estate interests and built Bryan Hall, which became a popular place for entertainments. Being a gifted speaker, as well as a zealous Unionist, Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Senator Douglas, when that statesman returned to Chicago a few weeks before his death in 1861. During the progress of the war he devoted his time and his means most generously to fitting out soldiers for the field and caring for the sick and wounded. His services as President of the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago (1865), where some $300,000 were cleared for disabled soldiers, were especially conspicuous. At this time he became the purchaser (at $3,000) of the original copy of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had been donated to the cause. He also rendered valuable service after the fire of 1871, though a heavy sufferer from that event, and was a leading factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, later becoming Vice-President of the Board of Directors and making a visit to Europe in the interest of the Fair. After the war Mr. Bryan resided in Washington for some time, and, by appointment of President Hayes, served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Possessing refined literary and artistic tastes, he has done much for the encouragement of literature and art in Chicago. His home was at Elmhurst, Ill. Died Jan. 25, 1906.—**Charles Page** (Bryan), son of the preceding, lawyer and foreign minister, was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1855, and educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia Law School; was admitted to practice in 1878, and the following year removed to Colorado, where he remained four years, while there serving in both Houses of the State Legislature. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and became a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving upon the staff of both Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer; in 1890, was elected to the State Legislature from Cook County, being re-elected in 1892, and in 1894; was also the first Commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, on his return serving as Secretary of the Exposition Commissioners in 1891-92. In the latter part of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to China, but before being confirmed, early in 1898, was assigned as Minister to Brazil, serving until 1902; has since served in similar capacity in Switzerland (1902-03), Portugal (1903-10), Belgium (1910-11); in 1911 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

BRYANT, John Howard, pioneer, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1831, and held various offices in Bureau County, including that of Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1842, and again in 1858. A practical and enterprising farmer, he was identified with the Illinois State Agricultural Society in its early history, as also with the movement which resulted in the establishment of industrial colleges in the various States. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, being a member of the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and serving as Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of Mr. Lincoln in 1862-64. In 1872 Mr. Bryant joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati, two

years later was identified with the "Independent Reform" party but later cooperated with the Democratic party. He produced two volumes of poems published respectively in 1855 and 1885, besides a number of public addresses. Died at his home at Princeton, Ill., Jan. 14, 1902.

BUCK, Hiram, clergyman, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1818; joined the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1843, and continued in its service for nearly fifty years, being much of the time a Presiding Elder. At his death he bequeathed a considerable sum to the endowment funds of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and the Illinois Conference College at Jacksonville. Died at Decatur, Ill., August 22, 1892.

BUDA, a village in Bureau County, at the junction of the main line with the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Sterling and Peoria branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, 12 miles southwest of Princeton and 117 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has excellent water-works, electric-light plant, brick and tile factory, fine churches, graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Dairying is carried on quite extensively and a good-sized creamery is located here. Population (1890) 996; (1900) 870; (1910) 887.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, banker and soldier, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807, graduated at West Point Military Academy 1827 and served for some time as Lieutenant of Artillery; entered Harvard Law School in 1831, served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy there (1834-35), then resigned his commission, and, after some service as an engineer upon public works in Kentucky, established himself as an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., in 1857 becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, serving at various points in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, as also in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Helena, Ark., where he was in command from September, 1863, to March, 1865. In the meantime, by promotion, he attained to the rank of Major General by brevet, being mustered out in August, 1865. He subsequently held the post of Special United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868), and that of Inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad (1867-69). Died, March 28, 1883.

BULKLEY, (Rev.) Justus, educator, was born at Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., July 23, 1819, taken to Allegany County, N. Y., at 3 years of age, where he remained until 17, attending school in a log school house in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. His family then removed to Illinois, finally locating at Barry, Pike County. In 1842 he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, graduating there in 1847. He was immediately made Principal of the preparatory department, remaining two years when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor of a church at Jerseyville. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Shurtleff College, but remained only two years, when he accepted the pastorship of a church at Carrollton, which he continued to fill nine years, when, in 1864, he was called to a church at Upper Alton. At the expiration of one year he was again called to a professorship in Shurtleff College, this time taking the chair of Church History and Church Polity, which he continued to fill for a period of thirty-four years; also serving for a time as Acting President during a vacancy in that office. During this period he was frequently called upon to preside as Moderator at General Associations of the Baptist Church and he became widely known, not only in that denomination, but elsewhere. Died at Upper Alton, Jan. 16, 1899.

BULL, Lorenzo, farmer, Quincy, Ill., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, being the eldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His ancestors on both sides were of the party who, under Thomas Hooker, moved from the vicinity of Boston and settled Hartford in 1636. Leaving Hartford in the spring of 1833, he arrived at Quincy, Ill., entirely without means, but soon secured a position with Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Here the young clerk made himself acquainted with the people of the county (in that time few in number) with the law, system of the country and with the legal forms and methods of procedure in the courts. He remained with Judge Snow over two years, receiving for his services, the first year, six dollars per month, and, for the second, ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation with Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, remaining through various changes of the firm until 1844, when he formed a partnership with

his brother under the firm name of L. & C. H. Bull, and opened a store for the sale of hardware and crockery, which was the first attempt made in Quincy to separate the mercantile business into different departments. Disposing of their business in 1861, the firm of L. & C. H. Bull embarked in the private banking business, which they continued in one location for about thirty years, when they organized the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, in which he held the position of President until 1898, when he retired Mr. Bull has always been active in promoting the improvement and growth of the city; was one of the five persons who built most of the horse railroads in Quincy, and was, for about twenty years, President of the Company. The Quincy water works were sometime owned entirely by himself and his son. He never sought or held political office, but at one time was the active President of five distinct business corporations. He was also for some five years one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Milbury, Mass., and they had five children. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious associations a Congregationalist. Died Mar. 2, 1905.—**Charles Henry** (Bull), brother of the preceding, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1822, and removed to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1837. He commenced business as a clerk in a general store, where he remained for seven years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Bull, in the hardware and crockery business, to which was subsequently added dealing in agricultural implements. This business was continued until the year 1861, when it was sold out, and the brothers established themselves as private bankers under the same firm name. A few years later they organized the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, which was mainly owned and altogether managed by them. Five or six years later this bank was wound up, when they returned to private banking, continuing in this business until 1891, when it was merged in the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital of $300,000, held equally by Lorenzo Bull, Charles H. Bull and Edward J. Parker, respectively, as President, Vice-President and Cashier. Near the close of 1898 the First National Bank of Quincy was merged into the State Savings Loan & Trust Company with J. H. Warfield, the President of the former, as President of the consolidated concern. Mr. Bull was one of the parties who originally organized the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company in 1869—a road intended to be built from Quincy, Ill., across the State of Missouri to Brownsville, Neb., and of which he was (1898) the President, the name having been changed to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. He was also identified with the construction of the system of street railways in Quincy, and continued active in their management for about twenty years. He was also active in various other public and private enterprises, and has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the city. Died Nov. 27, 1908.

BUNKER HILL, a city of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric-lighting plant, telephone service, coal mine, flouring mill, wagon and various other manufactories, two banks, two newspapers, opera house, numerous churches, public library, a military academy and fine public schools, and many handsome residences; is situated on high ground in a rich agricultural and dairying region and an important shipping-point. Pop. (1910), 1,046.

BUNN, Jacob, banker and manufacturer, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1814; came to Springfield in 1836, and, four years later, began business as a grocer, to which he afterwards added that of private banking, continuing until 1878. During a part of this time his bank was one of the best known and widely regarded as one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the State. Though crippled by the financial revulsion of 1873-74 and forced investments in depreciated real estate, he paid dollar for dollar. After retiring from banking in 1878, he assumed charge of the Springfield Watch Factory, in which he was a large stockholder, and of which he became the President. Mr. Bunn was, between 1866 and 1870, a principal stockholder in "The Chicago Republican" (the predecessor of "The Inter-Ocean"), and was one of the bankers who came to the aid of the State Government with financial assistance at the beginning of the Civil War. Died at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1897.—**John W.** (Bunn), brother of the preceding and successor to the grocery business of J. & J. W. Bunn, has been a prominent business man of Springfield. Served many years as Treasurer of the State Agricultural Board and of Illinois State University; is now President of the Marine Bank, Springfield.

BUNSEN, George, German patriot and educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Feb. 18, 1794, and educated in his native

city and at Berlin University; while still a student took part in the Peninsular War which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon but resuming his studies in 1816, graduated three years later. He then founded a boys' school at Frankfort, which he maintained fourteen years, when, having been implicated in the republican revolution of 1833, he was forced to leave the country, locating the following year on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill. Here he finally became a teacher in the public schools, served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected School Commissioner of St. Clair County, and, having removed to Belleville in 1855, there conducted a private school for the instruction of teachers while discharging the duties of his office; later was appointed a member of the first State School Board, serving until 1860, and taking part in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal University, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also a contributor to "The Illinois Teacher," and, for several years prior to his death, served as Superintendent of Schools at Belleville without compensation. Died, November, 1872.

BURCHARD, Horatio C., ex Congressman, was born at Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1825, graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y. in 1850, and later removed to Stephenson County, Ill., making his home at Freeport. By profession he was a lawyer, but had also been largely interested in mercantile pursuits. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson County; from 1863 to 1866 a member of the State Legislature, and from 1869 to 1879 a Representative in Congress, being each time elected as a Republican, for the first time as the successor of E. B. Washburne. After retiring from Congress, he served for six years (1879-85) as Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with marked ability. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), Mr. Burchard was in charge of the Bureau of Awards in connection with the Mining Department, afterwards resuming practice of his profession. Died Mar. 14, 1903.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, journalist and humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and taken to Peoria, Ill., in early life, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and served to the end of the war; adopted journalism in 1869, being employed upon "The Peoria Transcript" and other papers of that city. Later he became associated with "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," upon which he gained a wide reputation as a genial humorist. Several volumes of his sketches have been published, but in recent years he has devoted his attention chiefly to lecturing with occasional contributions to the literary press.

BUREAU COUNTY, set off from Putnam County in 1837, near the center of the northern half of the State, Princeton being made the county-seat. Coal had been discovered in 1834, there being considerable quantities mined at Mineral and Selby. Sheffield also has an important coal trade. Public lands were offered for sale as early as 1835, and by 1844 had been nearly all sold. Princeton was platted in 1832, and in 1890 contained a population of 3,396. The county has an area of 840 square miles and, according to the census of 1910, a population of 43,975. The pioneer settler was Henry Thomas, who erected the first cabin, in Bureau township, in 1828. He was soon followed by the Ament brothers (Edward, Justus and John L.), and for a time settlers came in rapid succession, among the earliest being Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, John Hall, William Hoskins, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, ---- Bullona and John Dixon. Serious Indian disturbances in 1831 caused a hegira of the settlers, some of whom never returned. In 1833 a fort was erected for the protection of the whites, and, in 1836, there began a new and large influx of immigrants. Among other early settlers were John H. and Arthur Bryant, brothers of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, established in 1879, being an outgrowth of the agitation and discontent among the laboring classes, which culminated in 1877-78. The Board consists of five Commissioners who serve for a nominal compensation, their term of office being two years. They are nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. The law requires that three of them shall be manual laborers and two employers of manual labor. The Bureau is charged with the collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics relative to labor in Illinois particularly in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes. The Commission is required to submit biennial reports. These already published contain much information of value concerning coal and lead mines, convict labor, manufactures, strikes and lockouts, wages, rent, cost of living, mortgage indebtedness, and kindred topics.

BURGESS, Alexander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819. He graduated

from Brown University in 1838 and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1841. He was made a Deacon, Nov. 3, 1842, and ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1843. Prior to his elevation to the episcopate he was rector of various parishes in Maine, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass. He represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1844 to 1877, and, in the latter year, was President of the House of Deputies. Upon the death of his brother George, Bishop of Maine, he was chosen by the clergy of the diocese to succeed him but declined. When the diocese of Quincy, Ill. was created, he was elected its first Bishop, and consecrated at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., on May 15, 1878. Besides publishing a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess is the author of several Sunday-school question books, carols and hymns, and has been a contributor to periodical church literature. His residence is at Peoria.

BURLEY, Arthur Gilman, merchant, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, received his education in the local schools, and, in 1835, came West, locating in Chicago. For some two years he served as clerk in the boot, shoe and clothing store of John Holbrook, after which he accepted a position with his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, the proprietor of the first book and stationery store in Chicago. In 1838 he invested his savings in a bankrupt stock of crockery, purchased from the old State Bank, and entered upon a business career which was continued uninterruptedly for nearly sixty years. In that time Mr. Burley built up a business which, for its extent and success, was unsurpassed in its time in the West. His brother in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, became a member of the firm in 1852, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of Burley & Tyrrell, with Mr. Burley as President of the Company until his death, which occurred, August 27, 1897.—**Augustus Harris** (Burley), brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native State, and, in his youth, was employed for a time as a clerk in Boston. In 1837 he came to Chicago and took a position as clerk or salesman in the book and stationery store of his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, subsequently became a partner, and, on the retirement of Mr. Gale a few years later, succeeded to the control of the business. In 1857 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and about the same time became one of the founders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, with which he was connected as a Director several years. Mr. Burley was a member of the volunteer fire department organized in Chicago in 1841. Among the numerous public positions held by him may be mentioned, member of the Board of Public Works (1867-70), the first Superintendent of Lincoln Park (1869), Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1870-72). City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Medill (1872-73), and again under Mayor Roche (1887), and member of the City Council (1881-82). Politically, Mr. Burley had been a zealous Republican and served on the Chicago Union Defense Committee in the first year of the Civil War, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Died Nov. 27, 1903.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; came to Chicago at 9 years of age; attended private schools and the Chicago High School, after which he spent two years at Waltham, Mass., receiving special instruction; returning to Chicago in 1867, he was afterwards associated with various firms. About 1873 he formed a business connection with J. W. Root, architect, which extended to the death of the latter in 1891. The firm of Burnham & Root furnished the plans of a large number of the most conspicuous business buildings in Chicago, but won their greatest distinction in connection with the construction of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Root was Supervising Architect previous to his death, while Mr. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and, later, Director of Works. In this capacity his authority was almost absolute, but was used with a discretion that contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

BURR, Albert G., former Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; came to Illinois about 1832 with his widowed mother, who settled in Springfield. In early life he became a citizen of Winchester, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, also, for a time, following the occupation of a printer. Here he was twice elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1860 and 1862), meanwhile serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. Having removed to Carrollton, Greene County, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1866 and 1868), serving until March 4, 1871. In August, 1877, he was elected Circuit Judge to fill a

vacancy and was re-elected for the regular term in June, 1879, but died in office, June 10, 1882.

BURRELL, Orlando, member of Congress, was born in Bradford County, Pa., removed with his parents to White County, Ill., in 1834, growing up on a farm near Carmi, received a common school education; in 1850 went to California, driving an ox-team across the plains. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War (1861) he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which became a part of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; served as County Judge from 1873 to 1881, and was elected Sheriff in 1886. In 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress as a Republican from the Twentieth District, composed of counties which formerly constituted a large part of the old Nineteenth District, and which had uniformly been represented by a Democrat. He suffered defeat as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, clergyman and educator, was born in Stamford, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818, graduated at Yale College in 1842, and Madison Theological Seminary in 1846. After five years spent as pastor of Baptist churches at Waterford and West Troy, N. Y., in 1852 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago; about 1856 was elected to the presidency of the Chicago University, then just established, having previously declined the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. Resigning his position in 1874, he soon after became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, in 1881 was elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, serving until his death, April 21, 1892.

BUSEY, Samuel T., banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835; in infancy was brought by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he was educated and has since resided. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during 1860-61 attended a commercial college and read law. In 1862 he was chosen Town Collector, but resigned to enter the Union Army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Yates, and assigned to recruiting service. Having aided in the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, he was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, August 12, 1862; was afterward promoted to the colonelcy, and mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and for Trustee of the State University in 1868. From 1880 to 1889 he was Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Urbana. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted for twenty-one years. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifteenth Illinois District, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, by whom he was in turn defeated for the same office in 1892. Died Aug. 12, 1909.

BUSHNELL, a flourishing city and manufacturing center in McDonough County, 11 miles northeast of Macomb, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, has numerous manufactories, including wooden pumps, flour, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, tank and fence-work, rural mail-boxes, mattresses, brick, besides egg and poultry packing houses; also has water-works and electric lights, grain elevators, three banks, several churches, graded public and high schools, two newspapers and a public library. Pop. (1910), 2,619.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer was born in the town of Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813, graduated at Yale College in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, coming in December of the same year to Quincy, Ill., where, for a time, he assisted in editing "The Whig" of that city, later forming a partnership with O. H. Browning, which was never fully broken until his death. In his practice he gave much attention to land titles in the "Military Tract", in 1851 was President of the portion of the Northern Cross Railroad between Quincy and Galesburg (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and later of the Quincy Bridge Company and the Quincy & Palmyra (Mo.) Railroad. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans the "minority" Representative from Adams County in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but died during the succeeding session, Jan. 31, 1873. He was active in church and Sunday-school, public and private life.

BUSHNELL, Washington, lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1825; in 1837 came with his father to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked on a farm and taught at times, studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Ottawa, Ill. The public positions held by him were those of State Senator for La Salle County (1861-65) and Attorney-General (1869-73); was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, besides being identified with various business enterprises at Ottawa. Died, June 30, 1885.

BUTLER, William, State Treasurer, was born in Adair County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1797; during the war of 1812, at the age of 16 years, served as the messenger of the Governor of Kentucky, carrying dispatches to Gen. William Henry Harrison in the field; removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, and, in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1859 he served as foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the "canal scrip frauds" charged against ex-Governor Matteson, and it was largely through his influence that the proceedings of that body were subsequently published in an official form. During the same year Governor Bissell appointed him State Treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, and he was elected to the same office in 1860. Mr. Butler was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whom he efficiently befriended in the early struggles of the latter in Springfield. He died in Springfield, Jan. 11, 1876.

BUTTERFIELD, Justin, early lawyer, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1790. He studied at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar at Watertown, N. Y., in 1812. After some years devoted to practice at Adams and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he removed to New Orleans, where he attained a high rank at the bar. In 1835 he settled in Chicago and soon became a leader in his profession there also. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois, and, in 1849, by President Taylor Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of his chief competitors for the latter place being Abraham Lincoln. This distinction he probably owed to the personal influence of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, of whom Mr. Butterfield was a personal friend and warm admirer. While Commissioner, he rendered valuable service to the State in securing the canal land grant. As a lawyer he was logical and resourceful, as well as witty and quick at repartee, yet his chief strength lay before the Court rather than the jury. Numerous stories are told of his brilliant sallies at the bar and elsewhere. One of the former relates to his address before Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States Court at Springfield, in a habeas-corpus case to secure the release of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who was under arrest under the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs of Missouri. Rising to begin his argument, Mr. Butterfield said: "I am to address the Pope" (bowing to the Court), "surrounded by angels" (bowing still lower to a party of ladies in the audience), "in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the prophet of the Lord." On another occasion, being asked if he was opposed to the war with Mexico, he replied, "I opposed one war"—meaning his opposition as a Federalist to the War of 1812—"but learned the folly of it. Henceforth I am for war, pestilence and famine." He died, Oct. 25, 1855.

BYFORD, William H., physician and author, was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; in 1830 came with his widowed mother to Crawford County, Ill., and began learning the tailor's trade at Palestine; later studied medicine at Vincennes and practiced at different points in Indiana. Meanwhile, having graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1850, he assumed a professorship in a Medical College at Evansville, Ind., also editing a medical journal. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, but two years later became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, where he remained twenty years. He then (1879) returned to Rush, assuming the chair of Gynecology. In 1870 he assisted in founding the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, remaining President of the Faculty and Board of Trustees until his death, May 21, 1890. He published a number of medical works which are regarded as standard by the profession, besides acting as associate of Dr. N. S. Davis in the editorship of "The Chicago Medical Journal" and as editor-in-chief of "The Medical Journal and Examiner," the successor of the former. Dr. Byford was held in the highest esteem as a physician and a man, both by the general public and his professional associates.

BYRON, a village of Ogle County, in a picturesque region on Rock River, at junction of the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 83 miles west-northwest from Chicago; is in rich farming and dairying district; has two banks and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 698; (1900), 1,015; (1910), 932.

CABLE, a town in Mercer County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, 26 miles south by east from Rock Island. Coal-mining is the principal industry, but there are also tile works, a good quality of clay for manufacturing purposes being found in abundance. Population (1880), 572, (1890), 1,276; (1900), 697; (1910), 360.

CABLE, Benjamin T., capitalist and politician, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky.,

August 11, 1853. When he was three years old his father's family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he has since resided. After passing through the Rock Island public schools, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He owns extensive ranch and manufacturing property, and is reputed wealthy. He is also an active Democratic politician, and influential in his party, having been a member of both the National and State Central Committees. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, but since 1893 has held no public office.

CABLE, Ransom R., railway manager, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1834. His early training was mainly of the practical sort, and by the time he was 17 years old he was actively employed as a lumberman. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, first devoting his attention to coal mining in the neighborhood of Rock Island. Later he became interested in the projection and management of railroads, being in turn Superintendent, Vice-President and President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. His next position was that of General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His experience in these positions rendered him familiar with both the scope and the details of railroad management, while his success brought him to the favorable notice of those who controlled railway interests all over the country. In 1876 he was elected a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. In connection with this company he soon held successively the offices of Vice-President, Manager and President, General Manager and President, being chief executive officer from 1880. Died, Nov. 12, 1909. See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.*

CAHOKIA, the first permanent white settlement in Illinois, and, in French colonial times, one of its principal towns. French Jesuit missionaries established the mission of the Tamaroas here in 1700, to which they gave the name of "Sainte Famille de Caoquias," antedating the settlement at Kaskaskia of the same year by a few months. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were jointly made the county-seats of St. Clair County, when that county was organized by Governor St. Clair in 1790. Five years later, when Randolph County was set off from St. Clair, Cahokia was continued as the county-seat of the parent county, so remaining until the removal of the seat of justice to Belleville in 1814. Like its early rival, Kaskaskia, it has dwindled in importance until, in 1890, its population was estimated at 100. Descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the present population. The site of the old town is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about four miles from East St. Louis. Some of the most remarkable Indian mounds in the Mississippi Valley, known as "the Cahokia Mounds," are located in the vicinity. See *Mound-Builders, Works of the.*

CAIRNES, Abraham, a native of Kentucky, in 1816 settled in that part of Crawford County, Ill., which was embraced in Lawrence County on the organization of the latter in 1821. Mr. Cairnes was a member of the House for Crawford County in the Second General Assembly (1820-22), and for Lawrence County in the Third (1822-24), in the latter voting against the pro-slavery Convention scheme. He removed from Lawrence County to some point on the Mississippi River in 1826, but further details of his history are unknown.

CAIRO, the county-seat of Alexander County, and the most important river point between St. Louis and Memphis. Its first charter was obtained from the Territorial Legislature by Shadrach Bond (afterward Governor of Illinois), John G. Comyges and others who incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The company entered about 1,800 acres, but upon the death of Mr. Comyges, the land reverted to the Government. The forfeited tract was re-entered in 1835 by Sidney Brooks and others, who later transferred it to the "Cairo City and Canal Company," a corporation chartered in 1837, which, by purchase, increased its holdings to 3,000 acres. Peter Stapleton is said to have erected the first house, and John Hawley the second, within the town limits. In consideration of certain privileges, the Illinois Central Railroad has erected around the water front a substantial levee, eighty feet wide. During the Civil War Cairo was an important base for military operations; is an important shipping point; has flouring mills and other factories; 2 daily and 3 weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 14,548.

CAIRO BRIDGE, THE, one of the triumphs of modern engineering, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company across the Ohio River, opposite the city of Cairo. It is the longest metallic bridge across a river in the world, being thirty-three feet longer than the Tay Bridge, in Scotland. The work of construction was begun July 1, 1887, and uninterruptedly prosecuted for twenty-seven months, being completed, Oct. 29, 1889. The first train to cross it was made up of ten locomotives coupled together. The ap-

proaches from both the Illinois and Kentucky shores consist of iron viaducts and well-braced timber trestles. The Illinois viaduct approach consists of seventeen spans of 150 feet each, and one span of 106¼ feet. All these rest on cylinder piers filled with concrete, and are additionally supported by piles driven within the cylinders. The viaduct on the Kentucky shore is of similar general construction. The total number of spans is twenty-two—twenty-one being of 150 feet each, and one of 106¼ feet. The total length of the metal work, from end to end, is 10,650 feet, including that of the bridge proper, which is 4.644 feet. The latter consists of nine through spans and three deck spans. The through spans rest on ten first-class masonry piers on pneumatic foundations. The total length of the bridge, including the timber trestles, is 20,461 feet—about 3⅞ miles. Four-fifths of the Illinois trestle work has been filled in with earth, while that on the southern shore has been virtually replaced by an embankment since the completion of the bridge. The bridge proper stands 104.42 feet in the clear above low water, and from the deepest foundation to the top of the highest iron work is 248.94 feet. The total cost of the work, including the filling and embankment of the trestles, has been (1895) between $3,250,000 and $3,500,000.

CAIRO, VINCENNES & CHICAGO RAILROAD, a division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, extending from Danville to Cairo (261 miles), with a branch nine miles in length from St. Francisville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. It was chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in 1867, completed in 1872, placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, sold under foreclosure in January, 1880, and for some time operated as the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In 1889, having been surrendered by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, it was united with the Danville & Southwestern Railroad, reorganized as the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad, and, in 1890, leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, of which it is known as the "Cairo Division." (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad* and *Mobile & Ohio Railway.*)

CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad.*)

CALDWELL, (Dr.) George, early physician and legislator (the name is spelled both Cadwell and Caldwell in the early records), was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 21, 1773, and received his literary education at Hartford, and his professional at Rutland, Vt. He married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Lyon, who was a native of Ireland, and who served two terms in Congress from Vermont, four from Kentucky (1803-11), and was elected the first Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, but died before taking his seat in August, 1822. Lyon was also a resident for a time of St. Louis, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, but defeated by Edward Hempstead (see *Hempstead, Edward*). Dr. Caldwell descended the Ohio River in 1799 in company with Lyon's family and his brother-in-law, John Messinger (see *Messinger, John*), who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, the party locating at Eddyville, Ky. In 1802, Caldwell and Messinger removed to Illinois, landing near old Fort Chartres, and remained some time in the American Bottom. The former finally located on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis, where he practiced his profession and held various public offices, including those of Justice of the Peace and County Judge for St. Clair County, as also for Madison County after the organization of the latter. He served as State Senator from Madison County in the First and Second General Assemblies (1818-22), and, having removed in 1820 within the limits of what is now Morgan County (but still earlier embraced in Greene), in 1822 was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike Counties—the latter at that time embracing all the northern and northwestern part of the State, including the county of Cook. During the following session of the Legislature he was a sturdy opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. His home in Morgan County was in a locality known as "Swinerton's Point," a few miles west of Jacksonville, where he died, August 1, 1826. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*) Dr. Caldwell (or Cadwell, as he was widely known) commanded a high degree of respect among early residents of Illinois. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says of him: "He was moral and correct in his public and private life, . . . was a respectable physician, and always maintained an unblemished character."

CALHOUN, John, pioneer printer and editor, was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808; learned the printing trade and practiced it in his native town, also working in a type-foundry in Albany and as a compositor in Troy. In the fall of 1833 he came to Chicago, bringing with him

an outfit for the publication of a weekly paper, and, on Nov. 26, began the issue of "The Chicago Democrat"—the first paper ever published in that city. Mr. Calhoun retained the management of the paper three years, transferring it in November, 1836, to John Wentworth, who conducted it until its absorption by "The Tribune" in July, 1861. Mr. Calhoun afterwards served as County Treasurer, still later as Collector, and, finally, as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in procuring right of way for the construction of its lines. Died in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1859.

CALHOUN, John, surveyor and politician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, served in the Black Hawk War and was soon after appointed County Surveyor. It was under Mr. Calhoun, and by his appointment, that Abraham Lincoln served for some time as Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County. In 1838 Calhoun was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, but was defeated in 1840, though elected Clerk of the House at the following session. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1846, and, for three terms (1849, '50 and '51), served as Mayor of the city of Springfield. In 1852 he was defeated by Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and United States Senator) as a candidate for Congress, but two years later was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas, where he became discreditably conspicuous by his zeal in attempting to carry out the policy of the Buchanan administration for making Kansas a slave State, especially in connection with the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, with the election of which he had much to do, and over which he presided. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1859.

CALHOUN, William J., lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1845. After residing at various points in that State, his family removed to Ohio, where he worked on a farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in a number of severe battles while with Sherman on the march against Atlanta, returning with General Thomas to Nashville, Tenn. During the last few months of the war he served in Texas, being mustered out at San Antonio in that State, though receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he entered the Federal Union Seminary, where he became the intimate personal friend of Maj. William McKinley, who was elected to the Presidency in 1896. Having graduated at the seminary, he came to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., and began the study of law, later taking a course in a law school in Chicago, after which he was admitted to the bar (1875) and established himself in practice at Danville as the partner of the Hon. Joseph B. Mann. In 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Thirty-third General Assembly and, during the following session, proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. In May, 1897, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President McKinley a special envoy to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized citizen of the United States who had died while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards during the rebellion then in progress in Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is now (1911) Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

CALHOUN COUNTY, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, just above their junction. It has an area of 254 square miles, with a population (1910) of 8,610; was organized in 1825 and named for John C. Calhoun. Originally the county was well timbered and the early settlers were largely engaged in lumbering, which tended to give the population more or less of a migratory character. Much of the timber has been cleared off and the principal business in later years has been agriculture, although coal is found and mined in paying quantities along Silver Creek. Tradition has it that the aborigines found the precious metals in the bed of this stream. It was originally included within the limits of the Military Tract set apart for the veterans of the War of 1812. The physical configuration of the county's surface exhibits some peculiarities. Limestone bluffs, rising sometimes to the height of 200 feet, skirt the banks of both rivers, while through the center of the county runs a ridge dividing the two watersheds. The side valleys and the top of the central ridge are alike fertile. The bottom lands are very rich, but are liable to inundation. The county-seat and principal town is Hardin, with a population (1890) of 311.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer and legislator, was born near Newark, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1829, came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1849, where he farmed, taught school and edited, at different times, "The Western Sentinel" and "The Marshall Telegraph." He early identified himself with the Republican party, and in 1864 was the Republican candidate for Congress in his dis-

trict; became a member of the first State Board of Equalization by appointment of Governor Oglesby in 1867; served in the lower house of the General Assembly during the sessions of 1875, '91, 93 and '95, and, in 1893-95, on a Joint Committee to revise the State Revenue Laws. He was also Presidential Elector in 1880, and again in 1888. Mr. Callahan was admitted to the bar when past 30 years of age, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889. His home is at Robinson.

CALUMET RIVER, a short stream the main body of which is formed by the union of two branches which come together at the southern boundary of the city of Chicago, and which flows into Lake Michigan a short distance north of the Indiana State line. The eastern branch, known as the Grand Calumet, flows in a westerly direction from Northwestern Indiana and unites with the Little Calumet from the west, 3½ miles from the mouth of the main stream. From the southern limit of Chicago the general course of the stream is north between Lake Calumet and Wolf Lake, which it serves to drain. At its mouth, Calumet Harbor has been constructed, which admits of the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, and is a shipping and receiving point of importance for heavy freight for the Illinois Steel Works, the Pullman Palace Car Works and other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. The river is regarded as a navigable stream, and has been dredged by the General Government to a depth of twenty feet and 200 feet wide for a distance of two miles, with a depth of sixteen feet for the remainder of the distance to the forks. The Calumet feeder for the Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from the west branch (or Little Calumet) to the canal in the vicinity of Willow Springs. The stream was known to the early French explorers as "the Calimic," and was sometimes confounded by them with the Chicago River.

CALUMET RIVER RAILROAD, a short line, 4.43 miles in length, lying wholly within Cook County. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee, but the line is not operated at present (1898). Its outstanding capital stock is $68,700. It has no funded debt, but has a floating debt of $116,357, making a total capitalization of $185,087. This road extends from One Hundredth Street in Chicago to Hegewisch, and was chartered in 1883. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad.*)

CAMBRIDGE, the county-seat of Henry County, about 160 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. It is situated in a fertile region chiefly devoted to agriculture and stock-raising. The city is a considerable grain market and has some manufactories. Some coal is also mined. It has a public library, three newspapers, three banks, good schools, and handsome public (county) buildings. Population (1880), 1,203; (1890), United States census report, 940; (1900), 1,345; (1910), 1,272.

CAMERON, James, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Illinois in 1815, and, in 1818, settled in Sangamon County. In 1829 he is said to have located where the town of New Salem (afterwards associated with the early history of Abraham Lincoln) was built, and of which he and James Rutledge were the founders. He is also said to have officiated at the funeral of Ann Rutledge, with whose memory Mr. Lincoln's name has been tenderly associated by his biographers. Mr. Cameron subsequently removed successively to Fulton County, Ill., to Iowa and to California, dying at a ripe old age, in the latter State, about 1878.

CAMP DOUGLAS, a Federal military camp established at Chicago early in the War of the Rebellion, located between Thirty-first Street and College Place, and Cottage Grove and Forest Avenues. It was originally designed and solely used as a camp of instruction for new recruits. Afterwards it was utilized as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. (For plot to liberate the latter, together with other similar prisoners in Illinois, see *Camp Douglas Conspiracy.*)

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY, a plot formed in 1864 for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago (in Camp Douglas), Rock Island, Alton and Springfield. It was to be but a preliminary step in the execution of a design long cherished by the Confederate Government, viz., the seizing of the organized governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the coöperation of the "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies.*) Three peace commissioners (Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb), who had been sent from Richmond to Canada, held frequent conferences with leaders of the treasonable organizations in the North, including Clement L. Vallandigham, Bowles, of Indiana, and one Charles Walsh, who was head of the movement in Chicago, with a large number of allies in that city and scattered throughout the States. The general management of the affair was entrusted to Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had been second

in command to the rebel Gen. John Morgan during his raid north of the Ohio River, while Col. Vincent Marmaduke of Missouri and G. St. Leger Grenfell (an Englishman) were selected to carry out the military program. Hines followed out his instructions with great zeal and labored indefatigably. Thompson's duty was to disseminate incendiary treasonable literature, and strengthen the timorous "Sons of Liberty" by the use of argument and money, both he and his agents being lavishly supplied with the latter. There was to be a draft in July, 1864, and it was determined to arm the "Sons of Liberty" for resistance, the date of uprising being fixed for July 20. This part of the scheme, however, was finally abandoned. Captain Hines located himself at Chicago, and personally attended to the distribution of funds and the purchase of arms. The date finally fixed for the attempt to liberate the Southern prisoners was August 29, 1864, when the National Democratic Convention was to assemble at Chicago. On that date it was expected the city would be so crowded that the presence of the promised force of "Sons" would not excite comment. The program also included an attack on the city by water, for which purpose reliance was placed upon a horde of Canadian refugees, under Capt. John B. Castleman. There were some 26,500 Southern prisoners in the State at this time, of whom about 8,000 were at Chicago, 6,000 at Rock Island, 7,500 at Springfield, and 5,000 at Alton. It was estimated that there were 4,000 "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago, who would be largely reenforced. With these and the Canadian refugees the prisoners at Camp Douglas were to be liberated, and the army thus formed was to march upon Rock Island, Springfield and Alton. But suspicions were aroused, and the Camp was reenforced by a regiment of infantry and a battery. The organization of the proposed assailing force was very imperfect, and the great majority of those who were to compose it were lacking in courage. Not enough of the latter reported for service to justify an attack, and the project was postponed. In the meantime a preliminary part of the plot, at least indirectly connected with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and which contemplated the release of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, had been "nipped in the bud" by the arrest of Capt. C. H. Cole, a Confederate officer in disguise, on the 19th of September, just as he was on the point of putting in execution a scheme for seizing the United States steamer Michigan at Sandusky, and putting on board of it a Confederate crew. November 8 was the date next selected to carry out the Chicago scheme—the day of President Lincoln's second election. The same preliminaries were arranged, except that no water attack was to be made. But Chicago was to be burned and flooded, and its banks pillaged. Detachments were designated to apply the torch, to open fire plugs, to levy arms, and to attack banks. But representatives of the United States Secret Service had been initiated into the "Sons of Liberty," and the plans of Captain Hines and his associates were well known to the authorities. An efficient body of detectives was put upon their track by Gen. B. J. Sweet, the commandant at Camp Douglas, although some of the most valuable service in running down the conspiracy and capturing its agents, was rendered by Dr. T. Winslow Ayer of Chicago, a Colonel Langhorne, an ex-Confederate who had taken the oath of allegiance without the knowledge of some of the parties to the plot), and Col. J. T. Shanks, a Confederate prisoner who was known as "The Texan." Both Langhorne and Shanks were appalled at the horrible nature of the plot as it was unfolded to them, and entered with zeal into the effort to defeat it. Shanks was permitted to escape from Camp Douglas, thereby getting in communication with the leaders of the plot who assisted to conceal him, while he faithfully apprised General Sweet of their plans. On the night of Nov. 6—or rather after midnight on the morning of the 7th—General Sweet caused simultaneous arrests of the leaders to be made at their hiding places. Captain Hines was not captured, but the following conspirators were taken into custody: Captains Cantrill and Traverse; Charles Walsh, the Brigadier-General of the "Sons of Liberty," who was sheltering them, and in whose barn and house was found a large quantity of arms and military stores; Cols. St. Leger Grenfell, W. R. Anderson and J. T. Shanks; R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel and Buckner S. Morris, the Treasurer of the order. They were tried by Military Commission at Cincinnati for conspiracy. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Anderson committed suicide during the trial. Walsh, Semmes and Daniels were sentenced to the penitentiary, and Grenfell was sentenced to be hung, although his sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, where he mysteriously disappeared some years afterward, but whether he escaped or was drowned in the attempt to do so has never been known. The British Government had made

repeated attempts to secure his release, a brother of his being a General in the British Army. Daniels managed to escape, and was never recaptured, while Walsh and Semmes, after undergoing brief terms of imprisonment, were pardoned by President Johnson. The subsequent history of Shanks, who played so prominent a part in defeating the scheme of wholesale arson, pillage and assassination, is interesting. While in prison he had been detailed for service as a clerk in one of the offices under the direction of General Sweet, and, while thus employed, made the acquaintance of a young lady member of a loyal family, whom he afterwards married. After the exposure of the contemplated uprising, the rebel agents in Canada offered a reward of $1,000 in gold for the taking of his life, and he was bitterly persecuted. The attention of President Lincoln was called to the service rendered by him, and sometime during 1865 he received a commission as Captain and engaged in fighting the Indians upon the Plains. The efficiency shown by Colonel Sweet in ferreting out the conspiracy and defeating its consummation won for him the gratitude of the people of Chicago and the whole nation, and was recognized by the Government in awarding him a commission as Brigadier-General. (See *Benjamin J. Sweet*, *Camp Douglas* and *Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

CAMPBELL, Alexander, legislator and Congressman, was born at Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. After obtaining a limited education in the common schools, at an early age he secured employment as a clerk in an iron manufactory. He soon rose to the position of superintendent, managing iron-works in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, until 1850, when he removed to Illinois, settling at La Salle. He was twice (1852 and 1853) elected Mayor of that city, and represented his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly (1859). He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and served one term (1875-77) as Representative in Congress, being elected as an Independent, but, in 1878, was defeated for re-election by Philip C. Hayes, Republican. Mr. Campbell was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln, and, in 1858, contributed liberally to the expenses of the latter in making the tour of the State during the debate with Douglas. He broke with the Republican party in 1874 on the greenback issue, which won for him the title of "Father of the Greenback." His death occurred at La Salle, August 9, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Antrim, early lawyer, was born in New Jersey in 1814; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1838; was appointed Master in Chancery for Sangamon County in 1849, and, in 1861, to a similar position by the United States District Court for that district. Died, August 11, 1868.

CAMPBELL, James R., Congressman and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 4, 1853, his ancestors being among the first settlers in that section of the State; was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877; in 1878 purchased "The McLeansboro Times," which he has since conducted; was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884, and again in '86, advanced to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected in '92. During his twelve years' experience in the Legislature he participated, as a Democrat, in the celebrated Logan-Morrison contest for the United States Senate, in 1885, and assisted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the Senate in 1891. At the close of his last term in the Senate (1896) he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District, receiving a plurality of 2,851 over Orlando Burrell, Republican, who had been elected in 1894. On the second call for troops issued by the President during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Campbell organized a regiment which was mustered in as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the corps of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla. Although his regiment saw no active service during the war, it was held in readiness for that purpose, and, on the occupation of Cuba in December, 1898, it became a part of the army of occupation. As Colonel Campbell remained with his regiment, he took no part in the proceedings of the last term of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was not a candidate for re-election in 1898.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterwards reading law at Pittsburg. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California,

removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on his return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for Presidential Elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of the State. He also served in the California Legislature during the war and, in 1864 was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1868.

CAMPBELL, William J., lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. After passing through the Chicago public schools Mr. Campbell attended the University of Pennsylvania for two years, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From that date he was in active practice and attained prominence at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he was elected State Senator and was reelected in 1882, serving in all eight years. At the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85 he was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and, on Feb. 6, 1883, he became Lieutenant-Governor upon the accession of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to the executive office to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1888 he represented the First Illinois District in the National Republican Convention, and was the same year chosen a member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois and was reelected in 1892. Died in Chicago, March 4, 1896. For several years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Campbell was the chief attorney of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

CAMP POINT, a village in Adams County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads, 22 miles east-northeast of Quincy. It is a grain center, has one flour mill, two feed mills, one elevator, a pressed brick plant, two banks, four churches, a high school, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,150; (1900), 1,260; (1910), 1,148.

CANAL SCRIP FRAUD. During the session of the Illinois General Assembly of 1859, Gen. Jacob Fry, who, as Commissioner or Trustee, had been associated with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal from 1837 to 1845, had his attention called to a check purporting to have been issued by the Commissioners in 1839, which, upon investigation, he became convinced was counterfeit, or had been fraudulently issued. Having communicated his conclusions to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, the State Auditor, in charge of the work of refunding the State indebtedness, an inquiry was instituted in the office of the Fund Commissioner—a position attached to the Governor's office, but in the charge of a secretary—which developed the fact that a large amount of these evidences of indebtedness had been taken up through that office and bonds issued therefor by the State Auditor under the laws for funding the State debt. A subsequent investigation by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, ordered by vote of that body, resulted in the discovery that, in May and August, 1839, two series of canal "scrip" (or checks) had been issued by the Canal Board, to meet temporary demands in the work of construction, the sum aggregating $269,050—of which all but $376 had been redeemed within a few years at the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank. The bank officers testified that this scrip (or a large part of it) had, after redemption, been held by them in the bank vaults without cancellation, until settlement was had with the Canal Board when it was packed in boxes and turned over to the Board. After having lain in the canal office for several years in this condition, and a new "Trustee" (as the officer in charge was now called) having come into the canal office in 1850, this scrip, with other papers, was repacked in a shoe-box and a trunk and placed in charge of Joel A. Matteson, then Governor, to be taken by him to Springfield and deposited there. Nothing further was known of these papers until October, 1854, when $300 of the scrip was presented to the Secretary of the Fund Commissioner by a Springfield banker, and bond issued therefor. This was followed in 1856 and 1857 by larger sums, until, at the time the legislative investigation was instituted, it was found that bonds to the amount of $223,182.66 had been issued on account of principal and interest. With the exception of the $300 first presented it was shown that all the scrip so funded had been presented by Governor Matteson either while in office or subsequent to his retirement, and the bonds issued therefor delivered to him, although none of the persons in whose names the issue was made were known or ever afterward discovered. The developments made by the Senate Finance Committee led to an offer from Matteson to

indemnify the State, in which he stated that he had "unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted." He therefore gave to the State mortgages and an indemnifying bond for the sum shown to have been funded by him of this class of indebtedness, upon which the State, on foreclosure a few years later, secured judgment for $255,000, although the property on being sold realized only $238,000. A further investigation by the Legislature, in 1861, revealed the fact that additional issues of bonds for similar scrip had been made amounting to $165,346, for which the State never received any compensation. A search through the State House for the trunk and box placed in the hands of Governor Matteson in 1853, while the official investigation was in progress, resulted in the discovery of the trunk in a condition showing it had been opened, but the box was never found. The fraud was made the subject of a protracted investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County in May, 1859, and, although the jury twice voted to indict Governor Matteson for larceny, it as often voted to reconsider, and, on a third ballot, voted to "ignore the bill."

CANBY, Richard Sprigg, jurist, was born in Green County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1808; was educated at Miami University and admitted to the bar, afterwards serving as Prosecuting Attorney, member of the Legislature and one term (1847-49) in Congress. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, locating at Olney, was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1867, resuming practice at the expiration of his term in 1873. Died in Richland County, July 27, 1895. Judge Canby was a relative of Gen. Edward Richard Spriggs Canby, who was treacherously killed by the Modocs in California in 1873.

CANNON, Joseph G., Congressman, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836, and removed to Illinois in early youth, locating at Danville, Vermilion County. By profession he is a lawyer, and served as State's Attorney of Vermilion County for two terms (1861-68). Incidentally, he is conducting a large banking business at Danville. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress for the Fifteenth District, and has been re-elected biennially ever since, except in 1890, when he was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Samuel T. Busey, his Democratic opponent. He is now (1898) serving his twelfth term as the Representative for the Twelfth Congressional District, and has been re-elected for a thirteenth term in the Fifty-sixth Congress (1899-1901). Mr. Cannon has been an influential factor in State and National politics, as shown by the fact that he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations during the important sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

CANTON, a flourishing city in Fulton County, 12 miles from the Illinois River, and 28 miles southwest of Peoria. It is the commercial metropolis of one of the largest and richest counties in the "corn belt"; also has abundant supplies of timber and clay for manufacturing purposes. There are coal mines within the municipal limits, and various manufacturing establishments. Among the principal outputs are agricultural implements, flour, brick and tile, cigars, cigar boxes, foundry and machine-shop products, firearms, brooms, and marble. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has water-works, fire department, a public library, six ward schools and one high school, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 5,604; (1900), 6,564; (1910), 10,453.

CAPPS, Jabez, pioneer, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796; came to the United States in 1817, and to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819. For a time he taught school in what is now called Round Prairie, in the present County of Sangamon, and later in Calhoun (the original name of a part of the city of Springfield), having among his pupils a number of those who afterwards became prominent citizens of Central Illinois. In 1836, in conjunction with two partners, he laid out the town of Mount Pulaski, the original county-seat of Logan County, where he continued to live for the remainder of his life, and where, during its later period, he served as Postmaster some fifteen years. He also served as Recorder of Logan County four years. Died, April 1, 1896, in the 100th year of his age.

CARBONDALE, a city in Jackson County, founded in 1852, 57 miles north of Cairo, and 91 miles from St. Louis. Three lines of railway center here. The chief industries are coal-mining, farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and lumbering. It has two preserving plants, eight churches, one daily and two weekly papers, public schools, and is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. Pop. (1910), 5,441.

CARBONDALE & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD, a short line 17¼ miles in length, extending from Marion to Carbondale, and operated by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as lessee. It was incorporated as the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad in 1867; its name changed in 1869 to The Carbondale &

Shawneetown, was opened for business, Dec. 31, 1871, and leased in 1886 for 989 years to the St Louis Southern through which it passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and by lease from the latter in 1896 became a part of the Illinois Central System (which see).

CAREY, William, lawyer was born in the town of Turner Maine Dec 29 1826 studied law with General Fessenden and at Yale Law School was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1856, the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1857 and the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in 1873 Judge Carey was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Jo Daviess County, and the choice of the Republicans in that body for temporary presiding officer; was elected to the next General Assembly (the Twenty-seventh), serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee through its four sessions: from 1873 to 1876 was United States District Attorney for Utah, still later occupying various offices at Deadwood, Dakota and in Reno County, Kan The first office held by Judge Carey in Illinois that of Superintendent of Schools for the city of Galena was conferred upon him through the influence of John A Rawlins, afterwards General Grant's chief of staff during the war, and later Secretary of War—although at the time Mr Rawlins and he were politically opposed. Mr. Carey's present residence is in Chicago

CARLIN, Thomas, former Governor was born of Irish ancestry in Fayette County, Ky., July 18 1789 emigrated to Illinois in 1811 and served as a private in the War of 1812, and as a Captain in the Black Hawk War While not highly educated, he was a man of strong common sense high moral standard, great firmness of character and unfailing courage In 1818 he settled in Greene County, of which he was the first Sheriff; was twice elected State Senator and was Register of the Land Office at Quincy, when he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1838 An uncompromising partisan he nevertheless commanded the respect and good-will of his political opponents Died at his home at Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier nephew of Gov Thomas Carlin, was born at Rich Woods Greene County Ill., Nov 24 1829 At the age of 21 he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in 1855 was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry as Lieutenant After several years spent in Indian fighting, he was ordered to California, where he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to recruiting duty On August 15 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861, commanded the District of Southeast Missouri for eighteen months; led a brigade under Slocum in the Arkansas campaign; served with marked distinction in Kentucky and Mississippi; took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, was engaged in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned Major in the Sixteenth Infantry. He also took part in the Georgia campaign, aiding in the capture of Atlanta, and marching with Sherman to the sea. For gallant service in the assault at Jonesboro Tenn Sept 1 1864, he was made Colonel in the regular army and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service at Bentonville, N. C., and Major-General for service during the war, retiring with rank of Brigadier-General in 1893 Died in Montana, Oct. 4, 1903, on way home at Carrollton, Ill.

CARLINVILLE, the county-seat of Macoupin County; a city and railroad junction, 57 miles northeast of St Louis and 38 miles southwest of Springfield. Blackburn University (which see) is located here. Three coal mines are operated, and there are brick works, tile works, and one daily and two weekly newspapers. The city is an important trade center, has banks, gas and electric light plants and water works. Pop. (1900), 3,502; (1910), 3,616.

CARLYLE, the county-seat of Clinton County, 48 miles east of St Louis, located on the Kaskaskia River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town has churches, parochial and public schools, water-works, lighting plant and manufactories. It has a flourishing company for saving lakes, two weekly papers and a public library connected with the high school. Population (1900), 1,784; (1910), 1,982

CARMI, the county-seat of White County, on the Little Wabash River, 124 miles east of St. Louis and 18 west of Evansville, Ind. The surrounding country is fertile, yielding corn, oats and fruit. Flouring mills and lumber manufacturing, including the making of staves, are the chief industries, though the city has brick and tile works, a plow factory and foundry. Population (1890), 2,785; (1900), 2,973; (1910), 2,856.

CARPENTER, Milton, legislator and State Treasurer, entered upon public life in Illinois as

Representative in the Ninth General Assembly (1834) from Hamilton County, serving by successive re-elections in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. While a member of the latter (1841) he was elected by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer, retaining this position until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was chosen his own successor by popular vote, but died a few days after the election in August, 1848. He was buried in what is now known as the "Old Hutchinson Cemetery"—a burying ground in the west part of the city of Springfield, long since abandoned—where his remains still lie (1897) in a grave unmarked by a tombstone.

CARPENTER, Philo, pioneer and early druggist, was born of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry in the town of Savoy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1805; engaged as a druggist's clerk at Troy, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Chicago in 1832, where he established himself in the drug business, which was later extended into other lines. Soon after his arrival, he began investing in lands, which have since become immensely valuable. Mr. Carpenter was associated with the late Rev. Jeremiah Porter in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but, in 1851, withdrew on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of some of the representatives of that denomination on the subject of slavery, identifying himself with the Congregationalist Church, in which he had been reared. He was one of the original founders and most liberal benefactors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave in contributions, during his life-time, or in bequests after his death, sums aggregating not far from $100,000. One of the Seminary buildings was named in his honor, "Carpenter Hall." He was identified with various other organizations, one of the most important being the Relief and Aid Society, which did such useful work after the fire of 1871. By a life of probity, liberality and benevolence, he won the respect of all classes, dying, August 7, 1886.

CARPENTER, (Mrs.) Sarah L. Warren, pioneer teacher, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813; at the age of 13 she began teaching at State Line, N. Y.; in 1833 removed with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warren) to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in what was called the "Yankee settlement," now the town of Lockport, Will County. She came to Chicago the following year (1834) to take the place of assistant of Granville T. Sproat in a school for boys, and is said to have been the first teacher paid out of the public funds in Chicago, though Miss Eliza Chappell (afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Porter) began teaching the children about Fort Dearborn in 1833. Miss Warren married Abel E. Carpenter, whom she survived, dying at Aurora, Kane County, Jan. 10, 1897.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a village of Kane County and manufacturing center, on Lake Geneva branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles north of East Elgin and about 48 miles from Chicago. Pop. (1900), 1,002; (1910), 1,128.

CARR, Clark E., lawyer, politician and diplomat, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836; at 13 years of age accompanied his father's family to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent several years at Knox College. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School, but on returning to Illinois, soon embarked in politics, his affiliations being uniformly with the Republican party. His first office was that of Postmaster at Galesburg, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and which he held for twenty-four years. He was a tried and valued assistant of Governor Yates during the War of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of the latter with the rank of Colonel. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaigns of that year, as well as those of 1868 and 1872. In 1869 he purchased "The Galesburg Republican," which he edited and published for two years. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor; in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, from the State-at-large, and, in 1887, a candidate for the caucus nomination for United States Senator, which was given to Charles B. Farwell. In 1888 he was defeated in the Republican State Convention as candidate for Governor by Joseph W. Fifer. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark, which post he filled with marked ability and credit to the country until his resignation was accepted by President Cleveland, when he returned to his former home at Galesburg. While in Denmark he did much to promote American trade with that country, especially in the introduction of American corn as an article of food, which has led to a large increase in the annual exportation of this commodity to Scandinavian markets.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and graduated at West Point in 1850, entering the Mounted Rifles. Until 1861 he was stationed in the Far West, and engaged in Indian fighting, earning a First Lieu-

tenancy through his gallantry. In 1861 he entered upon active service under General Lyon, in Southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagements of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, winning the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served as acting Brigadier-General in Fremont's hundred-day expedition, for a time commanding the Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest. On the second day at Pea Ridge although three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours, and materially aided in securing a victory for his bravery being made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the summer of 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Regular Army. During the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division leading the attack at Magnolia Church, at Port Gibson, and at Big Black River, and winning a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States Army. He also distinguished himself for a first and second assault upon taking Vicksburg, and, in the autumn of 1862, commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps at Corinth. In December of that year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas where he gained new laurels being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Little Rock, and Major General for services during the war. After the close of the Civil War he was stationed chiefly in the West where he rendered good service in the Indian campaigns. In 1891 he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General and died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1910.

CARRIEL, Henry F., M.D., [illegible] was born at Charlestown, N. H., and educated at Marlow Academy, N. H., and Woodstock Seminary, Vt., graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1857, and immediately accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, remaining until 1870. Meanwhile, however, he visited a large number of the leading hospitals and asylums of Europe. In 1870, Dr. Carriel received the appointment of Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, a position which he continued to fill until 1876, when he tendered his resignation to Gov. Palmer, taking July 1 of that year. Died June 21, 1908. **Mrs. Mary Turner** Carriel, wife of Dr. Carriel, and a daughter of Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, was elected a Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1896, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over Julia Holmes Smith, her highest competitor.

CARROLL COUNTY, originally a part of Jo Daviess County, but set apart and organized in 1839, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first settlements were in and around Savanna, Cherry Grove and Arnold's Grove. The first County Commissioners were Messrs. L. H. Borden, Garner Moffett and S. M. Jersey, who held their first court at Savanna, April 13, 1839. In 1843 the county-seat was changed from Savanna to Mount Carroll, where it yet remains. Townships were first organized in 1850, and the development of the county has steadily progressed since that date. The surface of the land is rolling, and at certain points decidedly picturesque. The land is generally good for farming. It is well timbered, particularly along the Mis[illegible]. Area of the county, 450 square miles; population, 18,035. Mount Carroll is a pleasant, prosperous, wide-awake town, of about 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent public and private schools.

CARROLLTON, the county-seat of Greene County situated on the west branch of the Chicago & Alton and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroads, 33 miles north-northwest of Alton and 41 miles south by west from Jacksonville. The town has a foundry, carriage and wagon factory, two machine shops, two flour mills, two banks, six churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890) 2,258. [illegible]

CARTER, Joseph N., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 12, 1843; came to Illinois in boyhood, and, after attending school at Tuscola four years, engaged in teaching until 1861, when he entered Illinois College, graduating in 1866; in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, the next year establishing himself in practice at Quincy, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies (1878-82), and in June, 1891, was elected to the seat on the Supreme Bench, which he now occupies.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, United States Senator, born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; in his fifth year was brought to Illinois, his father locating at Paris, where he was educated in the public schools, was employed in farming, railroading and teaching several years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1882 removed to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in practice; was elected, as a Republican, the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Idaho and the first Representative from the new

State; was Commissioner of the General Land Office (1891-92), and, in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1901 In 1892 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, serving until the St. Louis Convention of 1896.

CARTERVILLE, a city in Williamson County, 10 miles by rail northwest of Marion. Coal mining is the principal industry. It has a bank, five churches, a public school, and two weekly newspapers Population (1880), 692; (1890), 969; (1900), 1,749; (1910), 2,971.

CARTHAGE, a city and the county-seat of Hancock County, 13 miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads; has water-works, electric lights, three banks, four trust companies, four weekly papers, and is the seat of a Lutheran College. Pop. (1890), 1,654; (1900), 2,104; (1910), 2,373.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Hancock County, incorporated in 1871; has a teaching faculty of twelve members, and reports 158 pupils —sixty-eight men and ninety women—for 1897-98. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and endowment of $32,000 Instruction is given in the classical, scientific, musical, fine arts and business departments, as well as in preparatory studies. In 1898 this institution reported a property valuation of $41,000, of which $35,000 was in real estate.

CARTHAGE & BURLINGTON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CARTWRIGHT, James Henry, Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1842—the son of a frontier Methodist clergyman; was educated at Rock River Seminary and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1867; began practice in 1870 at Oregon, Ogle County, which is still his home; in 1888 was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Eustace, deceased, and in 1891 assigned to Appellate Court duty; in December, 1895, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Bailey, deceased, and re-elected in 1897.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785, and at the age of five years accompanied his father (a Revolutionary veteran) to Logan County, Ky. The country was wild and unsettled, there were no schools, the nearest mill was 40 miles distant, the few residents wore homespun garments of flax or cotton; and coffee, tea and sugar in domestic use were almost unknown. Methodist circuit riders soon invaded the district and, at a camp meeting held at Cane Ridge in 1801, Peter received his first religious impressions. A few months later he abandoned his reckless life, sold his race-horse and abjured gambling. He began preaching immediately after his conversion, and, in 1803, was regularly received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although only 18 years old. In 1823 he removed to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, then but sparsely settled. In 1828, and again in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, where his homespun wit and undaunted courage stood him in good stead. For a long series of years he attended annual conferences (usually as a delegate), and was a conspicuous figure at camp-meetings. Although a Democrat all his life, he was an uncompromising antagonist of slavery, and rejoiced at the division of his denomination in 1844. He was also a zealous supporter of the Government during the Civil War. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was a powerful preacher, a tireless worker, and for fifty years served as a Presiding Elder of his denomination. On the lecture platform, his quaintness and eccentricity, together with his inexhaustible fund of personal anecdotes, insured an interested audience. Numerous stories are told of his physical prowess in overcoming unruly characters whom he had failed to convince by moral suasion. Inside the church he was equally fearless and outspoken, and his strong common sense did much to promote the success of the denomination in the West. He died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Sept. 25, 1872. His principal published works are "A Controversy with the Devil" (1853), "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright" (1856), "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869), and several works on Methodism.

CARY, Eugene, lawyer and insurance manager, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1835; began teaching at sixteen, meanwhile attending a select school or academy at intervals; studied law at Sheboygan, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., 1855-56; served as City Attorney and later as County Judge, and, in 1861, enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as a Captain in the Army of the Cumberland; and the last two years as Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he held the office of Judge of the First District, but in 1871 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1883, was the High-License candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor Harrison, and believed by

many to have been honestly elected, but counted out by machine methods. Died Mar. 9, 1901.

CASAD, Anthony Wayne, clergyman and physician, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., May 2, 1791, died at Summerfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. His father, Rev. Thomas Casad, was a Baptist minister, who, with his wife, Abigail Tingley, was among the early settlers of Sussex County. He was descended from Dutch-Huguenot ancestry, the family name being originally Cossart, the American branch having been founded by Jacques Cossart, who emigrated from Leyden to New York in 1663. At the age of 19 Anthony removed to Greene County, Ohio, settling at Fairfield, near the site of the present city of Dayton, where some of his relatives were then residing. On Feb. 6, 1811, he married Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Stites and Martha Martin Stites, her mother's father and grandfather having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Anthony Wayne Casad served as a volunteer from Ohio in the War of 1812, being a member of Captain Wm. Stephenson's Company. In 1818 he removed with his wife's father to Union Grove, St. Clair County, Ill. A few years later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during 1821-23 was stationed at Kaskaskia and Buffalo, removing, in 1823, to Lebanon, where he taught school. Later he studied medicine and attained considerable prominence as a practitioner, being commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry in 1835. He was one of the founders of McKendree College and a liberal contributor to its support; was also for many years Deputy Superintendent of Schools at Lebanon, served as County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and acted as agent for Harper Brothers in the sale of Southern Illinois lands. He was a prominent Free Mason and an influential citizen. His youngest daughter, Amanda Keziah, married Rev. Colin D. James (which see).

CASEY, a city of Clark County, at the intersection of the Vandalia Line and the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad, 35 miles southwest of Terra Haute; in oilfield. Pop. (1900), 1,500; (1910), 2,157.

CASEY, Zadoc, pioneer and early Congressman, was born in Georgia, March 17, 1796, the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who removed to Tennessee about 1800. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1817, bringing with him his widowed mother and settling in the vicinity of the present city of Mount Vernon in Jefferson County, where he acquired great prominence as a politician and became the head of an influential family. He began preaching at an early age, and continued to do so occasionally through his political career. In 1819, he took a prominent part in the organization of Jefferson County, serving on the first Board of County Commissioners; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1820, but was elected Representative in 1822 and re-elected two years later; in 1826 was advanced to the Senate, serving until 1830, when he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and during his incumbency took part in the Black Hawk War. On March 1, 1833, he resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept a seat as one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, to which he had been elected a few months previous, being subsequently re-elected for four consecutive terms. In 1842 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by John A. McClernand. Other public positions held by him included those of Delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, Representative in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies (1848-52), serving as Speaker in the former. He was again elected to the Senate in 1860, but died before the expiration of his term, Sept. 4, 1862. During the latter years of his life he was active in securing the right of way for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the original of the Mississippi division of the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern. He commenced life in poverty, but acquired a considerable estate, and was the donor of the ground upon which the Supreme Court building for the Southern Division at Mount Vernon was erected.—**Dr. Newton R. Casey**, son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1826, received his primary education in the local schools and at Hillsboro and Mount Vernon Academies; in 1842 entered the Ohio University at Athens, in that State, remaining until 1845, when he commenced the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures the following year at the Louisville Medical Institute; soon after began practice, and, in 1847, removed to Benton, Ill., returning the following year to Mount Vernon. In 1856-57 he attended a second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, the latter year removing to Mount City, where he filled a number of positions, including that of Mayor from 1859 to 1861, when he declined a reelection. In 1860 Dr. Casey served as delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and, on the establishment of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, in 1861, acted for some time as a volunteer

surgeon, later serving as Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly and re-elected in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Speaker in opposition to Hon. S. M. Cullom; also again served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74). Since retiring from public life Dr. Casey has given his attention to the practice of his profession.—**Col. Thomas S.** (Casey), another son, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., April 6, 1832, educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, in due course receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter; studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1854; in 1860, was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; in September, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mustered out May 16, 1863, having in the meantime taken part in the battle of Stone River and other important engagements in Western Tennessee. By this time his regiment, having been much reduced in numbers, was consolidated with the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, he was again elected State's Attorney, serving until 1868; in 1870, was chosen Representative, and, in 1872, Senator for the Mount Vernon District for a term of four years. In 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge and was immediately assigned to Appellate Court duty, soon after the expiration of his term, in 1885, removing to Springfield, where he died, March 1, 1891.

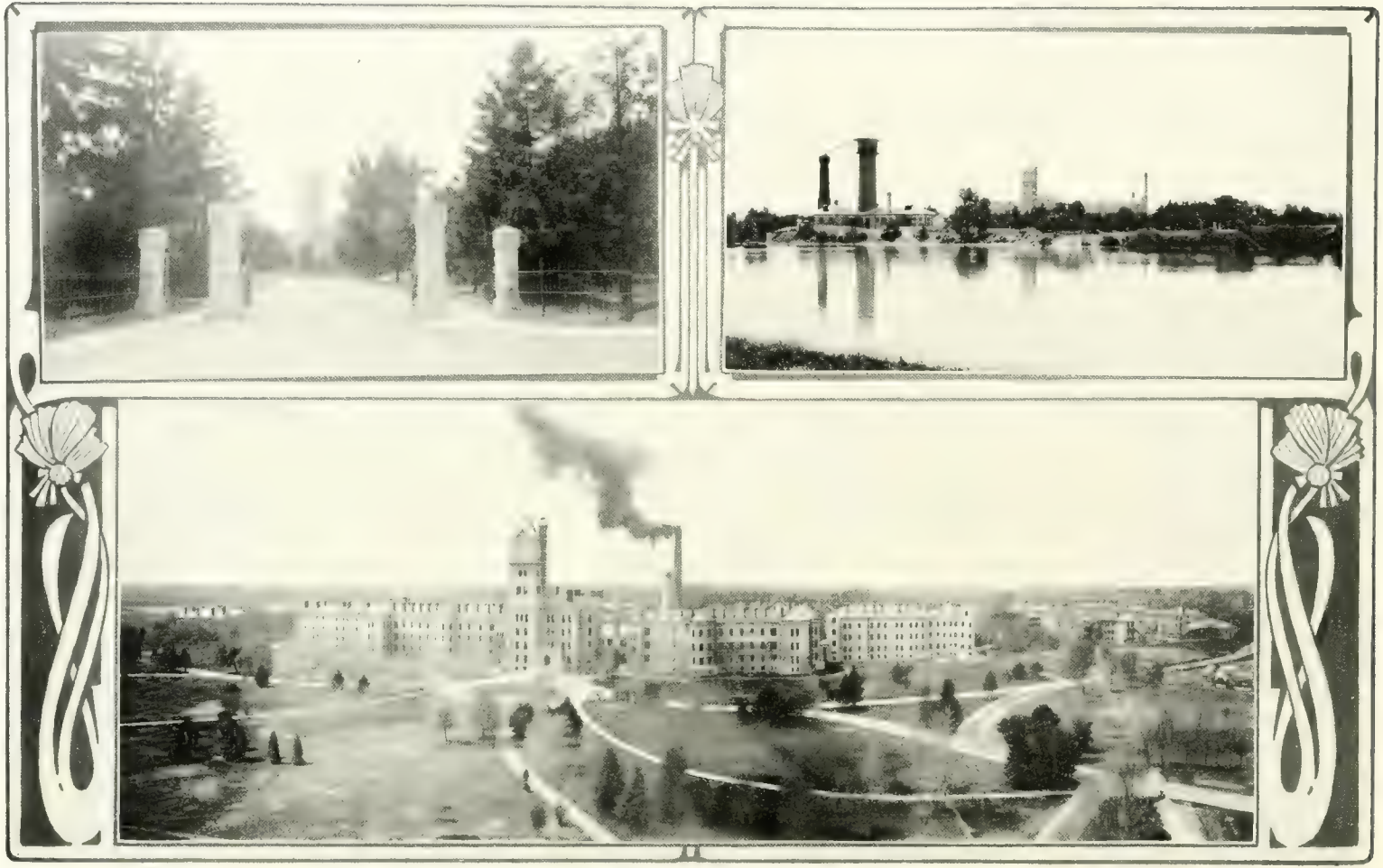
CASS COUNTY, situated a little west of the center of the State, with an area of 460 square miles and a population (1910) of 17,372—named for Gen. Lewis Cass. French traders are believed to have made the locality of Beardstown their headquarters about the time of the discovery of the Illinois country. The earliest permanent white settlers came about 1820, and among them were Thomas Beard, Martin L. Lindsley, John Cetrough and Archibald Job. As early as 1821 there was a horse-mill on Indian Creek, and, in 1827, M. L. Lindsley conducted a school on the bluffs. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist missionary and evangelist, was one of the earliest preachers, and among the pioneers may be named Messrs. Robertson, Toplo, McDonald, Downing, Davis, Shepherd, Penny, Bergen and Hopkins. Beardstown was the original county-seat, and during both the Black Hawk and Mormon troubles was a depot of supplies and rendezvous for troops. Here also Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech. The site of the town, as at present laid out, was at one time sold by Mr. Downing for twenty-five dollars. The county was set off from Morgan in 1837. The principal towns are Beardstown, Virginia, Chandlerville, Ashland and Arenzville. The county-seat, formerly at Beardstown, was later removed to Virginia, where it now is. Beardstown was incorporated in 1837, with about 700 inhabitants. Virginia was platted in 1836, but not incorporated until 1842.

CASTLE, Orlando Lane, educator, was born at Jericho, Vt., July 26, 1822; graduated at Denison University, Ohio, 1846; spent one year as tutor there, and, for several years, had charge of the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858, he accepted the chair of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles-Lettres in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., remaining until his death, Jan. 31, 1892. Professor Castle received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1877.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born (Hartwell) in Luray, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1844, educated at the Female College, Granville, Ohio, where she graduated, in 1868, and, in 1887, was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resided at Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood was the author of a number of works of fiction, which have been accorded a high rank. Among her earlier productions are "Craque-o'-Doom" (1881), "Rocky Fork" (1882), "Old Caravan Days" (1884), "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888), "The Romance of Dollard" and "The Bells of St. Anne" (1889). During her last few years she had shown a predilection for subjects connected with early Illinois history, and had published popular romances under the title of "The Story of Tonty," "The White Islander," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia" and "The Chase of Sant Castin and other Stories of the French in the New World." Died Dec. 26, 1902.

CATON, John Dean, early lawyer and jurist, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1812. Left to the care of a widowed mother at an early age, his childhood was spent in poverty and manual labor. At 15 he was set to learn a trade, but an infirmity of sight compelled him to abandon it. After a brief attendance at an academy at Utica, where he studied law between the ages of 19 and 21, in 1833 he removed to Chicago, and shortly afterward, on a visit to Pekin, was examined and licensed to practice by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served as Alderman in 1837-38, and sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1842 to 1864, when he resigned, hav-

ANNEX CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

ing served nearly twenty-two years. During this period he more than once occupied the position of Chief Justice. Being embarrassed by the financial stringency of 1837-38, in the latter year he entered a tract of land near Plainfield and taking his family with him, began farming. Later in life, while a resident of Ottawa, he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the West, which for a time bore his name and were ultimately incorporated in the "Western Union," laying the foundation of a large fortune. On retiring from the bench, he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his private affairs, to travel, and to literary labors. Among his published works are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies," and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." Died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

CAVARLY, Alfred W., early lawyer and legislator, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1793; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in 1822, came to Illinois, first settling at Edwardsville, and soon afterwards at Carrollton, Greene County. Here he was elected Representative in the Fifth General Assembly (1826), and again to the Twelfth (1840); also served as Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies (1842-48), acting, in 1845, as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes. In 1844 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1846, was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in convention by Augustus C. French. Mr. Cavarly was prominent both in his profession and in the Legislature while a member of that body. In 1853, he removed to Ottawa, where he resided until his death, Oct. 25, 1876.

CENTRAL CITY, a village of Marion County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, just south of Centralia; in a mining region. Pop. (1910), 1,179.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, established under act of the Legislature passed March 1, 1847, and located at Jacksonville, Morgan County. Its founding was largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who addressed the people from the platform and appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of this class of unfortunates. Construction of the building was begun in 1848. By 1851 two wards were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was received in November of that year. The first Superintendent was Dr. J. M. Higgins, who served less than two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Jones remained as Acting Superintendent for several months, when the place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Andrew McFarland of New Hampshire, his administration continuing until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriel of New Jersey. Dr. Carriel tendered his resignation in 1896, and, after one or two further changes, in 1897 Dr. F. C. Winslow, who had been Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Carriel, was placed in charge of the institution. The original plan of construction provided for a center building, five and a half stories high, and two wings with a rear extension in which were to be the chapel, kitchen and employés' quarters. Subsequently these wings were greatly enlarged, permitting an increase in the number of wards, and as the exigencies of the institution demanded, appropriations have been made for the erection of additional buildings. Numerous detached buildings have been erected within the past few years, and the capacity of the institution greatly increased — "The Annex" admitting of the introduction of many new and valuable features in the classification and treatment of patients. The number of inmates of late years has ranged from 1,200 to 1,400. The counties from which patients are received in this institution embrace: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey.

CENTRALIA, a city and railway center of Marion County, 250 miles south of Chicago. It forms a trade center for the famous "fruit belt" of Southern Illinois, has a number of coal mines, oil and gas wells, a glass plant, iron foundries, railroad repair shops, flour and rolling mills, and an ice plant, and has water works and sewerage system, a fire department, two daily and weekly papers and excellent graded schools. Several parks afford splendid pleasure resorts. Population (1890), 4,763; (1900), 6,721; (1910), 9,680.

CENTRALIA & ALTAMONT RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad.*)

CENTRALIA & CHESTER RAILROAD, a railway line wholly within the State extending from Salem in Marion County to Chester on the Mississippi River (91.6 miles), with a lateral branch from Sparta to Roxborough (5 miles), and trackage facilities over the Illinois Central from the branch junction to Centralia (2.9 miles)—

total, 99.5 miles. The original line was chartered as the Centralia & Chester Railroad, in December, 1887, completed from Sparta to Coulterville in 1889, and consolidated the same year with the Sparta & Evansville and the Centralia & Altamont Railroads (projected); line completed from Centralia to Evansville early in 1894. The branch from Sparta to Rosborough was built in 1895, the section of the main line from Centralia to Salem (14.9 miles) in 1896, and that from Evansville to Chester (17.6 miles) in 1897-98. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver, June 7, 1897, and the expenditures for extension and equipment made under authority granted by the United States Court for the issue of Receiver's certificates. The total capitalization is $2,374,-841, of which $978,000 is in stocks and $948,000 in bonds.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CERRO GORDO, a town in Piatt County, 12 miles by rail east-northeast of Decatur. The crop of cereals in the surrounding country is sufficient to support two elevators at Cerro Gordo, which has also a flouring mill, brick and tile factories, etc. There are three churches, graded schools, a bank and one weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 939; (1900), 1,008; (1910), 876.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., incorporated in 1878; is co-educational, has a faculty of ten instructors, and reports 127 students—70 male and 57 female—in the classes of 1895-96. Besides the usual departments in literature, science and the classics, instruction is given to classes in theology, music, the fine arts, oratory and preparatory studies. It has property valued at $110,000, and reports an endowment fund of $8,000.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1845; graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1866; took a course in Michigan University (1868-69); taught in various Wisconsin institutions, also discharged the duties of State Geologist, later filling the chair of Geology at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1878, he was sent to Paris, in charge of the educational exhibits of Wisconsin, at the International Exposition of that year—during his visit making a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1887, he was elected President of the University of Wisconsin, serving until 1892, when he became Head Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago, where he still remains. He is also editor of the University "Journal of Geology" and President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Professor Chamberlin is author of a number of volumes on educational and scientific subjects, chiefly in the line of geology. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, all on the same date (1887).

CHAMPAIGN, a flourishing city in Champaign County, 128 miles southwest of Chicago and 83 miles northeast of Springfield; is the intersecting point of three lines of railway and connected with the adjacent city of Urbana, the county-seat, by an electric railway. The University of Illinois, located in Urbana, is contiguous to the city. Champaign has an excellent system of water-works, well-paved streets, and is lighted by both gas and electricity. The surrounding country is agricultural, but the city has manufactories of carriages and machines. Three papers are published here, besides a college weekly conducted by the students of the University. The Burnham Hospital and the Garwood Old Ladies' Home are located in Champaign. In the residence portion of the city there is a handsome park, covering ten acres and containing a notable piece of bronze statuary, and several smaller parks in other sections. There are several handsome churches, and excellent schools, both public and private. Pop. (1900), 9,098; (1910), 12,421.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, situated in the eastern half of the central belt of the State; area, 1,008 square miles; population (1910), 51,829. The county was organized in 1833, and named for a county in Ohio. The physical conformation is flat, and the soil rich. The county lies in the heart of what was once called the "Grand Prairie." Workable seams of bituminous coal underlie the surface, but overlying quicksands interfere with their operation. The Sangamon and Kaskaskia Rivers have their sources in this region, and several railroads cross the county. The soil is a black muck underlaid by a yellow clay. Urbana (with a population of 5,708 in 1900) is the county-seat. Other important points in the county are Champaign (9,000), Tolono (1,000), and Rantoul (1,200). Champaign and Urbana adjoin each other, and the grounds of the Illinois State University extend into each corporation, being largely situated in Champaign. Large drifted masses of Niagara limestone are found, interspersed with coal measure limestone and sandstone. Alternating beds of clay, gravel and quicksand of the drift formation are found beneath the subsoil to the depth of 150 to 300 feet.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

CHANDLER, Charles, physician, was born at West Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806; graduated with the degree of M.D. at Castleton, Vt., and, in 1829, located in Scituate, R. I.; in 1832, started with the intention of settling at Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., but was stopped at Beardstown by the "Black Hawk War" finally locating on the Sangamon River, in Cass County, where in 1848, he laid out the town of Chandlerville—Abraham Lincoln being one of the surveyors who platted the town. Here he gained a large practice, which he was compelled, in his later years, partially to abandon in consequence of injuries received while prosecuting his profession, afterwards turning his attention to horticulture and encouraging the development of the locality in which he lived by promoting the construction of railroads and the building of schoolhouses and churches. Liberal and public-spirited, his influence for good extended over a large region. Died, April 7, 1879.

CHANDLER, Henry B., newspaper manager, was born at Frelighsburg, Quebec, July 12, 1836; at 18 he began teaching, and later took charge of the business department of "The Detroit Free Press"; in 1861, came to Chicago with Wilbur F. Storey and became business manager of "The Chicago Times"; in 1870, disagreed with Storey and retired from newspaper business. Died, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1896.

CHANDLERVILLE, a village in Cass County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad 7 miles north by east from Virginia, laid out in 1848 by Dr. Charles Chandler, and platted by Abraham Lincoln. It has a bank, a creamery, four churches, a weekly newspaper, a flour and a saw-mill. Pop. (1900), 940; (1910), 884.

CHAPIN, a village of Morgan County, at the intersection of the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles west of Jacksonville. Pop. (1900), 514; (1910), 562.

CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway manager, was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 3, 1841. With an ardent passion for the railroad business, at the age of 16 he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being steadily promoted through the ranks of conductor, train-master and dispatcher, until, in 1865, at the age of 24, he was appointed General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroad positions which Mr. Chappell later held were: Superintendent of a division of the Union Pacific (1869-70); Assistant or Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or some of its branches (1870-74); General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (1874-76); Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash (1877-79). In 1880, he accepted the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, being advanced in the next three years through the grades of General Superintendent and Assistant General Manager, to that of General Manager of the entire system, which he continued to fill for more than twelve years. Quietly and without show or display, Mr. Chappell continued in the discharge of his duties, assisting to make the system with which he was identified one of the most successful in its operation in the country. Died June 22, 1904.

CHARLESTON, the county-seat of Coles County, an incorporated city and a railway junction, 46 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. It lies in the center of a farming region, yet has several factories, including woolen and flouring mills, broom, plow and carriage factories, a foundry and a canning factory. Three newspapers are published here, including daily editions. The Eastern State Normal School was located here in 1895. Pop. (1900), 5,488; (1910), 5,884.

CHARLESTON, NEOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de, a celebrated French traveler and an early explorer of Illinois, born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He entered the Jesuit Society and while a student was sent to Quebec, 1705, where for four years he was instructor in the college and completed his divinity studies. In 1709 he returned to France, but came again to Quebec a few years later. He ascended the St. Lawrence, sailed through Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally reached the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River. After visiting Cahokia and the surrounding county (1720-21), he continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans and returned to France by way of Santo Domingo. Besides some works on religious subjects, he was the author of histories of Japan, Paraguay and San Domingo. His great work, however, was the "History of New France," which was not published until twenty years after his death. His journal of his American explorations appeared about the same time. His history has long been cited by scholars as authority, but no English translation was made until 1865, when it was undertaken by Shea. Died in France, Feb. 1, 1761.

CHASE, Philander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in Cornish, Vt., Dec. 14, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although reared as a Congregationalist, he adopted the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in 1799, for several years laboring as a missionary in Northern and Western New York. In 1805, he went to New Orleans, but returning North in 1811, spent six years as a rector at New Haven, Conn., then engaged in missionary work in Ohio, organizing a number of parishes and founding an academy at Worthington; was consecrated a Bishop in 1819, and after a visit to England to raise funds, laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary, named in honor of two English noblemen who had contributed a large portion of the funds. Differences arising with some of his clergy in reference to the proper use of the funds, he resigned both the Bishopric and the Presidency of the college in 1831, and after three years of missionary labor in Michigan, in 1835 was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Making a second visit to England, he succeeded in raising additional funds, and, in 1838, founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria County, Ill., for which a charter was obtained in 1847. He was a man of great religious zeal, of indomitable perseverance and the most successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was Presiding Bishop from 1843 until his death, which occurred Sept 20, 1852. Several volumes appeared from his pen, the most important being "A Plea for the West" (1826), and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, Comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life" (1848).

CHATHAM, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles south of Springfield. Pop. (1900), 629; (1910), 666.

CHATSWORTH, town in Livingston County, on Ill. Cent. and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 79 miles east of Peoria; in farming and stock-raising district; has two banks, three grain elevators, five churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, cement sidewalks, brick works, and other manufactories. Pop. (1900), 1,038; (1910), 1,112.

CHEBANSE, a town in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles south-southwest from Chicago; the place has one bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 728; (1890), 616; (1900), 555; (1910), 590.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; graduated at Hobart in 1857, and began study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, organized the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1873. He was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1873.

CHENEY, John Vance, author and librarian, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848, though the family home was at Dorset, Vt., where he grew up and received his primary education. He acquired his academic training at Manchester, Vt., and Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1865, later becoming Assistant Principal of the same institution. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar successively in Massachusetts and New York; but meanwhile having written considerably for the old "Scribner's Monthly" (now "Century Magazine"), while under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Holland, he gradually adopted literature as a profession. Removing to the Pacific Coast, he took charge, in 1887, of the Free Public Library at San Francisco, remaining until 1894, when he accepted the position of Librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, as successor to Dr. William F. Poole, deceased. Besides two or three volumes of verse, Mr. Cheney is the author of numerous essays on literary subjects. His published works include "Thistle-Drift," poems (1887); "Wood-Blooms," poems (1888), "Golden Guess," essays (1892); "That Dome in Air," essays (1895); "Queen Helen," poem (1895) and "Out of the Silence," poem (1897). He is also editor of "Wood Notes Wild," by Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and Caxton Club's edition of Derby's Phœnixiana.

CHENOA, an incorporated city of McLean County, at the intersecting point of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 48 miles east of Peoria, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 102 miles south of Chicago. Agriculture, dairy farming, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the chief industries of the surrounding region. The city also has an electric light plant, water-works, canning works and tile works, besides two banks, seven churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, and telephone systems connecting with the surrounding country. Pop. (1900), 1,512; (1910), 1,314.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813; at the

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

age of thirteen was chainman to an engineering party on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being later employed on other roads. In 1837, he was appointed senior assistant engineer in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, and, in 1846, Chief Engineer of the Boston Waterworks, in 1850 becoming sole Commissioner of the Water Department of that city. In 1855, he became engineer of the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in that capacity designed the sewerage system of the city—also planning the river tunnels. He resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago in 1879. He was regarded as an authority on water-supply and sewerage, and was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Toronto, Milwaukee and other cities. Died, August 19, 1886.

CHESNUT, John A., lawyer, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1816, his father being a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. John A. was educated principally in his native State but came to Illinois in 1836, read law with P. H. Winchester at Carlinville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced at Carlinville until 1855, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in real estate and banking business. Mr. Chesnut was associated with many local business enterprises, was for several years one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, also a Trustee of the Illinois Female College (Methodist) at the same place, and was Supervisor of the United States Census for the Sixth District of Illinois in 1880. Died, Jan. 14, 1898.

CHESTER, the county-seat of Randolph County, situated on the Mississippi River, 76 miles south of St. Louis. It is the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. It stands in the heart of a region abounding in bituminous coal, and is a prominent shipping point for this commodity; also has quarries of building stone. It has a grain elevator, flouring mills, rolling mills and foundries and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,708; (1900), 2,852; (1910), 2,747.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Huguenot stock, his parents having emigrated from Switzerland in 1823, at first becoming members of the Selkirk colony on Red River, in Manitoba. Having received a common school education, he became a merchant at Galena, and was the first to volunteer there in response to the call for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in 1861, being chosen to the captaincy of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which General Grant had declined; participated in the campaign on the Tennessee River which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, meanwhile being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; also distinguished himself at Corinth, where he remained in command until May, 1863, and organized the first colored regiment raised in the West. In December, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, serving later in Kentucky and being brevetted Major-General in January, 1864. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post at Memphis, and later the District of Talladega, Ala., until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. General Chetlain was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah (1867-69), then appointed United States Consul at Brussels, serving until 1872, on his return to the United States establishing himself as a banker and broker in Chicago.

CHICAGO, the county-seat of Cook County, chief city of Illinois and (1910) second city in population in the United States.

SITUATION.—The city is situated at the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of the extreme southern point of the lake, at the mouth of the Chicago River; 715 miles west of New York, 590 miles north of west from Washington, and 260 miles northeast of St. Louis. From the Pacific Coast it is distant 2,417 miles. Latitude 41° 52' north; longitude 87° 35' west of Greenwich. Area (1910), 190.6 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. It is 592 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is some 18 feet above Lake Michigan. The Chicago River is virtually a bayou, diverting into north and south branches about a half mile west of the lake. The surrounding country is so low that prairie, but engineering science and skill have done much for it in the way of drainage. The Illinois & Michigan Canal terminates at a point on the south branch of the Chicago River, within the city limits, and unites the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River.

COMMERCE.—The Chicago River, with its branches, affords a water frontage of nearly 60 miles, the greater part of which is utilized for the shipment and unloading of grain, lumber, stone, coal, merchandise etc. Another navigable stream (the Calumet River) also lies within the

corporate limits. Dredging has made the Chicago River, with its branches, navigable for vessels of deep draft. The harbor has also been widened and deepened. Well constructed breakwaters protect the vessels lying inside, and the port is as safe as any on the great lakes. The city is a port of entry, and the tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds that of any other port in the United States. During 1897, 9,156 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,209,442, while 9,201 cleared, representing a tonnage of 7,185,324. It is the largest grain market in the world, its elevators (in 1897) having a capacity of 32,550,000 bushels.

According to the reports of the Board of Trade, the total receipts and shipments of grain for the year 1898—counting flour as its grain equivalent in bushels—amounted to 323,097,453 bushels of the former, to 289,920,028 bushels of the latter. The receipts and shipments of various products for the year (1898) were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour (bbls.)	5,316,195	5,032,236
Wheat (bu.)	35,741,555	38,094,900
Corn "	127,426,374	130,397,681
Oats "	110,293,647	85,057,636
Rye "	4,935,308	4,453,384
Barley "	18,116,594	6,755,247
Cured Meats (lbs.)	229,005,246	923,627,722
Dressed Beef "	110,286,652	1,060,859,808
Live-stock—Hogs	9,360,968	1,334,768
" Cattle	2,480,632	864,408
" Sheep	3,502,378	545,001

Chicago is also an important lumber market, the receipts in 1895, including shingles, being 1,562,527 M. feet. As a center for beef and pork-packing, the city is without a rival in the amount of its products, there having been 92,459 cattle and 760,514 hogs packed in 1894-95. In bank clearings and general mercantile business it ranks second only to New York, while it is also one of the chief manufacturing centers of the country. The census of 1890 shows 9,959 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $292,477,038; employing 203,108 hands, and turning out products valued at $632,184,140. Of the output by far the largest was that of the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, amounting to $203,825,092; men's clothing came next ($32,517,226); iron and steel, $31,419,854; foundry and machine shop products, $29,928,616; planed lumber, $17,604,494. Chicago is also the most important live-stock market in the United States. The Union Stock Yards (in the southwest part of the city) are connected with all railroad lines entering the city, and cover many hundreds of acres. In 1894, there were received 8,788,049 animals (of all descriptions), valued at $148,057,626. Chicago is also a primary market for hides and leather, the production and sales being both of large proportions, and the trade in manufactured leather (notably in boots and shoes) exceeds that of any other market in the country. Ship-building is a leading industry, as are also brick-making, distilling and brewing.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Besides being the chief port on the great lakes, Chicago ranks second to no other American city as a railway center. The old "Galena & Chicago Union," its first railroad, was operated in 1849, and within three years a substantial advance had been scored in the way of steam transportation. Since then the multiplication of railroad lines focusing in or passing through Chicago has been rapid and steady. In 1895 not less than thirty-eight distinct lines enter the city, although these are operated by only twenty-two companies. Some 2,600 miles of railroad track are laid within the city limits. The number of trains daily arriving and departing (suburban and freight included) is about 2,000. Intramural transportation is afforded by electric, steam, cable and horse-car lines. Four tunnels under the Chicago River and its branches, and numerous bridges connect the various divisions of the city.

HISTORY.—Point du Sable (a native of San Domingo) was admittedly the first resident of Chicago other than the aborigines. The French missionaries and explorers—Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hennepin and others—came a century earlier, their explorations beginning in 1673. After the expulsion of the French at the close of the French and Indian War, the territory passed under British control, though French traders remained in this vicinity after the War of the Revolution. One of these named Le Mai followed Point du Sable about 1796, and was himself succeeded by John Kinzie, the Indian trader, who came in 1803. Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804 on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville, concluded by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, but was evacuated in 1812, when most of the garrison and the few inhabitants were massacred by the savages. (See *Fort Dearborn.*) The fort was rebuilt in 1816, and another settlement established around it. The first Government survey was made, 1829-30. Early residents were the Kinzies, the Wolcotts, the Beaubiens and the Millers. The Black Hawk War (1832) rather aided in developing the resources and increasing



La Salle Statue. Hans Christian Andersen Statue. Alarm Group. Signal of Peace.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.



Buffalo Herd.
Bridge Over Lagoon.

Flower Beds.

Artesian Fountain.

VIEWS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

the population of the infant settlement by drawing to it settlers from the interior for purposes of mutual protection. Town organization was effected on August 10, 1832, the total number of votes polled being 28. The town grew rapidly for a time, but received a set back in the financial crisis of 1837. During May of that year however, a charter was obtained and Chicago became a city. The total number of votes cast at that time was 703. The census of the city for the 1st of July of that year showed a population of 4,180. The following table shows the names and term of office of the chief city officers from 1837 to 1899:

YEAR.	MAYOR	CITY CLERK	CITY ATTORNEY	CITY TREASURER
1837	Wm B Ogden	I N Arnold Geo Davis 1	N. B Judd	Hiram Pearsons
1838	Buckner S Morris	Geo Davis	N B Judd	Hiram Pearsons
1839	Benj W Raymond	Wm H Brackett	Samuel L Smith	Geo W Dole
1840	Alexander Lloyd	Thomas Hoyne	Mark Skinner	W S Gurnee (N. H. Bolles 2)
1841	F C Sherman	Thomas Hoyne	Geo Macverre	N. H. Bolles
1842	Benj W Raymond.	J. Curtiss	Henry Brown	F C Sherman
1843	Augustus Garrett	James M Lowe	G Macverre Henry Brown	Walter S Gurnee
1844	Aug Garrett Alson S Sherman 4	E A Rucker	Henry W. Casse	Walter S Gurnee.
1845	Aug Garrett Alson S Sherman 4	E A Rucker Wm S Brown 5	Henry W. Casse	Wm. L. Church.
1846	John P. Chapin	Henry B Clarke	Charles H Larrabee	Wm. L. Church.
1847	James Curtiss	Henry B. Clarke.	Patrick Ballingall	Andrew Getzler.
1848	James H Woodworth	S Jesse Abell	Giles Spring	Wm L. Church
1849	James H Woodworth	Sidney Abell	G R W Lee	Wm. L. Church.
1850	James Curtiss	Sidney Abell	Henry H. Clark	Edward Macverre
1851	Walter S Gurnee	Henry W Zimmerman	Henry H. Clark	Edward Macverre.
1852	Walter S Gurnee	Henry W Zimmerman	Artus Voss	Edward Macverre
1853	Charles M Gray	Henry W Zimmerman	Artus Voss	Edward Macverre.
1854	Ira L Milliken	Henry W Zimmerman	Patrick Ballingall	Frank P Harris
1855	Levi D Boone	Henry W Zimmerman	J A Thompson	Wm F De Wolf
1856	Thomas Dyer	Henry W Zimmerman	J L Marsh	O I Rose
1857	John Wentworth	H. Kreismann	John C Miller	C N Holden
1858	John C Haines	H Kreismann	Lyman Anderson	Alonzo Harvey
1859	John C Haines	H Kreismann	Geo F Crosier	Alonzo Harvey
1860	John Wentworth	Abraham Kohn	John Dean Kinzie	Alonzo Harvey J C W Hunt 6
1861	Julian S Ramsey	A J Mattice	Ira W Brown	W H Rose
1862	F C Sherman	A J Mattice	Geo A Meech	F H Cushing W H Rose 7
1863	F C Sherman	H W Zimmerman	Francis Adams	David A Gage
1864	F C Sherman	H W Zimmerman	Francis Adams	David A Gage
1865	John B Rice	Albert H Beckman	Daniel D Driscoll	A G Throop
1866	John B Rice	Albert H Beckman	Daniel D Driscoll	A G Throop
1867	John B Rice	Albert H Beckman	Hasbrouck Davis	Wm F Wentworth.
1868	John B Rice	Albert H Beckman	Hasbrouck Davis	Wm F Wentworth
1869	John B Rice Sr	Albert H Beckman	Hasbrouck Davis	Wm F Wentworth.
1870	R. B Mason	Charles T Hotchkiss	Israel N Stiles	David A Gage
1871	R B Mason	Charles T Hotchkiss	Israel N Stiles	David A Gage
1872	Joseph Medill	Charles T. Hotchkiss	Israel N Stiles	David A Gage
1873	Joseph Medill	Charles T Hotchkiss	Israel N. Stiles	David A Gage
1874	Harvey D. Colvin	Jos K C Forrest	Egbert Jamieson	Daniel O'Hara.
1875	Harvey D Colvin	Jos K C Forrest	Egbert Jamieson	Daniel O'Hara.
1876	Monroe Heath 2 H D Colvin 3 Thomas Hoyne	Caspar Butz	R S Tuthill	Cyrus Briggs
1877-78	Monroe Heath	Caspar Butz	R S Tuthill	Cyrus B Larrabee.
1879-80	Carter H Harrison	P J Howard	Lyman S Gregory	W C Seipp
1881-82	Carter H Harrison	P J Howard	Lyman S Gregory	Rudolph Brand
1883-84	Carter H Harrison	John O Newman Jr	Lyman S Gregory	Lyon M Dunphy.
1885-86	Carter H Harrison	C Herman Pagin	Hamilton Wilkinson	Wm M Lee
1887-88	John A Roche	D W Sanderson	Hamilton Wilkinson	C Hagen Lantz.
1889-90	Dewitt C Gregory	Frank Amberg	Geo L Sage	Leonard Busing
1891-92	Hempstead Washburne	James R. B. Van Cleave.	John J Kerr Geo A Trude 1	Peter Schuessler
1893-94	Carter H Harrison Geo. B Swift, 11 John P. Hopkins 10	Chas. D Gossfield	Geo A Trude	Michael J Bosworth
1895-96	Geo B Swift	James E. E. Van Cleave	E O Wells	Adam Bode
1897-98	Carter H Harrison Jr	William Loeffler	Miles J Price	James Hennessy
1899-01	Carter H. Harrison Jr	William Loeffler	Andrew J Bloy	Adam Bode Sr.
1902-03	Carter H. Harrison, Jr	William Loeffler	Alfred Hertz 12	Christian J Carstens
1904-05	Carter H Harrison Jr	Eugene C Bonfield	Samuel Ettelson 13	Victor Czarnecki
1906-07	Edward F Dunne	Alfred C Vance	Edward Osgood Brown	Peter W Reinert
1907-09	Fred A Busse	Louis B McCoy	Samuel A Ettelson	Peter A Witwer
1909-11	Fred A Busse	Edward F Dunne	Samuel A Ettelson	Peter N Peterson
1911-	Carter H. Harrison	Edward F Dunne	Samuel A Ettelson	Henry Steffens

1 I N Arnold resigned and Geo Davis appointed October 1837
2 Gurnee resigned Bowles appointed and assumed office April, 1840
3 Macverre resigned Lawton appointed by supervisor June 1841
4 Election of Garrett declared illegal A J Sherman elected at new election held April, 1841
5 Brown appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rucker
6 Harvey resigned and Hunt appointed to fill vacancy
7 Cushing having failed to qualify Rose who was already in office by law
8 Legislature changed date of election from April to November, the person elected to office at beginning of 1862 remaining in office to December of that year
9 City organized under general Incorporation Act in 1875, and election held April 1876. By order for a new election and to the office of Mayor yet a popular vote was taken which gave a majority to Democratic Harrison. The Council then to office refused to canvass the vote but the successor at the first meeting declared the acting Mayor duly elected. Colvin the incumbent, refused to surrender the office claiming the right to serve over. Hoyne the mayor a contest for the office, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court declaring the terms of both contestants when a new election was ordered by the City Council July 12, 1876, at which Monroe Heath was elected serving out the term.
10 City Attorney Kern, having resigned November 21, 1892, Geo A. Trude was appointed to serve out the remainder of the term
11 Mayor Harrison having been assassinated October 28, 1893, the City Council at its next meeting November 6, 1893 elected Geo B Swift An Alderman from the Eleventh Ward Mayor pro tempore A special election held December 12, 1893, John P Hopkins was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison

THE FIRE OF 1871.—The city steadily grew in beauty, population and commercial importance until 1871. On Oct. 9 of that year occurred the "great fire" the story of which has passed into history. Recuperation was speedy, and the 2,100 acres burned over were rapidly being rebuilt, when, in 1874, occurred a second conflagration, although by no means so disastrous as that of 1871. The city's recuperative power was again demonstrated, and its subsequent development has been phenomenal. The subjoined statement shows its growth in population:

1837	4,179
1840	4,470
1850	28,269
1860	112,162
1870	298,977
1880	503,185
1890	1,099,850
1900	1,698,575
1910	2,185,283

Notwithstanding a large foreign population and a constant army of unemployed men, Chicago has witnessed only three disturbances of the peace by mobs—the railroad riots of 1877, the Anarchist disturbance of 1886, and a strike of railroad employés in 1894.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. — Chicago long since outgrew its special charter, and is now incorporated under the broader provisions of the law applicable to "cities of the first class," under which the city is virtually autonomous. The personnel, drill and equipment of the police and fire departments are second to none, if not superior to any, to be found in other American cities. The Chicago River, with its branches, divides the city into three principal divisions, known respectively as North, South and West. Each division has its statutory geographical boundaries, and each retains its own distinct township organization. This system is anomalous; it has, however, both assailants and defenders.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Chicago has a fine system of parks and boulevards, well developed, well improved and well managed. One of the parks (Jackson in the South Division) was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan by means of cribs and tunnels. In this direction new and better facilities are being constantly introduced, and the existing water system will compare favorably with that of any other American city.

ARCHITECTURE.—The public and office buildings, as well as the business blocks, are in some instances classical, but generally severely plain. Granite and other varieties of stone are used in the City Hall, County Court House, the Board of Trade structure, and in a few commercial buildings, as well as in many private residences. In the business part of the city, however, steel, iron, brick and fire clay are the materials most largely employed in construction, the exterior walls being of brick. The most approved methods of fire-proof building are followed, and the "Chicago construction" has been recognized and adopted (with modifications) all over the United States. Office buildings range from ten to sixteen, and even, as in the case of the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. Most of them are sumptuous as to the interior, and many of the largest will each accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 occupants, including tenants and their employés. In the residence sections wide diversity may be seen; the chaste and the ornate styles being about equally popular. Among the handsome public, or semi-public buildings may be mentioned the Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, the Academy of Sciences, the Auditorium, the Board of Trade Building, the Masonic Temple, and several of the railroad depots.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES. — Chicago has a public school system unsurpassed for excellence in any other city in the country. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1898, the city had a total of 221 primary and grammar schools, besides fourteen high schools, employing 5,268 teachers and giving instruction to over 236,000 pupils in the course of the year. The total expenditures during the year amounted to $6,785,601, of which nearly $4,500,000 was on account of teachers' salaries. The city has nearly $7,500,000 invested in school buildings. Besides pupils attending public schools there are about 100,000 in attendance on private and parochial schools, not reckoning students at higher institutions of learning, such as medical, law, theological, dental and pharmaceutical schools, and the great University of Chicago. Near the city are also the Northwestern and the Lake Forest Universities, the former at Evanston and the latter at Lake Forest. Besides an extensive Free Public Library for circulating and reference purposes, maintained by public taxation, and embracing (in 1898) a total of over 235,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 pamphlets, there are the Library of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry and Crerar Libraries—the last two the outgrowth of posthumous donations by public-spirited and liberal citizens—all open to



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.



DAY AFTER CHICAGO FIRE.

the public for purposes of reference under certain conditions. This list does not include the extensive library of the University of Chicago and those connected with the Armour Institute and the public schools, intended for the use of the pupils of these various institutions

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, one of the leading commercial exchanges of the world. It was originally organized in the spring of 1843 as a voluntary association, with a membership of eighty-two. Its primary object was the promotion of the city's commercial interests by unity of action. On Feb. 8, 1849, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of Boards of Trade, and under its provisions an incorporation was effected—a second organization being effected in April, 1850. For several years the association languished, and at times its existence seemed precarious. It was however, largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of measuring grain by weight, which initial step opened the way for subsequent great improvements in the methods of handling, storing, inspecting and grading cereals and seeds. By the close of 1856, the association had overcome the difficulties incident to its earlier years, and the feasibility of erecting a permanent Exchange building began to be agitated, but the project lay dormant for several years. In 1856 was adopted the first system of classification and grading of wheat, which, though crude, formed the foundation of the elaborate modern system, which has proved of such benefit to the grain-growing States of the West, and has done so much to give Chicago its commanding influence in the grain markets of the world. In 1858 the privilege of trading on the floor of the Exchange was limited to members. The same year the Board began to receive and send out daily telegraphic market reports at a cost, for the first year, of $500 000 which was defrayed by private subscriptions. New York was the only city with which such communication was then maintained. In February, 1859, a special charter was obtained, conferring more extensive powers upon the organization, and correspondingly increasing its efficiency. An important era in the Board's history was the Civil War of 1861-65. During this struggle its attitude was one of undeviating loyalty and generous patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, by individual members and from the treasury of the organization, for the work of recruiting and equipping regiments, in caring for the wounded on Southern battlefields, and providing for the families of enlisted men. In 1864, the Board waged to a successful issue a war upon the irredeemable currency with which the entire West was then flooded, and secured such action by the banks and by the railroad and express companies as compelled its replacement by United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. In 1865, handsome, large (and, as then supposed, permanent) quarters were occupied in a new building erected by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce under an agreement with the Board of Trade. This structure was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, but at once rebuilt, and made ready for re-occupancy in precisely one year after the destruction of its predecessor. Spacious and ample as these quarters were then considered, the growing membership and increasing business demonstrated their inadequacy before the close of 1877. Steps looking to the erection of a new building were taken in 1881, and, on May 1, 1885, the new edifice—then the largest and most ornate of its class in the world—was opened for occupancy. The membership of the Board for the year 1898 aggregated considerably in excess of 1,800. The influence of the association is felt in every quarter of the commercial world.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*

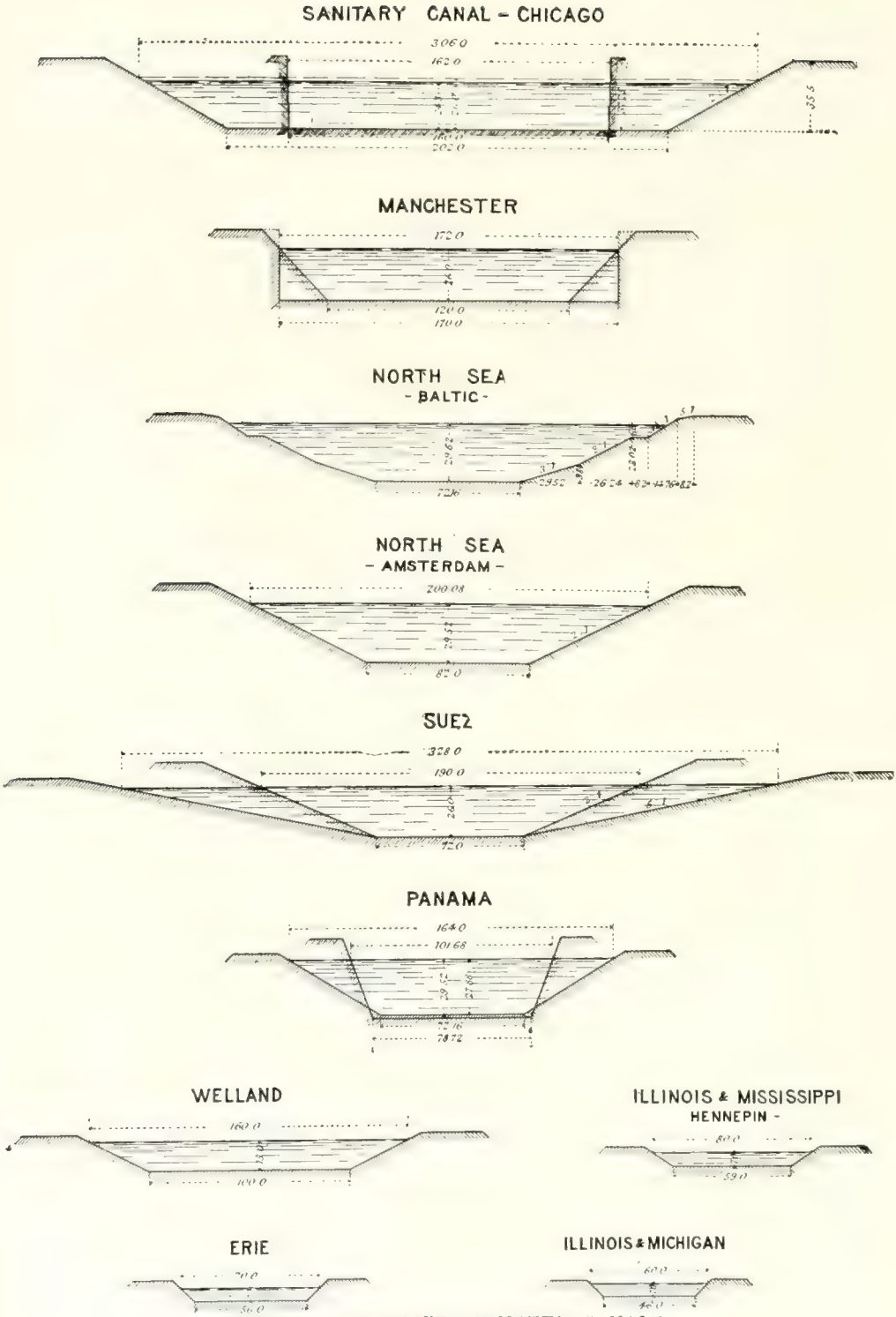
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD (known as the "Burlington Route") is the parent organization of an extensive system which operates railroads in eleven Western and Northwestern States, furnishing connections from Chicago with Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, Cheyenne, Wyo., Billings, Mont., Deadwood, So. Dak., and intermediate points and having connections by affiliated roads with the Pacific Coast. The main line extends from Chicago to Denver, Colo., 1,025.41 miles. The mileage of the various branches and leased proprietary lines (1898) aggregates 4,627.06 miles. The Company uses 207.23 miles in conjunction with other roads, besides subsidiary standard-gauge lines controlled through the ownership of securities amounting to 1,110 miles more. In addition to these the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy controls 179 miles of narrow-gauge road. The whole number of miles of standard-gauge road operated by the Burlington system and known as the Burlington Route, on June 30, 1899, is estimated at 7,419, of which 1,509 is in Illinois, all but 47 miles being owned by the Company. The system in Illinois connects many important commercial

points, including Chicago, Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Sterling, Mendota, Fulton, Lewistown, Rushville, Geneva, Keithsburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, Alton, etc. The entire capitalization of the line (including stock, bonds and floating debt) amounted, in 1898, to $234,884,600, which was equivalent to about $33,000 per mile. The total earnings of the road in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to $8,724,997, and the total disbursements of the Company within the State, during the same period, to $7,469,456. Taxes paid in 1898, $377,968.—(HISTORY). The first section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed under a charter granted, in 1849, to the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, the name being changed in 1852 to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. The line was completed in 1853, from the junction with the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Chicago, to Aurora, later being extended to Mendota. In 1855 the name of the Company was changed by act of the Legislature to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The section between Mendota and Galesburg (80 miles) was built under a charter granted in 1851 to the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, and completed in 1854. July 9, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. Previous to this consolidation the Company had extended aid to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (from Peoria to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Burlington, Iowa), and to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, both of which were completed in 1855 and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1857 the name of the Northern Cross was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad. In 1860 the latter was sold under foreclosure to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, in 1863, the Peoria & Oquawka was acquired in the same way—the former constituting the Quincy branch of the main line and the latter giving it its Burlington connection. Up to 1863, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to enter the city of Chicago, but that year began the construction of its line from Aurora to Chicago, which was completed in 1864. In 1872 it acquired control, by perpetual lease, of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Iowa, and, in 1880, extended this line into Nebraska, now reaching Billings, Mont., with a lateral branch to Deadwood, So. Dak. Other branches in Illinois, built or acquired by this corporation, include the Peoria & Hannibal; Carthage & Burlington; Quincy & Warsaw; Ottawa, Chicago & Fox River Valley; Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—known as the Northern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—is an important part of the system, furnishing a connection between St. Louis on the south and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, of which more than half of the distance of 583 miles between terminal points, is in Illinois. The latter division was originally chartered, Oct. 21, 1885, and constructed from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. (319 miles), and from Fulton to Savanna, Ill. (16.72 miles), and opened, Nov. 1, 1886. It was formally incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line in 1899. In June of the same year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also acquired by purchase the Keokuk & Western Railroad from Keokuk to Van Wert, Iowa (143 miles), and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo. (112 miles).

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.*)

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL, a channel or waterway, in course of construction (1892-99) from the Chicago River, within the limits of the city of Chicago, to Joliet Lake, in the Des Plaines River, about 12 miles above the junction of the Des Plaines with the Illinois. The primary object of the channel is the removal of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the proper drainage of the region comprised within what is called the "Sanitary District of Chicago." The feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan by way of the Des Plaines River with those of the Illinois, attracted the attention of the earliest French explorers of this region, and was commented upon, from time to time, by them and their successors. As early as 1808 the subject of a canal uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois was discussed in a report on roads and canals by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the project was touched upon in a bill relating to the Erie Canal and other enterprises, introduced in Congress in 1811. The measure continued to receive attention in the press, in Western Territorial Legislatures and in official reports, one of the latter being a report by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1819, in which it is spoken of as "valuable for military purposes." In 1822 Congress passed an act granting the right of way to the State through the public lands for such an enterprise, which was followed,

EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY, CUT 11 FEET DEEP IN CENTRES



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF NOTED CANALS.

five years later, by a grant of lands for the purpose of its construction. The work was begun in 1836, and so far completed in 1848 as to admit of the passage of boats from the Chicago basin to La Salle. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1865, the work of deepening the canal was undertaken by the city of Chicago with a view to furnishing means to relieve the city of its sewage, the work being completed some time before the fire of 1871. This scheme having failed to accomplish the object designed, other measures began to be considered. Various remedies were proposed, but in all the authorities were confronted with the difficulty of providing a fund, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, to meet the necessary cost of construction. In the closing months of the year 1885, Hon. H. B. Hurd, who had been a member of a Board of "Drainage Commissioners," organized in 1855, was induced to give attention to the subject. Having satisfied himself and others that the difficulties were not insurmountable with proper action by the Legislature, the City Council, on Jan. 27, 1886, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commission, to consist of "one expert engineer of reputation and experience in engineering and sanitary matters," and two consulting engineers, to constitute a "drainage and water-supply commission" for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the matter of water-supply and disposition of the sewage of the city. As a result of this action, Rudolph Hering, of Philadelphia, was appointed expert engineer by Mayor Harrison, with Benezette Williams and S. G. Artingstall, of Chicago, as consulting engineers. At the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1887), two bills—one known as the "Hurd bill" and the other as the "Winston bill," but both drawn by Mr. Hurd, the first contemplating doing the work by general taxation and the issue of bonds, and the other by special assessment—were introduced in that body. As it was found that neither of these bills could be passed at that session, a new and shorter one, which became known as the "Roche-Winston bill," was introduced and passed near the close of the session. A resolution was also adopted creating a commission, consisting of two Senators, two Representatives and Mayor Roche of Chicago, to further investigate the subject. The later act just referred to, provided for the construction of a cut-off from the Des Plaines River, which would divert the flood-waters of that stream and the North Branch into Lake Michigan north of the city. Nothing was done under this act, however. At the next session (1889) the commission made a favorable report, and a new law was enacted embracing the main features of the Hurd bill, though changing the title of the organization to be formed from the "Metropolitan Town," as proposed by Mr. Hurd, to the "Sanitary District." The act, as passed, provided for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, their powers being confined to "providing for the drainage of the district," both as to surplus water and sewage. Much opposition to the measure had been developed during the pendency of the legislation on the subject, especially in the Illinois valley, on sanitary grounds, as well as fear of midsummer flooding of the bottom lands which are cultivated to some extent; but this was overcome by the argument that the channel would, when the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers were improved between Joliet and La Salle, furnish a new and enlarged waterway for the passage of vessels between the lake and the Mississippi River, and the enterprise was indorsed by conventions held at Peoria, Memphis and elsewhere, during the eighteen months preceding the passage of the act. The promise ultimately to furnish a flow of not less than 600,000 cubic feet per minute also excited alarm in cities situated upon the lakes, lest the taking of so large a volume of water from Lake Michigan should affect the lake-level injuriously to navigation, but these apprehensions were quieted by the assurance of expert engineers that the greatest reduction of the lake-level below the present minimum would not exceed three inches, and more likely would not produce a perceptible effect.

At the general election held Nov. 5, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was organized by an almost unanimous popular vote—the returns showing 70,958 votes for the measure to 242 against. The District, as thus formed, embraces all of the city of Chicago north of Eighty-seventh Street, with forty-three square miles outside of the city limits but within the area to be benefited by the improvement. Though the channel is located partly in Will County, the district is wholly in Cook and bears the entire expense of construction. The first election of Trustees was held at a special election, Dec. 12, 1889, the Trustees then elected to hold their offices for five years and until the following November. The second election occurred Nov. 5, 1895, when the Board, as now constituted (1899), was chosen, viz.: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R.

Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth and Frank Wenter. The Trustees have power to sell bonds in order to procure funds to prosecute the work and to levy taxes upon property within the district, under certain limitations as to length of time the taxes run and the rate per cent imposed. Under an amendment of the Drainage Act adopted by the Legislature in 1897, the rate of assessment upon property within the Drainage District is limited to one and one-half per cent, up to and including the year 1899, but after that date becomes one-half of one per cent.

The bed of the channel, as now in process of construction, commences at Robey Street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, and extends in a southwesterly direction to the vicinity of Summit, where it intersects the Des Plaines River. From this point it follows the bed of that stream to Lockport, in Will County, where, in consequence of the sudden depression in the ground, the bed of the channel comes to the surface, and where the great controlling works are situated. This has made necessary the excavation of about thirteen miles of new channel for the river—which runs parallel with, and on the west side of, the drainage canal —besides the construction of about nineteen miles of levee to separate the waters of the canal from the river. The following statement of the quality of the material excavated and the dimensions of the work, is taken from a paper by Hon. H. B. Hurd, under the title, "The Chicago Drainage Channel and Waterway," published in the sixth volume of "Industrial Chicago" (1896): "Through that portion of the channel between Chicago and Summit, which is being constructed to produce a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is supposed to be sufficient to dilute sewage for about the present population (of Chicago), the width of the channel is 110 feet on the bottom, with side slopes of two to one. This portion of the channel is ultimately to be enlarged to the capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. The bottom of the channel, at Robey Street, is 24.448 feet below Chicago datum. The width of the channel from Summit down to the neighborhood of Willow Springs is 202 feet on the bottom, with the same side slope. The cut through the rock, which extends from the neighborhood of Willow Springs to the point where the channel runs out of ground near Lockport, is 160 feet wide at the bottom. The entire depth of the channel is substantially the same as at Robey Street, with the addition of one foot in 40,000 feet. The rock portion of the channel is constructed to the full capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. From the point where the channel runs out of ground to Joliet Lake, there is a rapid fall; over this slope works are to be constructed to let the water down in such a manner as not to damage Joliet."

Ground was broken on the rock-cut near Lemont, on Sept. 3, 1892, and work has been in progress almost constantly ever since. The progress of the work was greatly obstructed during the year 1898, by difficulties encountered in securing the right of way for the discharge of the waters of the canal through the city of Joliet, but these were compromised near the close of the year, and it was anticipated that the work would be prosecuted to completion during the year 1899. From Feb. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898, the net receipts of the Board for the prosecution of the work aggregated $28,257,707, while the net expenditures had amounted to $28,221 864.57. Of the latter, $20,099,284.67 was charged to construction account, $3,156,903.12 to "land account" (including right of way), and $1,222,092.82 to the cost of maintaining the engineering department. When finished, the cost will reach not less than $35,000,000. These figures indicate the stupendous character of the work, which bids fair to stand without a rival of its kind in modern engineering and in the results it is expected to achieve.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. The total mileage of this line, June 30, 1898, was 1,008 miles, of which 152.52 miles are operated and owned in Illinois. The line in this State extends west from Chicago to East Dubuque, the extreme terminal points being Chicago and Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Kansas City in the Southwest. It has several branches in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and trackage arrangements with several lines, the most important being with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific (10.56 miles), completing the connection between St. Paul and Minneapolis; with the Illinois Central from East Dubuque to Portage (12.23 miles), and with the Chicago & Northern Pacific from Forest Home to the Grand Central Station in Chicago. The company's own track is single, of standard gauge, laid with sixty and seventy-five-pound steel rails. Grades and curvature are light, and the equipment well maintained. The outstanding capital stock (1898) was $52,019,054; total capitalization, including stock, bonds and miscellaneous indebtedness, $57,144,245. (HISTORY). The road was chartered, Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganization of



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.

the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company on a stock basis. During 1895, the De Kalb & Great Western Railroad (5.81 miles) was built from De Kalb to Sycamore as a feeder of this line.

CHICAGO, HARLEM & BATAVIA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.*)

CHICAGO, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized, April 24, 1856, for the purposes of (1) establishing a library and a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc., (2) the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts, (3) the encouragement of the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, particularly in Illinois, (4) the collection of material illustrating the growth and settlement of Chicago. By 1871 the Society had accumulated much valuable material, but the entire collection was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of that year, among the manuscripts consumed being the original draft of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The nucleus of a second collection was consumed by fire in 1874. Its loss in this second conflagration included many valuable manuscripts. In 1877 a temporary building was erected, which was torn down in 1892 to make room for the erection, on the same lot, of a thoroughly fire-proof structure of granite, planned after the most approved modern systems. The new building was erected and dedicated under the direction of its late President, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dec. 12, 1896. The Society's third collection now embraces about twenty-five thousand volumes and nearly fifty thousand pamphlets; seventy-five portraits in oils, with other works of art; a valuable collection of manuscript documents, and a large museum of local and miscellaneous antiquities. Mr. Charles Evans is Secretary and Librarian.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, organized in 1876, with a teaching faculty of nineteen and forty-five matriculates. Its first term opened October 4, of that year, in a leased building. By 1881 the college had outgrown its first quarters, and a commodious, well appointed structure was erected by the trustees, in a more desirable location. The institution was among the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of eighteen years. In 1897, the matriculating class numbered over 200.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, located at Chicago, and founded in 1865 by Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Its declared objects are: "To afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." At the outset the hospital was fairly well sustained through private benefactions, and, in 1870, largely through Dr. Thompson's efforts, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*) The hospital building was totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but temporary accommodations were provided in another section of the city. The following year, with the aid of $25,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a permanent building was purchased, and, in 1885, a new, commodious and well planned building was erected on the same site, at a cost of about $75,000.

CHICAGO, MADISON & NORTHERN RAILROAD, a line of railway 231.3 miles in length, 140 miles of which lie within Illinois. It is operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is known as its "Freeport Division." The par value of the capital stock outstanding is $50,000 and of bonds $2,500,000, while the floating debt is $3,620,698, making a total capitalization of $6,170,698, or $26,698 per mile. (See also *Illinois Central Railroad.*) This road was opened from Chicago to Freeport in 1888.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See *Northwestern University Medical College.*)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the Northwest, having a total mileage (1898) of 6,153.83 miles, of which 317.94 are in Illinois. The main line extends from Chicago to Minneapolis, 420 miles, although it has connections with Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and various points in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company enjoys the distinction of being the owner of all the lines operated by it, though it operates 245 miles of second tracks owned jointly with other lines. The greater part of its track is laid with 60, 75 and 85 lb. steel rails. The total capital invested (1898) is $220,005,901, distributed as follows: capital stock, $77,845,000; bonded debt, $135,285,500; other forms of indebtedness, $5,572,401. Its total earnings in Illinois for 1898 were $5,205,244, and the total expenditures, $3,320,248. The total number of employés in Illinois for 1898 was 2,293, receiving

$1,746,827.70 in aggregate compensation. Taxes paid for the same year amounted to $151,285.—(HISTORY). The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was organized in 1863 under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Illinois portion of the main line was built under a charter granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and the Wisconsin portion under charter to the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company; the whole built and opened in 1872 and purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It subsequently acquired by purchase several lines in Wisconsin, the whole receiving the present name of the line by act of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed, Feb. 14, 1874. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was chartered, Feb. 16, 1861, built from Chicago to Calvary (10.8 miles), and opened, May 1, 1885; was consolidated with the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad, under the title of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1885, opened to Evanston, August 1, 1886, and purchased, in June, 1887, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Road, as now organized, is made up of twenty-two divisions located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan.

CHICAGO, PADUCAH & MEMPHIS RAILROAD (Projected), a road chartered, Dec. 19, 1893, to run between Altamont and Metropolis, Ill., 152 miles, with a branch from Johnston City to Carbondale, 20 miles—total length, 172 miles. The gauge is standard, and the track laid with sixty-pound steel rails. By Feb. 1, 1895, the road from Altamont to Marion (100 miles) was completed, and work on the remainder of the line has been in progress. It is intended to connect with the Wabash and the St. Louis Southern systems. Capital stock authorized and subscribed, $2,500,000; bonds issued, $1,575,000. Funded debt, authorized, $15,000 per mile in five per cent first mortgage gold bonds. Cost of road up to Feb. 1, 1895, $20,000 per mile; estimated cost of the entire line, $2,000,000. In December, 1896, this road passed into the hands of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.*)

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, a division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, chartered as the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad, in 1859; opened from Pekin to Streator in 1873, and to Mazon Bridge in 1876; sold under foreclosure in 1879, and now constitutes a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY (of Illinois), a corporation operating two lines of railroad, one extending from Peoria to Jacksonville, and the other from Peoria to Springfield, with a connection from the latter place (in 1895), over a leased line, with St. Louis. The total mileage, as officially reported in 1895, was 208.66 miles, of which 166 were owned by the corporation. (1) The original of the Jacksonville Division of this line was the Illinois River Railroad, opened from Pekin to Virginia in 1859. In October, 1863, it was sold under foreclosure, and, early in 1864, was transferred by the purchasers to a new corporation called the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, by whom it was extended the same year to Peoria, and, in 1869, to Jacksonville. Another foreclosure, in 1879, resulted in its sale to the creditors, followed by consolidation, in 1881, with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (2) The Springfield Division was incorporated in 1869 as the Springfield & Northwestern Railway; construction was begun in 1872, and road opened from Springfield to Havana (45.20 miles) in December, 1874, and from Havana to Pekin and Peoria over the track of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville line. The same year the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, but the lease was forfeited, in 1875, and the road placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1881, together with the Jacksonville Division, it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and by that company operated as the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific having defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver, both the Jacksonville and the Springfield Divisions were reorganized in February, 1887, under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and placed under control of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad. A reorganization of the latter took place, in 1890, under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, it passed into the hands of receivers, and was severed from its allied lines. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad remained under the management of a separate receiver until January, 1896, when a reorganization was effected under its present name—"The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois." The lease of the Springfield & St. Louis Division having expired in December, 1895, it has also been reorganized as an independent corporation under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway (which see)

CHICAGO RIVER, a sluggish stream, draining a narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River, the entire watershed drained amounting to some 470 square miles. It is formed by the union of the "North" and the "South Branch," which unite less than a mile and a half from the mouth of the main stream. At an early day the former was known as the "Guarie" and the latter as "Portage River." The total length of the North Branch is about 20 miles, only a small fraction of which is navigable. The South Branch is shorter but offers greater facilities for navigation, being lined along its lower portions with grain-elevators, lumber-yards and manufactories. The Illinois Indians in early days found an easy portage between it and the Des Plaines River. The Chicago River, with its branches, separates Chicago into three divisions, known, respectively, as the "North" the "South" and the "West Divisions." Drawbridges have been erected at the principal street crossings over the river and both branches, and four tunnels, connecting the various divisions of the city, have been constructed under the river bed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, formed by the consolidation of various lines in 1880. The parent corporation (The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad) was chartered in Illinois in 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Rock Island (181 miles), July 10, 1854. In 1852 a company was chartered under the name of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad for the extension of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The two roads were consolidated in 1866 as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the extension to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union Pacific completed in 1869. The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (an important feeder from Peoria to Bureau Junction — 46.7 miles) was incorporated in 1853, and completed and leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in 1854. The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad was purchased in 1859 and the Kansas City & Topeka Railway in 1891. The Company has financial and traffic agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, extending from Terral Station, Indian Territory, to Fort Worth, Texas. The road also has connections from Chicago with Peoria; St. Paul and Minneapolis; Omaha and Lincoln (Neb.), Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (Colo.), besides various points in South Dakota, Iowa and Southwestern Kansas. The extent of the lines owned and operated by the Company ("Poor's Manual," 1898), is 3,568.15 miles, of which 236.51 miles are in Illinois, 189.52 miles being owned by the corporation. All of the Company's owned and leased lines are laid with steel rails. The total capitalization reported for the same year was $116,748,211, of which $50,000,000 was in stock and $58,830,000 in bonds. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was $5,851,875, and the total expenses $3,401,165, of which $233,129 was in the form of taxes. The Company has received under Congressional grants 550,194 acres of land, exclusive of State grants of which there had been sold, up to March 31, 1894, 548,609 acres.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. (*See Chicago & Northwestern Railway.*)

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY. (*See Chicago Great Western Railway.*)

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY, a short road of standard gauge laid with steel rails, extending from Marion to Brooklyn, Ill., 53.64 miles. It was chartered, Feb. 7, 1887, and opened for traffic, Jan. 1, 1889. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company is the lessee having guaranteed principal and interest on its first mortgage bonds. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and its bonded debt $2,000,000, making the total capitalization about $56,000 per mile. The cost of the road was $2,950,000, total incumbrance 1895, $3,016,715.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD, the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter was organized in November, 1889, to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. The Road under its new name was chartered, June 4, 1897, to purchase at foreclosure sale the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, soon after acquiring the property of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway also. The combination gives it the control of 84.53 miles of road, of which 70.76 miles are in Illinois. The line is used for both passenger and freight terminal purposes and also a belt line just outside the city limits. Its principal tenants are the Chicago Great Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central Lines and the Chicago, Hammond & Western Railroad. The Company also has control of the ground on which the Grand Central Depot is located. Its total capitalization (1898) was $44,-552,044, of which $30,000,000 was capital stock and $14,294,000 in the form of bonds.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, organized, Sept. 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and laymen representing seven

Western States, among which was Illinois. A special and liberal charter was granted, Feb. 15, 1855. The Seminary has always been under Congregational control and supervision, its twenty-four trustees being elected at Triennial Conventions, at which are represented all the churches of that denomination west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The institution was formally opened to students, Oct. 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine matriculates. Since then it has steadily grown in both numbers and influence. Preparatory and linguistic schools have been added and the faculty (1896) includes eight professors and nine minor instructors. The Seminary is liberally endowed, its productive assets being nearly $1,000,000, and the value of its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amounting to nearly $500,000 more. No charge is made for tuition or room rent, and there are forty-two endowed scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy students. The buildings, including the library and dormitories, are four in number, and are well constructed and arranged.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, an important railway running in a southwesterly direction from Chicago to St. Louis, with numerous branches, extending into Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The Chicago & Alton Railroad proper was constructed under two charters—the first granted to the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, in 1847, and the second to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, in 1852. Construction of the former was begun in 1852, and the line opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853. Under the second corporation, the line was opened from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and leased in perpetuity to the present Company, which was reorganized in 1857 under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. For some time connection was had between Alton and St. Louis by steam-packet boats running in connection with the railroad; but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway line connecting the two cities—and, finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened Jan. 1, 1865. In 1861, a company with the present name (Chicago & Alton Railroad Company) was organized, which, in 1862, purchased the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Road at foreclosure sale. Several branch lines have since been acquired by purchase or lease, the most important in the State being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851 under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, was opened for business in January, 1868, and having been diverted from the route upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868. In 1884 this branch was absorbed by the main line. Other important branches are the Kansas City Branch from Roodhouse, crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; the Washington Branch from Dwight to Washington and Lacon, and the Chicago & Peoria, by which entrance is obtained into the city of Peoria over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. The whole number of miles operated (1898) is 843.54, of which 580.73 lie in Illinois. Including double tracks and sidings, the Company has a total trackage of 1,186 miles. The total capitalization, in 1898, was $32,793,972, of which $22,230,600 was in stock, and $6,694,850 in bonds. The total earnings and income for the year, in Illinois, were $5,022,315, and the operating and other expenses, $4,272,207. This road, under its management as it existed up to 1898, has been one of the most uniformly successful in the country. Dividends have been paid semiannually from 1863 to 1884, and quarterly from 1884 to 1896. For a number of years previous to 1897, the dividends had amounted to eight per cent per annum on both preferred and common stock, but later had been reduced to seven per cent on account of short crops along the line. The taxes paid in 1898 were $341,040. The surplus, June 30, 1895, exceeded two and three-quarter million dollars. The Chicago & Alton was the first line in the world to put into service sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model, which have since been so widely adopted, as well as the first to run free reclining chair-cars for the convenience and comfort of its passengers. At the time the matter embraced in this volume is undergoing final revision (1899), negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this historic line by a syndicate representing the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, in whose interest it will hereafter be operated.

CHICAGO & AURORA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. This company operates a line 516.3 miles in length, of which 278 miles are within Illinois.

The main line in this State extends southerly from Dolton Junction (17 miles south of Chicago to Danville. Entrance to the Polk Street Depot in Chicago is secured over the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad. The company owns several important branch lines, as follows: From Momence Junction to the Indiana State Line; from Cissna Junction to Cissna Park; from Danville Junction to Shelbyville, and from Sidell to Rossville. The system in Illinois is of standard gauge, about 108 miles being double track. The right of way is 100 feet wide and well fenced. The grades are light and the construction (including rails, ties, ballast and bridges), is generally excellent. The capital stock outstanding (1895) is $13,594,400; funded debt, $18,018,000; floating debt, $916,381; total capital invested, $32,570,781; total earnings in Illinois, $2,392,072; expenditures in the State, $2,595,631. The company paid the same year a dividend of six per cent on its common stock ($286,914), and reported a surplus of $1,484,762. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was originally chartered in 1865 as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, its main line being completed in 1872. In 1873, it defaulted on interest, was sold under foreclosure in 1877, and reorganized as the Chicago & Nashville, but later in same year took its present name. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway. Two spurs (5.27 miles in length) were added to the line in 1895. Early in 1897 this line obtained control of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad which is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of the 335.27 miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, only 30.65 are in Illinois, and of the latter 9.7 miles are operated under lease. That portion of the line within the State extends from Chicago easterly to the Indiana State line. The Company is also lessee of the Grand Junction Railroad, four miles in length. The Road is capitalized at $6,600,000, has a bonded debt of $12,000,000 and a floating debt (1895) of $2,271,425, making the total capital invested, $20,871,425. The total earnings in Illinois for 1895 amounted to $666,393; disbursements within the State for the same period, $345,253. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, as now constituted, is a consolidation of various lines between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, operated in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The Illinois section was built under a charter granted in 1878 to the Chicago & State Line Railway Company, to form a connection with Valparaiso, Ind. This corporation acquired the Chicago & Southern Railroad (from Chicago to Dolton), and the Chicago & State Line Extension in Indiana, all being consolidated under the name of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1880, a final consolidation of these lines with the eastward connections took place under the present name—the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.*)

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*

CHICAGO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the country, penetrating the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The total length of its main line, branches, proprietary and operated lines, on May 1, 1899, was 5,076.89 miles, of which 594 miles are operated in Illinois, all owned by the company. Second and side tracks increase the mileage to a total of 7,247.91 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway (proper) is operated in nine separate Divisions as follows: The Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Northern Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Winona and St. Peter, Dakota and Ashland Divisions. The principal or main lines of the Northwestern System, in its entirety, are those which have Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis for their termini, though their branches reach numerous important points within the States already named, from the shore of Lake Michigan on the east to Wyoming on the west and from Kansas on the south to Lake Superior on the north. HISTORY. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1859 under charters granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin during that year, under which the new company came into possession of the rights and franchises of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. The latter road was the outgrowth of various railway enterprises which had been pro

jected, chartered and partly constructed in Wisconsin and Illinois, between 1848 and 1855, including the Madison & Beloit Railroad, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad—the last named company being chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and authorized to build a railroad from Chicago to the Wisconsin line. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1855 authorized the consolidation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad with the Illinois enterprise, and, in March, 1855, the consolidation of these lines was perfected under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. During the first four years of its existence this company built 176 miles of the road, of which seventy miles were between Chicago and the Wisconsin State line, with the sections constructed in Wisconsin completing the connection between Chicago and Fond du Lac. As the result of the financial revulsion of 1857, the corporation became financially embarrassed, and the sale of its property and franchises under the foreclosure of 1859, already alluded to, followed. This marked the beginning of the present corporation, and, in the next few years, by the construction of new lines and the purchase of others in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, it added largely to the extent of its lines, both constructed and projected. The most important of these was the union effected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was formally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern in 1864. The history of the Galena & Chicago Union is interesting in view of the fact that it was one of the earliest railroads incorporated in Illinois, having been chartered by special act of the Legislature during the "internal improvement" excitement of 1836. Besides, its charter was the only one of that period under which an organization was effected, and although construction was not begun under it until 1847 (eleven years afterward), it was the second railroad constructed in the State and the first leading from the city of Chicago. In the forty years of its history the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern has been steady, and its success almost phenomenal. In that time it has not only added largely to its mileage by the construction of new lines, but has absorbed more lines than almost any other road in the country, until it now reaches almost every important city in the Northwest. Among the lines in Northern Illinois now constituting a part of it, were several which had become a part of the Galena & Chicago Union before the consolidation. These included a line from Belvidere to Beloit, Wis.; the Fox River Valley Railroad, and the St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad—all Illinois enterprises, and more or less closely connected with the development of the State. The total capitalization of the line, on June 30, 1898, was $200,968,108, of which $66,408,821 was capital stock and $101,603,000 in the form of bonds. The earnings in the State of Illinois, for the same period, aggregated $4,374,923, and the expenditures $3,712,593. At the present time (1899) the Chicago & Northwestern is building eight or ten branch lines in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The Northwestern System, as such, comprises nearly 3,000 miles of road not included in the preceding statements of mileage and financial condition. Although owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, they are managed by different officers and under other names. The mileage of the whole system covers nearly 8,000 miles of main line.

CHICAGO & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (*See Illinois Central Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & TEXAS RAILROAD, a line seventy-three miles in length, extending from Johnston City by way of Carbondale westerly to the Mississippi, thence southerly to Cape Girardeau. The line was originally operated by two companies, under the names of the Grand Tower & Carbondale and the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad Companies. The former was chartered in 1882, and the road built in 1885; the latter, chartered in 1889 and the line opened the same year. They were consolidated in 1893, and operated under the name of the Chicago & Texas Railroad Company. In October, 1897, the last named line was transferred, under a twenty-five year lease, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by whom it is operated as its St. Louis & Cape Girardeau division.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Dolton, Ill. (17 miles), and affords terminal facilities for all lines entering the Polk St. Depot at Chicago. It has branches to Hammond, Ind. (10.28 miles); to Cragin (15.9 miles), and to South Chicago (5.41 miles); making the direct mileage of its branches 48.59 miles. In addition, its second, third and fourth tracks and sidings increase the mileage to 204.79 miles. The company was organized June 9, 1879; the road opened in 1880, and, on Jan. 26, 1882, consolidated with the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway. It also owns some 850 acres in fee in Chicago, including wharf property on the

Chicago River right of way switch and transfer yards, depots, the Indiana grain elevator etc. The elevator and the Belt Division are leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, and the rest of the property is leased conjointly by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Chicago & Erie, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Wabash Railways (each of which owns $1,000,000 of the capital stock), and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These companies pay the expense of operation and maintenance on a mileage basis.

CHICAGO & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Wisconsin Central Lines.*)

CHILDS, Robert A., was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., March 22, 1845, the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher who settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., in 1852. His home having been broken up by the death of his mother, in 1854, he went to live upon a farm. In April, 1861, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the company of Captain (afterwards General) Stephen A. Hurlbut, which was later attached to the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. After being mustered out at the close of the war, he entered school, and graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870. For the following three years he was Principal and Superintendent of public schools at Amboy, Lee County, meanwhile studying law, and being admitted to the bar. In 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, making his home at Hinsdale. After filling various local offices, in 1884 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket and, in 1892, was elected by the narrow majority of thirty seven votes to represent the Eighth Illinois District in the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican.

CHILLICOTHE, a city in Peoria County, situated on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake; is 19 miles northwest of Peoria, on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the freight division of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is an important shipping-point for grain, has a canning factory, a button factory, two banks, five churches, a high school and two weekly newspapers. Pop. [illegible]

CHINIQUY, (Rev.) Charles, clergyman and reformer, was born in Canada July 30, 1809, of mixed French and Spanish blood, and educated for the Romish priesthood at the Seminary of St. Nicholet, where he remained ten years, gaining a reputation among his fellow students for extraordinary zeal and piety. Having been ordained to the priesthood in 1833, he labored in various churches in Canada until 1851, when he accepted an invitation to Illinois with a view to building up the church in the Mississippi Valley. Locating at the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, in Kankakee County, he was the means of bringing to that vicinity a colony of some 5,000 French Canadians, followed by colonists from France, Belgium and other European countries. It has been estimated that over 50,000 of this class of emigrants were settled in Illinois within a few years. The colony embraced a territory of some 40 square miles, with the village of St. Ann's as the center. Here Father Chiniquy began his labors by erecting churches and schools for the colonists. He soon became dissatisfied with what he believed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by the ruling Bishop, then began to have doubts on the question of papal infallibility, the final result being a determination to separate himself from the Mother Church. In this step he appears to have been followed by a large proportion of the colonists who had accompanied him from Canada, but the result was a feeling of intense bitterness between the opposing factions leading to much litigation and many criminal prosecutions, of which Father Chiniquy was the subject though never convicted. In one of these suits, in which the Father was accused of an infamous crime, Abraham Lincoln was counsel for the defense, the charge being proven to be the outgrowth of a conspiracy. Having finally determined to espouse the cause of Protestantism, Father Chiniquy allied himself with the Canadian Presbytery, and for many years of his active clerical life, divided his time between Canada and the United States, having supervision of churches in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in this country. He also more than once visited Europe by special invitation to address important religious bodies in that country. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1899, in the 90th year of his age.

CHOUART, Medard, (known also as Sieur des Groseilliers) an early French explorer supposed to have been born at Touraine, France, about 1621. Coming to New France in early youth, he made a voyage of discovery with his brother-in-law, Radisson, westward from Quebec, about 1654-56, these two being believed to have been the first white men to reach Lake Superior. After spending the winter of 1658-59 at La Pointe near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, they are believed by some to have discovered the Upper Mississippi and to have descended that

stream a long distance towards its mouth, as they claimed to have reached a much milder climate and heard of Spanish ships on the salt water (Gulf of Mexico). Some antiquarians credit them, about this time (1659), with having visited the present site of the city of Chicago. They were the first explorers of Northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are also credited with having been the first to discover an inland route to Hudson's Bay, and with being the founders of the original Hudson's Bay Company. Groseillier's later history is unknown, but he ranks among the most intrepid explorers of the "New World" about the middle of the seventh century.

CHRISMAN, a city of Edgar County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, 24 miles south of Danville; has a pipe-wrench factory, grain elevators, and storage cribs. Pop. (1900), 905; (1910), 1,193.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, a rich agricultural county, lying in the "central belt," and organized in 1839 from parts of Macon, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby Counties. The name first given to it was Dane, in honor of Nathan Dane, one of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, but a political prejudice led to a change. A preponderance of early settlers having come from Christian County, Ky., this name was finally adopted. The surface is level and the soil fertile, the northern half of the county being best adapted to corn and the southern to wheat. Its area is about 702 square miles, and its population (1910), was 34,594. The life of the early settlers was exceedingly primitive. Game was abundant; wild honey was used as a substitute for sugar; wolves were troublesome; prairie fires were frequent; the first mill (on Bear Creek) could not grind more than ten bushels of grain per day, by horse-power. The people hauled their corn to St. Louis to exchange for groceries. The first store was opened at Robertson's Point, but the county-seat was established at Taylorville. A great change was wrought in local conditions by the advent of the Illinois Central Railway, which passes through the eastern part of the county. Two other railroads now pass centrally through the county—the "Wabash" and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The principal towns are Taylorville (a railroad center and thriving town of over 5,000 inhabitants), Pana, Morrisonville, Edinburg and Assumption.

CHURCH, Lawrence S., lawyer and legislator, was born at Nunda, N. Y., in 1820; passed his youth on a farm, but having a fondness for study, at an early age began teaching in winter with a view to earning means to prosecute his studies in law. In 1843 he arrived at McHenry, then the county-seat of McHenry County, Ill., having walked a part of the way from New York, paying a portion of his expenses by the delivery of lectures. He soon after visited Springfield, and having been examined before Judge S. H. Treat, was admitted to the bar. On the removal of the county-seat from McHenry to Woodstock, he removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A member of the Whig party up to 1856, he was that year elected as a Republican Representative in the Twentieth General Assembly, serving by re-election in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second; in 1860, was supported for the nomination for Congress in the Northwestern District, but was defeated by Hon. E. B. Washburne; in 1862, aided in the organization of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign before reaching the field on account of failing health. In 1866 he was elected County Judge of McHenry County, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1869 to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, July 23, 1870. Judge Church was a man of high principle and a speaker of decided ability.

CHURCH, Selden Marvin, capitalist, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1804; taken by his father to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and grew up on a farm there, but at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, being one of the earliest teachers in the public schools of that city. Then, having spent some time in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835 he removed to Illinois, first locating at Geneva, but the following year removed to Rockford, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1841, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rockford by the first President Harrison, remaining in office three years. Other offices held by him were those of County Clerk (1843-47), Delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention (1847), Judge of Probate (1849-57), Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly (1863-65), and member of the first Board of Public Charities by appointment of Governor Palmer, in 1869, being re-appointed by Governor Beveridge, in 1873, and, for a part of the time, serving as President of the Board. He also served, by appointment of the Secretary of War, as one of the Commissioners to assess damages for the Government improvements at Rock Island and to locate

the Government bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. During the latter years of his life he was President for some time of the Rockford Insurance Company; was also one of the originators, and, for many years, Managing Director of the Rockford Water Power Company, which has done so much to promote the prosperity of that city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the Directors of the Winnebago National Bank. Died at Rockford, June 23, 1892.

CHURCHILL, George, early printer and legislator, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 11, 1789; received a good education in his youth, thus imbibing a taste for literature which led to his learning the printer's trade. In 1806 he became an apprentice in the office of the Albany (N. Y.) "Sentinel," and, after serving his time, worked as a journeyman printer, thereby accumulating means to purchase a half-interest in a small printing office. Selling this out at a loss, a year or two later, he went to New York, and, after working at the case some five months, started for the West, stopping en route at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter place he worked for a time in the office of "The Courier," and still later in that of "The Correspondent," then owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, who subsequently came to Illinois and served as Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1817 he arrived in St. Louis, but, attracted by the fertile soil of Illinois, determined to engage in agricultural pursuits, finally purchasing land some six miles southeast of Edwardsville, in Madison County, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In order to raise means to improve his farm, in the spring of 1819 he worked as a compositor in the office of "The Missouri Gazette"—the predecessor of "The St. Louis Republic." While there he wrote a series of articles over the signature of "A Farmer of St. Charles County," advocating the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union without slavery, which caused considerable excitement among the friends of that institution. During the same year he aided Hooper Warren in establishing his paper "The Spectator" at Edwardsville, and, still later, became a frequent contributor to its columns, especially during the campaign of 1822-24, which resulted in the latter year, in the defeat of the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois. In 1822 he was elected Representative in the Third General Assembly, serving in that body by successive re-elections until 1832. His re-election for a second term, in 1824, demonstrated that his vote at the preceding session in opposition to the scheme for a State Convention to revise the State Constitution in the interest of slavery, was approved by his constituents. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and in 1844 was again elected to the House—in all serving a period in both Houses of sixteen years. Mr. Churchill was never married. He was an industrious and systematic collector of historical records, and, at the time of his death in the summer of 1872, left a mass of documents and other historical material of great value. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws: Warren, Hooper,* and *Coles, Edward.*)

CLARK (Gen.) George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. In his younger life he was a farmer and surveyor on the upper Ohio. His first experience in Indian fighting was under Governor Dunmore, against the Shawnees (1774). In 1775 he went as a surveyor to Kentucky, and the British having incited the Indians against the Americans in the following year, he was commissioned a Major of militia. He soon rose to a Colonelcy, and attained marked distinction. Later he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and planned an expedition against the British fort at Detroit, which was not successful. In the latter part of 1777, in consultation with Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, he planned an expedition against Illinois, which was carried out the following year. On July 4, 1778, he captured Kaskaskia without firing a gun, and other French villages surrendered at discretion. The following February he set out from Kaskaskia to cross the "Illinois Country" for the purpose of recapturing Vincennes, which had been taken and was garrisoned by the British under Hamilton. After a forced march characterized by incredible suffering, his ragged followers effected the capture of the post. His last important military service was against the savages on the Big Miami, whose villages and fields he laid waste. His last years were passed in sorrow and in comparative penury. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818, and his remains, after reposing in a private cemetery near that city for half a century, were exhumed and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1869. The fullest history of General Clark's expedition and his life will be found in the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio River, 1774-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark," 2 volumes, 1896, by the late William H. English, of Indianapolis.

CLARK, Horace S., lawyer and politician, was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, August 12, 1840. At

the age of 15, coming to Chicago, he found employment in a livery stable; later, worked on a farm in Kane County, attending school in the winter. After a year spent in Iowa City attending the Iowa State University, he returned to Kane County and engaged in the dairy business, later occupying himself with various occupations in Illinois and Missouri, but finally returning to his Ohio home, where he began the study of law at Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but was finally compelled to leave the service in consequence of a wound received at Gettysburg. In 1865 he settled at Mattoon, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was elected State Senator in 1880, serving four years and proving himself one of the ablest speakers on the floor. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and was long a conspicuous figure in State politics. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Died April 11, 1907.

CLARK, John M., civil engineer and merchant, was born at White Pigeon, Mich., August 1, 1836; came to Chicago with his widowed mother in 1847, and, after five years in the Chicago schools, served for a time (1852) as a rodman on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1856, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he was one of the original founders of the city of Denver, and chief engineer of its first water supply company. In 1862 he started on a surveying expedition to Arizona, but was in Santa Fe when that place was captured by a rebel expedition from Texas; was also present soon after at the battle of Apache Cañon, when the Confederates, being defeated, were driven out of the Territory. Returning to Chicago in 1864, he became a member of the wholesale leather firm of Gray, Clark & Co. The official positions held by Mr. Clark include those of Alderman (1879-81), Member of the Board of Education, Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and President of the Chicago Civil Service Board by appointment of Mayor Swift, under an act passed by the Legislature of 1895, retiring in 1897. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Clark is one of the Directors of the Crerar Library, named in the will of Mr. Crerar.

CLARK COUNTY, one of the eastern counties of the State, south of the middle line and fronting upon the Wabash River; area, 513 square miles, and population (1910), 23,517; named for Col. George Rogers Clark. Its organization was effected in 1819. Among the earliest pioneers were John Bartlett, Abraham Washburn, James Whitlock, James B. Anderson, Stephen Archer and Uri Manly. The county-seat is Marshall, the site of which was purchased from the Government in 1833 by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Col. William B. Archer, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1835, in which year the first log cabin was built. The original county-seat was Darwin, and the change to Marshall (in 1849) was made only after a hard struggle. The soil of the county is rich, and its agricultural products varied, embracing corn (the chief staple), oats, potatoes, winter wheat, butter, sorghum, honey, maple sugar, wool and pork. Woolen, flouring and lumber mills exist, but the manufacturing interests are not extensive. Among the prominent towns, besides Marshall and Darwin, are Casey (population 2,157), Martinsville (1,500), Westfield (927), and York (109).

CLAY, Porter, clergyman and brother of the celebrated Henry Clay, was born in Virginia, March, 1779; in early life removed to Kentucky, studied law, and was, for a time, Auditor of Public Accounts in that State; in 1815, was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent most of his life. Died, in 1850.

CLAY CITY, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles west of Olney; has one newspaper, a bank, and is in a grain and fruit-growing region. Pop. (1900), 907; (1910), 837.

CLAY COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State; has an area of 466 square miles and a population (1910) of 18,661. It was named for Henry Clay. The first claim in the county was entered by a Mr. Elliot, in 1818, and soon after settlers began to locate homes in the county, although it was not organized until 1824. During the same year the pioneer settlement of Maysville was made the county-seat, but immigration continued inactive until 1837, when many settlers arrived, headed by Judges Apperson and Hopkins and Messrs. Stanford and Lee, who were soon followed by the families of Cochran, McCullom and Tender. The Little Wabash River and a number of small tributaries drain the county. A light-colored sandy loam constitutes the greater part of the soil, although "black

prairie loam" appears here and there. Railroad facilities are limited, but sufficient to accommodate the county's requirements. Fruits, especially apples, are successfully cultivated. Educational advantages are fair, although largely confined to district schools and academies in larger towns. Louisville was made the county-seat in 1842, and in 1899 had a population of 637. Xenia and Flora are the most important towns.

CLAYTON, a town in Adams County on the Wabash Railway, 28 miles east-northeast of Quincy. A branch of the Wabash Railway extends from this point northwest to Carthage, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, and another branch to Quincy, Ill. The industries include flour and feed mills, machine and railroad repair shops, grain elevator, cigar and harness factories. It has a bank, four churches, a high school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900) 996; (1910) 940.

CLEAVER, William, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1815; came to Canada with his parents in 1831, and to Chicago in 1834; engaged in business as a chandler, later going into the grocery trade, in 1849 joined the gold seekers in California, and, six years afterwards, established himself in the southern part of the present city of Chicago, then called Cleaverville, where he served as Postmaster and managed a general store. He was the owner of considerable real estate at one time in what is now a densely populated part of the city of Chicago. Died in Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, ex-Congressman and Governor of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind. in 1837; graduated from Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1859, having supported himself during his college course by teaching. After reading law and being admitted to the bar at Greencastle, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where he again found it necessary to resort to teaching in order to purchase law-books. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was in the service for three years, was three times wounded and twice promoted "for meritorious service." In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and from 1873 to 1875 was a Republican Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the (then) Eighteenth District. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1880. In 1889, he became Pension Agent for the District of Illinois, by appointment of President Harrison, serving until 1893. In the latter part of 1898, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, but served only a few months, when he accepted the position of Governor of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Danville. Died May 31, 1909.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. The total length of this system (1908) is 1,807.34 miles, of which 478.39 miles are operated in Illinois. That portion of the main line lying within the State extends from East St. Louis, northeast to the Indiana State line, 181 miles. The Company is also the lessee of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad (132 miles), and operates, in addition, other lines, as follows: The Cairo Division, extending from Tilton, on the line of the Wabash, 3 miles southwest of Danville, to Cairo (150 miles); the Chicago Division, extending from Kankakee southeast to the Indiana State line (34 miles); the Alton Branch, from Wann Junction, on the main line to Alton (4 miles). Besides these, it enjoys with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, joint ownership of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, which it operates. The system is uniformly of standard gauge, and about 280 miles are of double track. It is laid with heavy steel rails (sixty-five, sixty-seven and eighty pounds), laid on white oak ties, and is amply ballasted with broken stone and gravel. Extensive repair shops are located at Mattoon. The total capital of the entire system on June 30, 1898—including capital stock and bonded and floating debt—was $97,149,361. The total earnings in Illinois for the year were $3,773,196, and the total expenditures in the State $3,641,457. The taxes paid the same year were $124,196. The history of this system, so far as Illinois is concerned, begins with the consolidation, in 1889, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Companies. In 1890, certain leased lines in Illinois (elsewhere mentioned) were merged into the system. For history of the several divisions of this system, see *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Peoria & Eastern,* and *Kankakee & Seneca Railroads.*

CLIMATOLOGY. Extending as it does through six degrees of latitude, Illinois affords a great diversity of climate as regards not only the range of temperature but also the amount of rainfall. In both particulars it exhibits several points of contrast to States lying between the same parallels of latitude, but nearer the Atlantic. The same statement applies, as well, to all

the North Central and the Western States. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico come up the Mississippi Valley, and impart to vegetation in the southern portion of the State, a stimulating influence which is not felt upon the seaboard. On the other hand, there is no great barrier to the descent of the Arctic winds, which, in winter, sweep down toward the Gulf, depressing the temperature to a point lower than is customary nearer the seaboard on the same latitude. Lake Michigan exerts no little influence upon the climate of Chicago and other adjacent districts, mitigating both summer heat and winter cold. If a comparison be instituted between Ottawa and Boston—the latter being one degree farther north, but 570 feet nearer the sea-level—the springs and summers are found to be about five degrees warmer, and the winters three degrees colder, at the former point. In comparing the East and West in respect of rainfall, it is seen that, in the former section, the same is pretty equally distributed over the four seasons, while in the latter, spring and summer may be called the wet season, and autumn and winter the dry. In the extreme West nearly three-fourths of the yearly precipitation occurs during the growing season. This is a climatic condition highly favorable to the growth of grasses, etc., but detrimental to the growth of trees. Hence we find luxuriant forests near the seaboard, and, in the interior, grassy plains. Illinois occupies a geographical position where these great climatic changes begin to manifest themselves, and where the distinctive features of the prairie first become fully apparent. The annual precipitation of rain is greatest in the southern part of the State, but, owing to the higher temperature of that section, the evaporation is also more rapid. The distribution of the rainfall in respect of seasons is also more unequal toward the south, a fact which may account, in part at least, for the increased area of woodlands in that region. While Illinois lies within the zone of southwest winds, their flow is affected by conditions somewhat abnormal. The northeast trades, after entering the Gulf, are deflected by the mountains of Mexico, becoming inward breezes in Texas, southerly winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and southwesterly as they enter the Upper Valley. It is to this aerial current that the hot, moist summers are attributable. The north and northwest winds, which set in with the change of the season, depress the temperature to a point below that of the Atlantic slope, and are attended with a diminished precipitation.

CLINTON, the county-seat of De Witt County, situated 23 miles south of Bloomington, at intersection of the Springfield and the Champaign-Havana Divisions with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad; lies in a productive agricultural region; has machine shops, flour and planing mills, brick and tile works, water works, electric lighting plant, piano-case factory, banks, three newspapers, six churches, and two public schools. Pop. (1890), 2,598; (1900), 4,452; (1910), 5,105.

CLINTON COUNTY, organized in 1824, from portions of Washington, Bond and Fayette Counties, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is situated directly east of St. Louis, has an area of 487 square miles, and a population (1910) of 22,832. It is drained by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal, Crooked, Sugar and Beaver Creeks. Its geological formation is similar to that of other counties in the same section. Thick layers of limestone lie near the surface, with coal seams underlying the same at varying depths. The soil is varied, being at some points black and loamy and at others (under timber) decidedly clayey. The timber has been mainly cut for fuel because of the inherent difficulties attending coal-mining. Two railroads cross the county from east to west, but its trade is not important. Agriculture is the chief occupation, corn, wheat and oats being the staple products.

CLOUD, Newton, clergyman and legislator, was born in North Carolina, in 1805, and, in 1827, settled in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., where he pursued the vocation of a farmer, as well as a preacher of the Methodist Church. He also became prominent as a Democratic politician, and served in no less than nine sessions of the General Assembly, besides the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which he was chosen President. He was first elected Representative in the Seventh Assembly (1830), and afterwards served in the House during the sessions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh, and as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was also Clerk of the House in 1844-45, and, having been elected Representative two years later, was chosen Speaker at the succeeding session. Although not noted for any specially aggressive qualities, his consistency of character won for him general respect, while his frequent elections to the Legislature prove him to have been a man of large influence.

CLOWRY, Robert C., Telegraph Manager, was born in 1838; entered the service of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company as a messenger

boy at Joliet in 1852, became manager of the office at Lockport six months later, at Springfield in 1853, and chief operator at St. Louis in 1854. Between 1859 and '63, he held highly responsible positions on various Western lines, but the latter year was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and placed in charge of United States military lines with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; was mustered out in May, 1866, and immediately appointed District Superintendent of Western Union lines in the Southwest. From that time his promotion was steady and rapid. In 1875 he became Assistant General Superintendent; in 1878, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division at Chicago; in 1880, succeeded General Stager as General Superintendent, and, in 1885, was elected Director, member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, his territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COAL AND COAL-MINING. Illinois contains much the larger portion of what is known as the central coal field, covering an area of about 37,000 square miles, and underlying sixty counties, in but forty-five of which, however, operations are conducted on a commercial scale. The Illinois field contains fifteen distinct seams. Those available for commercial mining generally lie at considerable depth and are reached by shafts. The coals are all bituminous, and furnish an excellent steam-making fuel. Coke is manufactured to a limited extent in La Salle and some of the southern counties, but elsewhere in the State the coal does not yield a good marketable coke. Neither is it in any degree a good gas coal, although used in some localities for that purpose, rather because of its abundance than on account of its adaptability. It is thought that, with the increase of cheap transportation facilities, Pittsburg coal will be brought into the State in such quantities as eventually to exclude local coal from the manufacture of gas. In the report of the Eleventh United States Census, the total product of the Illinois coal mines was given as 12,104,272 tons, as against 6,115,377 tons reported by the Tenth Census. The value of the output was estimated at $11,735,203, or $0.97 per ton at the mines. The total number of mines was stated to be 1,072, and the number of tons mined was nearly equal to the combined yield of the mines of Ohio and Indiana. The mines are divided into two classes, technically known as "regular" and "local." Of the former, there were 358, and of the latter, 714. These 358 regular mines employed 23,934 men and boys, of whom 21,350 worked below ground, besides an office force of 389, and paid, in wages, $8,694,397. The total capital invested in these 358 mines was $17,630,351. According to the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1898, 881 mines were operated during the year, employing 35,026 men and producing 18,599,299 tons of coal, which was 1,473,459 tons less than the preceding year — the reduction being due to the strike of 1897. Five counties of the State produced more than 1,000,000 tons each, standing in the following order: Sangamon, 1,763,863; St. Clair, 1,600,752; Vermilion, 1,520,939; Macoupin, 1,264,926; La Salle, 1,165,490.

COAL CITY, a town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles by rail south-southwest of Joliet. Large coal mines are operated here, and the town is an important shipping point for their product. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper and five churches. Pop. (1890), 1,672; (1900), 2,607; (1910), 2,667.

COBB, Emery, capitalist, was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., August 20, 1831; at 16, began the study of telegraphy at Ithaca, later acted as operator on Western New York lines, but, in 1852, became manager of the office at Chicago, continuing until 1865, the various companies having meanwhile been consolidated into the Western Union. He then made an extensive tour of the world, and, although he had introduced the system of transmitting money by telegraph, he declined all invitations to return to the key-board. Having made large investments in lands about Kankakee, where he now resides, he has devoted much of his time to agriculture and stock-raising; was also, for many years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and, for twenty years (1873-93), a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He has done much to improve the city of his adoption by the erection of buildings, the construction of electric street-car lines and the promotion of manufactures.

COBB, Silas B., pioneer and real-estate operator, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23, 1812; came to Chicago in 1833 on a schooner from Buffalo, the voyage occupying over a month. Being without means, he engaged as a carpenter upon a building which James Kinzie, the Indian trader, was erecting; later he erected a building of his own in which he started a harness-shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has since been connected with a number

of business enterprises of a public character, including banks, street and steam railways, but his largest successes have been achieved in the line of improved real estate, of which he is an extensive owner. He is also one of the liberal benefactors of the University of Chicago, "Cobb Lecture Hall," on the campus of that institution, being the result of a contribution of his amounting to $150,000. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1900.

COBDEN, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles north of Cairo and 15 miles south of Carbondale. Fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped to northern markets. This region is well timbered, and Cobden has two box factories employing a considerable number of men; also has several churches, schools and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 994; (1900), 1,034; (1910), 988.

COCHRAN, William Granville, legislator and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844; brought to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1849, and, at the age of 17, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving in the War of the Rebellion three years as a private. Returning home from the war, he resumed life as a farmer, but early in 1873 began merchandising at Lovington, continuing this business three years, when he began the study of law; in 1879, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was re-elected to the House in 1894, and again in 1896. At the special session of 1890, he was chosen Speaker, and was similarly honored in 1895. He is an excellent parliamentarian, clear-headed and just in his rulings, and an able debater. In June, 1897, he was elected for a six years' term to the Circuit bench. He is also one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman and anti-slavery lecturer, was born at Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; at the age of 17 he was a popular temperance lecturer; while a student at Middlebury, Vt., began to lecture in opposition to slavery; after leaving college served five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society; was often exposed to mob violence, but always retaining his self-control, succeeded in escaping serious injury. In 1842 he entered the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Princeton, Lockport, Joliet and elsewhere; between 1854 and '58, lectured extensively through Illinois on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and was a power in the organization of the Republican party. Died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

CODY, Hiram Hitchcock, lawyer and Judge; born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 11, 1824; was partially educated at Hamilton College, and, in 1843, came with his father to Kendall County, Ill. In 1847, he removed to Naperville, where for six years he served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar; in 1861, was elected County Judge with practical unanimity, served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. His residence (1896) was at Pasadena, Cal. Died in Chicago, Dec. 16, 1907.

COLCHESTER, a city of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, midway between Galesburg and Quincy; is the center of a rich farming and an extensive coal-mining region, producing more than 100,000 tons of coal annually. A superior quality of potter's clay is also mined and shipped extensively to other points. The city has brick and drain-tile works, a bank, four churches, two public schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,635; (1910), 1,445.

COLES, Edward, the second Governor of the State of Illinois, born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786, the son of a wealthy planter, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges, but compelled to leave before graduation by an accident which interrupted his studies; in 1809, became the private secretary of President Madison, remaining six years, after which he made a trip to Russia as a special messenger by appointment of the President. He early manifested an interest in the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia. In 1815 he made his first tour through the Northwest Territory, going as far west as St. Louis, returning three years later and visiting Kaskaskia while the Constitutional Convention of 1818 was in session. In April of the following year he set out from his Virginia home, accompanied by his slaves, for Illinois, traveling by wagons to Brownsville, Pa., where, taking flat-boats, he descended the river with his goods and servants to a point below Louisville, where they disembarked, journeying overland to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio, he informed his slaves that they were free, and, after arriving at their destination, gave to each head of a family 160 acres of land. This generous act was, in after years, made the ground for bitter persecution by his enemies. At

Edwardsville he entered upon the duties of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe. In 1822 he became the candidate for Governor of those opposed to removing the restriction in the State Constitution against the introduction of slavery, and, although a majority of the voters then favored the measure, he was elected by a small plurality over his highest competitor in consequence of a division of the opposition vote between three candidates. The Legislature chosen at the same time submitted to the people a proposition for a State Convention to revise the Constitution, which was rejected at the election of 1824 by a majority of 1,668 in a total vote of 11,612. While Governor Coles had the efficient aid in opposition to the measure of such men as Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, George Forquer, Hooper Warren, George Churchill and others, he was himself a most influential factor in protecting Illinois from the blight of slavery, contributing his salary for his entire term ($4,000) to that end. In 1825 it became his duty to welcome La Fayette to Illinois. Retiring from office in 1826, he continued to reside some years on his farm near Edwardsville, and, in 1830, was a candidate for Congress, but being a known opponent of General Jackson, was defeated by Joseph Duncan. Previous to 1833 he removed to Philadelphia, where he married during the following year, and continued to reside there until his death, July 7, 1868, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery in the United States. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

COLES COUNTY, originally a part of Crawford County, but organized in 1830, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles, is central to the eastern portion of the State, and contains 520 square miles, with a population (1910) of 34,517. The Kaskaskia River (sometimes called the Okaw) runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras (Embrace). The chief resource of the people is agriculture although the county lies within the limits of the Illinois coal belt. To the north and west are prairies, while timber abounds in the southeast. The largest crop is of corn, although wheat, dairy products, potatoes, hay, tobacco, sorghum, wool, etc., are also important products. Broom-corn is extensively cultivated. Manufacturing is carried on to a fair extent, the output embracing sawed lumber, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, tobacco and stuff, boots and shoes, etc. Charleston, the county-seat, is centrally located, and has a number of handsome public buildings, private residences and business blocks. It was laid out in 1831, and incorporated in 1865; in 1900, its population was 5,488. Mattoon is a railroad center, situated some 130 miles east of St. Louis. It has a population of 9,622, and is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Other principal towns are Ashmore, Oakland and Lerna.

COLFAX, a village of McLean County, on the Kankakee and Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington. Farming and stock-growing are the leading industries. It has two banks, one newspaper, three elevators, and a coal mine. Pop. (1910), 965.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located at Chicago, and organized in 1881. Its first term opened in September, 1882, in a building erected by the trustees at a cost of $60,000, with a faculty embracing twenty-five professors, with a sufficient corps of demonstrators, assistants, etc. The number of matriculates was 152. The institution ranks among the leading medical colleges of the West. Its standard of qualifications for both matriculates and graduates, is equal to those of other first-class medical schools throughout the country. The teaching faculty, of late years, has consisted of some twenty-five professors, who are aided by an adequate corps of assistants, demonstrators, etc.

COLLEGES, EARLY. The early Legislatures of Illinois manifested no little unfriendliness toward colleges. The first charters for institutions of this character were granted in 1833, and were for the incorporation of the "Union College of Illinois," in Randolph County, and the "Alton College of Illinois," at Upper Alton. The first named was to be under the care of the Scotch Covenanters, but was never founded. The second was in the interest of the Baptists, but the charter was not accepted. Both these acts contained jealous and unfriendly restrictions, notably one to the effect that no theological department should be established, and no professor of theology employed as an instructor, nor should any religious test be applied in the selection of trustees or the admission of pupils. The friends of higher education, however, made common cause, and, in 1835, secured the passage of an omnibus bill incorporating four private colleges—the Alton; the Illinois, at Jacksonville; the McKendree, at Lebanon; and the Jonesboro. Similar restrictive provisions as to theological teaching were incorporated in these charters, and a limitation was placed upon the amount of

property to be owned by any institution, but in many respects the law was more liberal than its predecessors of two years previous. Owing to the absence of suitable preparatory schools, these institutions were compelled to maintain preparatory departments under the tuition of the college professors. The college last named above (Jonesboro) was to have been founded by the Christian denomination, but was never organized. The three remaining ones stand, in the order of their formation, McKendree, Illinois, Alton (afterward Shurtleff); in the order of graduating initial classes — Illinois, McKendree, Shurtleff. Preparatory instruction began to be given in Illinois College in 1829, and a class was organized in the collegiate department in 1831. The Legislature of 1835 also incorporated the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first school for girls chartered in the State. From this time forward colleges and academies were incorporated in rapid succession, many of them at places whose names have long since disappeared from the map of the State. It was at this time that there developed a strong party in favor of founding what were termed, rather euphemistically, "Manual Labor Colleges." It was believed that the time which a student might be able to "redeem" from study, could be so profitably employed at farm or shop-work as to enable him to earn his own livelihood. Acting upon this theory, the Legislature of 1835 granted charters to the "Franklin Manual Labor College," to be located in either Cook or La Salle County; to the "Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," in White County, and the "Chatham Manual Labor School," at Lick Prairie, Sangamon County. University powers were conferred upon the institution last named, and its charter also contained the somewhat extraordinary provision that any sect might establish a professorship of theology therein. In 1837 six more colleges were incorporated, only one of which (Knox) was successfully organized. By 1840, better and broader views of education had developed, and the Legislature of 1841 repealed all prohibition of the establishing of theological departments, as well as the restrictions previously imposed upon the amount and value of property to be owned by private educational institutions. The whole number of colleges and seminaries incorporated under the State law (1896) is forty-three. (See also *Illinois College, Knox College, Lake Forest University, McKendree College, Monmouth College, Jacksonville Female Seminary, Monticello Female Seminary, Northwestern University, Shurtleff College.*)

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., August 7, 1837; graduated at Boston University, 1858; soon after became an itinerant Methodist minister, but, in 1866, united with the Unitarian Church and officiated as pastor of churches in Chicago, Boston and Kansas City, besides supplying pulpits in various cities in England (1880-85). In 1885, he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, but later served as a special commissioner of the Johns Hopkins University in the collection of labor statistics in Europe, meanwhile gaining a wide reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. His published works include: "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (1869) and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876). Died near his birthplace, July 27, 1890.

COLLINS, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 24, 1804. He was the youngest of five brothers who came with their parents from Litchfield, Conn., to Illinois, in 1822, and settled in the town of Unionville—now Collinsville — in the southwestern part of Madison County. They were enterprising and public-spirited business men, who engaged, quite extensively for the time, in various branches of manufacture, including flour and whisky. This was an era of progress and development, and becoming convinced of the injurious character of the latter branch of their business, it was promptly abandoned. The subject of this sketch was later associated with his brother Michael in the pork-packing and grain business at Naples, the early Illinois River terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, but finally located at Quincy in 1851, where he was engaged in manufacturing business for many years. He was a man of high business probity and religious principle, as well as a determined opponent of the institution of slavery, as shown by the fact that he was once subjected by his neighbors to the intended indignity of being hung in effigy for the crime of assisting a fugitive female slave on the road to freedom. In a speech made in 1834, in commemoration of the act of emancipation in the West Indies, he gave utterance to the following prediction: "Methinks the time is not far distant when our own country will celebrate a day of emancipation within her own borders, and consistent songs of freedom shall indeed ring throughout the length and breadth of the land." He lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, dying at Quincy, in 1878. Mr. Collins was the candidate of the Liberty Men of Illinois for Lieutenant-Governor in 1842.

COLLINS, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., but taken in early life to Vernon, Oneida County, where he grew to manhood. After spending a couple of years in an academy at the age of 18 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and as a counsellor and solicitor in 1827, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1833, making a part of the journey by the first stage-coach from Detroit to the present Western metropolis. After arriving in Illinois, he spent some time in exploration of the surrounding country, but returning to Chicago in 1834, he entered into partnership with Judge John D. Caton, who had been his preceptor in New York, still later being a partner of Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins. He was considered an eminent authority in law and gained an extensive practice, being regarded as especially strong in chancery cases as well as an able pleader. Politically, he was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and often aided runaway slaves in securing their liberty or defended others who did so. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and one of its first Board of Directors. Died, suddenly of cholera, while attending court at Ottawa in 1854.

COLLINS, Loren C., jurist, was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1818, at the age of 18 accompanied his family to Illinois, and was educated at the Northwestern University. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and soon built up a remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and through his ability as a debater and a parliamentarian, soon became one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and, in 1883, was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-third General Assembly. In December, 1884, he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barnum, was elected to succeed himself in 1885 and re-elected in 1891, but resigned in 1894, since that time devoting his attention to regular practice in the city of Chicago.

COLLINS, William H., retired manufacturer, born at Collinsville, Ill., March 20, 1831, was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, later taking a course in literature, philosophy and theology at Yale College; served as pastor of a Congregational church at La Salle several years; in 1858, became editor and proprietor of "The Jacksonville Journal," which he conducted some four years. The Civil War having begun, he then accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, but resigning in 1863, organized a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer and at Fourteenth Army Corps headquarters, until after the fall of Atlanta. Then resigning in November, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton Provost-Marshal for the Twelfth District of Illinois, continuing in this service until the close of 1865, when he engaged in the manufacturing business as head of the Collins Plow Company at Quincy. This business he conducted successfully some twenty-five years, when he retired. Mr. Collins has served as Alderman and Mayor of the city of Quincy; Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies—during the latter being chosen to deliver the eulogy on Gen. John A. Logan; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and the same year Republican candidate for Congress in the Quincy District; in 1894, was the Republican nominee for State Senator in Adams County, and, though a Republican, was twice elected Supervisor in a strongly Democratic city. Died July 29, 1910.

COLLINSVILLE, a city on the southern border of Madison County, 13 miles (by rail) east-northeast of St. Louis, on the "Vandalia Line" (T. H. & I. Ry.), about 11 miles south of Edwardsville. The place was originally settled in 1817 by four brothers named Collins from Litchfield, Conn., who established a tan-yard and erected an ox-mill for grinding corn and wheat and sawing lumber. The town was platted by surviving members of this family in 1836. Coal-mining is the principal industry, and one or two mines are operated within the corporate limits. The city has zinc works, as well as flour mills and brick and tile factories, two building and loan associations, a lead smelter, stock bell factory, electric street railways, seven churches, two banks, a high school, and a newspaper office. Population (1890), 3,438; (1900), 4,011; (1910), 7,178.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighly, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823; left school at eight years of age to earn his living in a factory; at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade of a hammer-maker. His only opportunity of acquiring an education during this period, apart from private study, was

in a night-school, which he attended two winters. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, came to the United States the next year, settling in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, preaching on Sundays. His views on the atonement having gradually been changed towards Unitarianism, his license to preach was revoked by the conference, and, in 1859, he united with the Unitarian Church, having already won a wide reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Coming to Chicago, he began work as a missionary, and, in 1860, organized the Unity Church, beginning with seven members, though it has since become one of the strongest and most influential churches in the city. In 1879 he accepted a call to a church in New York City, where he still remains. Of strong anti-slavery views and a zealous Unionist, he served during a part of the Civil War, as a camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. Since the war he has repeatedly visited England, and has exerted a wide influence as a lecturer and pulpit orator on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkely" (1886), and "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLTON, Chauncey Sill, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Sept. 21, 1800; taken to Massachusetts in childhood and educated at Monson in that State, afterwards residing for many years, during his manhood, at Monson, Maine. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating on the site of the present city of Galesburg, where he built the first store and dwelling house; continued in general merchandise some seventeen or eighteen years, meanwhile associating his sons with him in business under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. Mr. Colton was associated with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from the beginning, becoming one of the Directors of the Company; was also a Director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, the first organizer and first President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, and one of the Trustees of Knox College. Died in Galesburg, July 27, 1885. —**Francis** (Colton), son of the preceding; born at Monson, Maine, May 24, 1834, came to Galesburg with his father's family in 1836, and was educated at Knox College, graduating in 1855, and receiving the degree of A.M in 1858. After graduation, he was in partnership with his father some seven years, also served as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and, in 1866, was appointed by President Johnson United States Consul at Venice, remaining there until 1869. The latter year he became the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1871, meantime visiting China, Japan and India, and establishing agencies for the Union and Central Pacific Railways in various countries of Europe. In 1872 he succeeded his father as President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, but retired in 1884, and the same year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Mr. Colton is a large land owner in some of the Western States, especially Kansas and Nebraska.

COLUMBIA, a town of Monroe County, on Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles south of St. Louis; has a machine shop, large flour mill, brewery, five cigar factories, electric light plant, telephone system, stone quarry, five churches, and public school. Pop. (1900), 1,197; (1910), 2,076.

COMPANY OF THE WEST, THE, a company formed in France, in August, 1717, to develop the resources of "New France," in which the "Illinois Country" was at that time included. At the head of the company was the celebrated John Law, and to him and his associates the French monarch granted extraordinary powers, both governmental and commercial. They were given the exclusive right to refine the precious metals, as well as a monopoly in the trade in tobacco and slaves. Later, the company became known as the Indies, or East Indies, Company, owing to the king having granted them concessions to trade with the East Indies and China. On Sept. 27, 1717, the Royal Council of France declared that the Illinois Country should form a part of the Province of Louisiana; and, under the shrewd management of Law and his associates, immigration soon increased, as many as 800 settlers arriving in a single year. The directors of the company, in the exercise of their governmental powers, appointed Pierre Duque de Boisbriant Governor of the Illinois District. He proceeded to Kaskaskia, and, within a few miles of that settlement, erected Fort Chartres. (See *Fort Chartres.*) The policy of the Indies Company was energetic, and, in the main, wise. Grants of commons were made to various French villages, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia steadily grew in size and population. Permanent settlers were given grants of land and agriculture was encouraged. These grants (which were allodial in their character) covered nearly all the lands in that part of the American Bottom, lying between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. Many grantees

held their lands in one great common field, each proprietor contributing, pro rata, to the maintenance of a surrounding fence. In 1721 the Indies Company divided the Province of Louisiana into nine civil and military districts. That of Illinois was numerically the Seventh, and included not only the southern half of the existing State, but also an immense tract west of the Mississippi, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides portions of Arkansas and Colorado. The Commandant, with his secretary and the Company's Commissary, formed the District Council, the civil law being in force. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and thereafter, the Governors of Illinois were appointed directly by the French crown.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, an institution located at Springfield, founded in 1874; the successor of an earlier institution under the name of Illinois University. Theological, scientific and preparatory departments are maintained, although there is no classical course. The institution is under control of the German Lutherans. The institution reports $125,000 worth of real property. The members of the Faculty (1881) are five in number, and there were about 171 students in attendance.

CONDEE, Leander D., lawyer, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1847; brought by his parents to Coles County, Ill., at the age of seven years, and received his education in the common schools and at St. Paul's Academy, Kankakee, taking a special course in Michigan State University and graduating from the law department of the latter in 1868. He then began practice at Butler, Bates County, Mo., where he served three years as City Attorney, but, in 1873, returned to Illinois, locating in Hyde Park (now a part of Chicago), where he served as City Attorney for four consecutive terms before its annexation to Chicago. In 1880, he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, serving in the Thirty-second and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1892, he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated with the National and the State tickets of that year, since when he has given his attention to regular practice, maintaining a high rank in his profession.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, lawyer and diplomatist, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843, graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1862, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and attaining the rank of Captain, besides being brevetted Major for gallant service. Later, he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced for a time in Galesburg, but, in 1868, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was twice elected County Treasurer of Dallas County, and, in 1880, State Treasurer, being reelected in 1882; in 1886 was elected to Congress from the Des Moines District, and twice re-elected (1888 and '90), but before the close of his last term was appointed by President Harrison Minister to Brazil, serving until 1893. In 1896, he served as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and, in 1897, was reappointed Minister to Brazil, but, in 1898, was transferred to China, where (1899) he now is. He was succeeded at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois. Died March 18, 1907.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE. Two Congregational ministers — Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. Daniel Smith—visited Illinois in 1814, and spent some time at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but left for New Orleans without organizing any churches. The first church was organized at Meridan, Adams County, in 1833, followed by others during the same year, at Naperville, Jacksonville and Quincy. By 1836 the number had increased to ten. Among the pioneer ministers were Jabez Porter, who was also a teacher at Quincy in 1828, and Rev. Asa Turner, in 1830, who became pastor of the first Quincy church, followed later by Revs. Julian M. Sturtevant (afterwards President of Illinois College), Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher and Horatio Foot. Other Congregational ministers who came to the State at an early day were Rev. Salmon Gridley, who finally located at St. Louis, Rev. John M. Ellis, who served as Missionary, and was instrumental in founding Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Seminary at Jacksonville; Revs. Thomas Lippincott, Cyrus L. Watson, Theron Baldwin, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, the two Lovejoys (Owen and Elijah P.), and many more of whom, either temporarily or permanently, became associated with Presbyterian churches. Although Illinois College was under the united patronage of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the leading spirits in its original establishment were Congregationalists, and the same was true of Knox College at Galesburg. In 1835, at Big Grove, in an unoccupied log-cabin, was organized the first Congregational Council known in the denominational history of the State as

that of Fox River. Since then some twelve to fifteen separate Associations have been organized. By 1890, the development of the denomination had been such that it had 280 churches, supporting 312 ministers, with 33,126 members. During that year the disbursements on account of charities and home extension, by the Illinois churches, were nearly $1,000,000. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Chicago, is a Congregational school of divinity, its property holdings being worth nearly $700,000. "The Advance" (published at Chicago) is the chief denominational organ. (See also *Religious Denominations.*)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Congressional;* also *Representatives in Congress.*)

CONKLING, James Cook, lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1816; graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Morristown, N. J., in 1838, removed to Springfield, Ill. Here his first business partner was Cyrus Walker, an eminent and widely known lawyer of his time, while at a later period he was associated with Gen. James Shields, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican War and a United States Senator, at different times, from three different States. As an original Whig, Mr. Conkling early became associated with Abraham Lincoln, whose intimate and trusted friend he was through life. It was to him that Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated letter, which, by his special request, Mr. Conkling read before the great Union mass-meeting at Springfield, held, Sept. 3, 1863, now known as the "Lincoln-Conkling Letter." Mr. Conkling was chosen Mayor of the city of Springfield in 1844, and served in the lower branch of the Seventeenth and the Twenty-fifth General Assemblies (1851 and 1867). It was largely due to his tactful management in the latter, that the first appropriation was made for the new State House, which established the capital permanently in that city. At the Bloomington Convention of 1856, where the Republican party in Illinois may be said to have been formally organized, with Mr. Lincoln and three others, he represented Sangamon County, served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was appointed a member of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of that year. In 1860, and again in 1864, his name was on the Republican State ticket for Presidential Elector, and, on both occasions, it became his duty to cast the electoral vote of Mr. Lincoln's own District for him for President. The intimacy of personal friendship existing between him and Mr. Lincoln was fittingly illustrated by his position for over thirty years as an original member of the Lincoln Monument Association. Other public positions held by him included those of State Agent during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates, Trustee of the State University at Champaign, and of Blackburn University at Carlinville, as also that of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, to which he was appointed in 1890, continuing in office four years. High-minded and honorable, of pure personal character and strong religious convictions, public-spirited and liberal, probably no man did more to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Springfield, during the sixty years of his residence there, than he. His death, as a result of old age, occurred in that city, March 1, 1899.—**Clinton L.** (Conkling), son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Oct. 16, 1843; graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied law with his father, and was licensed to practice in the Illinois courts in 1866, and in the United States courts in 1867. After practicing a few years, he turned his attention to manufacturing, but, in 1877, resumed practice and has proved successful. He has devoted much attention of late years to real estate business, and has represented large land interests in this and other States. For many years he was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has served on the Board of County Supervisors, which is the only political office he has held. In 1897 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but, although confessedly a man of the highest probity and ability, was defeated in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1842; went with his parents to Ohio in 1850, where, in 1858-59, he served as Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1861, and soon after removed to Illinois; the following year (1862) he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, but was successively commissioned as Captain and Major, retiring with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Coles County and re-elected in 1874; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885, and again from 1889 to 1893; in 1886 was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, but declined the office; the same year ran as the Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the Springfield (then the Thirteenth) District in opposition to Wm. M Springer, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district usually Democratic by 3,000 majority. He declined a second nomination in 1888 but, in 1894, was nominated for a third time this time for the Seventeenth District, and was elected, as he was for a second term in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1898, returning to the practice of his profession at Springfield at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CONSTABLE, Charles H., lawyer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 6, 1817; educated at Belle Air Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1838. Then having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, came to Illinois early in 1840, locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, and, in 1844, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Wabash, Edwards and Wayne Counties, serving until 1848. He also served as a Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party in 1854, he became a Democrat; in 1856, served as Presidential Elector-at-large on the Buchanan ticket and, during the Civil War, was a pronounced opponent of the policy of the Government in dealing with secession. Having removed to Marshall, Clark County, in 1852, he continued the practice of his profession there but was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1861, serving until his death, which occurred, Oct. 9, 1865. While holding court at Charleston, in March, 1863 Judge Constable was arrested because of his release of four deserters from the army, and the holding to bail, on the charge of kidnaping, of two Union officers who had arrested them. He was subsequently released by Judge Treat of the United States District Court at Springfield, but the affair culminated in a riot at Charleston, on March 22, in which four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright, and eight persons were wounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Illinois has had four State Conventions called for the purpose of formulating State Constitutions. Of these, three—those of 1818, 1847 and 1869-70—adopted Constitutions which went into effect, while the instrument framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by the people. A synoptical history of each will be found below:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Delegate in Congress (Hon. Nathaniel Pope) to present a petition to Congress requesting the passage of an act authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government. A bill to this effect was introduced, April 7, and became a law, April 18, following. It authorized the people to frame a Constitution and organize a State Government—apportioning the Delegates to be elected from each of the fifteen counties into which the Territory was then divided, naming the first Monday of July, following, as the day of election, and the first Monday of August as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The act was conditioned upon a census of the people of the Territory (to be ordered by the Legislature), showing a population of not less than 40,000. The census, as taken, showed the required population, but, as finally corrected this was reduced to 34,620—being the smallest with which any State was ever admitted into the Union. The election took place on July 6, 1818, and the Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on August 3. It consisted of thirty-three members. Of these, a majority were farmers of limited education, but with a fair portion of hard common-sense. Five of the Delegates were lawyers, and these undoubtedly wielded a controlling influence. Jesse B. Thomas (afterwards one of the first United States Senators) presided, and Elias Kent Kane also a later Senator, was among the dominating spirits. It has been asserted that to the latter should be ascribed whatever new matter was incorporated in the instrument, it being copied in most of its essential provisions from the Constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The Convention completed its labors and adjourned, August 26, the Constitution was submitted to Congress by Delegate John McLean, without the formality of ratification by the people, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of Congress, adopted Dec. 3, 1818.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—An attempt was made in 1822 to obtain a revision of the Constitution of 1818, the object of the chief promoters of the movement being to secure the incorporation of a provision authorizing the admission of slavery into Illinois. The passage of a resolution, by the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, was secured by the most questionable methods at the session of 1822, but after a heated campaign of nearly two years, it was rejected at the election of 1824. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws;* also *Coles, Edward.*) At the session of 1840-41, another resolution on the subject was submitted to the people but it was rejected by the narrow margin of 1,039

votes. Again in 1845 the question was submitted and at the election of 1846, was approved. The election of delegates occurred, April 19, 1847, and the Convention met at Springfield June 19, following. It was composed of 162 members, ninety-two of whom were Democrats. The list of Delegates embraced the names of many who afterwards attained high distinction in public affairs, and the body, as a whole, was representative in character. The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of 1818 was but little changed in its successor except by a few additions, among which was a section disqualifying any person who had been concerned in a duel from holding office. The earlier Constitution, however, was carefully revised and several important changes made. Among these may be mentioned the following: Limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized; making the judiciary elective; requiring that all State officers be elected by the people; changing the time of the election of the Executive, and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; various curtailments of the power of the Legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund. The Constitution framed was adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by popular vote, March 6, 1848, and went into effect, April 1, 1848.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—The proposition for holding a third Constitutional Convention was submitted to vote of the people by the Legislature of 1859, endorsed at the election of 1860, and the election of Delegates held in November, 1861. In the excitement attendant upon the early events of the war, people paid comparatively little attention to the choice of its members. It was composed of forty-five Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two classed as doubtful. The Convention assembled at Springfield on Jan. 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, following. It was in many respects a remarkable body. The law providing for its existence prescribed that the members, before proceeding to business, should take an oath to support the State Constitution. This the majority refused to do. Their conception of their powers was such that they seriously deliberated upon electing a United States Senator, assumed to make appropriations from the State treasury, claimed the right to interfere with military affairs, and called upon the Governor for information concerning claims of the Illinois Central Railroad, which the Executive refused to lay before them. The instrument drafted proposed numerous important changes in the organic law, and was generally regarded as objectionable. It was rejected at an election held, June 17, 1862, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—The second attempt to revise the Constitution of 1848 resulted in submission to the people, by the Legislature of 1867, of a proposition for a Convention, which was approved at the election of 1868 by a bare majority of 704 votes. The election of Delegates was provided for at the next session (1869), the election held in November and the Convention assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13. Charles Hitchcock was chosen President, John Q. Harmon, Secretary, and Daniel Shepard and A. H. Swain, First and Second Assistants. There were eighty-five members, of whom forty-four were Republicans and forty-one Democrats, although fifteen had been elected nominally as "Independents." It was an assemblage of some of the ablest men of the State, including representatives of all the learned professions except the clerical, besides merchants, farmers, bankers and journalists. Its work was completed May 13, 1870, and in the main good. Some of the principal changes made in the fundamental law, as proposed by the Convention, were the following: The prohibition of special legislation where a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case, and the absolute prohibition of such legislation in reference to divorces, lotteries and a score of other matters; prohibition of the passage of any law releasing any civil division (district, county, city, township or town) from the payment of its just proportion of any State tax; recommendations to the Legislature to enact laws upon certain specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, the regulation of charges on railways (which were declared to be public highways), etc., etc.; declaring all elevators and storehouses public warehouses, and providing for their legislative inspection and supervision. The maintenance of an "efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the Legislature, and the appropriation of any funds—State, municipal, town or district—to the support of sectarian schools was prohibited. The principle of cumulative voting, or "minority representation," in the choice of members of the House of Representatives was provided for, and additional safeguards thrown around the passage of bills. The ineligibility of the Governor to re-election for a second consecutive term was set aside, and a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature made necessary to override an executive veto. The list of State officers was increased by the creation of the offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, these having been previously provided for only by statute. The Supreme Court bench was increased by the addition of four members, making the whole number of Supreme Court judges seven; Appellate Courts authorized after 1874, and County Courts were made courts of record. The compensation of all State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left discretionary with the Legislature, and no limit was placed upon the length of the sessions of the General Assembly. The instrument drafted by the Convention was ratified at an election held, July 6, 1870, and went into force, August 8, following. Occasional amendments have been submitted and ratified from time to time. (See *Constitutions, Elections and Representations*; also *Minority Representation*.)

CONSTITUTIONS. Illinois has had three constitutions—that of 1870 being now (1898) in force. The earliest instrument was that approved by Congress in 1818 and the first revision was made in 1847—the Constitution having been ratified at an election held, March 5, 1848, and going into force, April 1, following. The term of State officers has been uniformly fixed at four years except that of Treasurer, which is two years. Biennial elections and sessions of the General Assembly are provided for. Senators holding their seats for four years and Representatives two years. The State is required to be apportioned after each decennial census into fifty one districts, each of which elects one Senator and three Representatives. The principle of minority representation has been incorporated into the organic law, each elector being allowed to cast as many votes for one legislative candidate as there are Representatives to be chosen in his district, or he may divide his vote equally among all the three candidates or between two of them, as he may see fit. One of the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 is the inhibition of the General Assembly from passing private laws. Municipalities are classified, and legislation is for all cities of a class, not for an individual corporation. Individual citizens with a financial grievance must secure payment of their claims under the terms of some general appropriation. The sessions of the Legislature are not limited as to time, nor is there any restriction upon the power of the Executive to summon extra sessions. (See also *Constitutional Conventions; Elections; Governors and other State Officers; Judicial System; Suffrage*, Etc.)

COOK, Burton C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 11, 1819, completed his academic education at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester and after studying law, removed to Illinois (1835), locating first at Hennepin, and later at Ottawa. Here he began the practice of his profession, and, in 1846, was elected by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, serving two years, when, in 1848, he was re-elected by the people under the Constitution of that year, for four years. From 1852 to 1860 he was State Senator, taking part in the election which resulted in making Lyman Trumbull United States Senator in 1855. In 1861 he served as one of the Peace Commissioners from Illinois in the Conference which met at Washington. He may be called one of the founders of the Republican party in this State, having been a member of the State Central Committee appointed at Bloomington in 1856, and Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1862. In 1864, he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866, '68 and '70, but resigned in 1871 to accept the solicitorship of the Northwestern Railroad, which he resigned in 1886. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, serving as a delegate to both the National Conventions which nominated him for the Presidency, and presenting his name at Baltimore in 1864. His death occurred at Evanston, August 18, 1894.

COOK, Daniel Pope, early Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1795, removed to Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1815. Early in 1816, he became joint owner and editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," and at the same time served as Auditor of Public Accounts by appointment of Governor Edwards; the next year (1817) was sent by President Monroe as bearer of dispatches to John Quincy Adams, then minister to London, and, on his return, was appointed a Circuit Judge. On the admission of the State he was elected the first Attorney-General, but almost immediately resigned and in September, 1819, was elected to Congress, serving as Representative until 1825. Having married a daughter of Governor Edwards, he became a resident of Edwardsville. He was a conspicuous opponent of the proposition to make Illinois a slave State in 1823-24, and did much to prevent the success of that scheme. He also bore a prominent part while in Congress in securing the donation of lands for the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and it was during his first Congressional campaign that stump speaking was introduced into the State. Suffering from consumption, he visited Cuba, and, after returning to his home at Edwardsville and failing to improve, he went to Kentucky, where he died, Oct. 16, 1827. **John** Cook, soldier, born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 12, 1825, the son of Daniel P. Cook, the second Congressman from Illinois and grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was educated by private tutors and at Illinois College; in 1855 was elected Mayor of Springfield and the following year Sheriff of Sangamon County, later serving as Quartermaster of the State. Raising a company promptly after the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers —the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call for troops by President Lincoln; was promoted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Donelson in March, 1862, in 1864 commanded the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield, being mustered out, August, 1865, with the brevet rank of Major-General. General Cook was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, in 1868. His last years were spent near Ransom, Mich. Died Aug. 11, 1910.

COOK COUNTY, situated in the northeastern section of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, and being the most easterly of the second tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line. It has an area of 890 square miles; population (1900), 1,838,735; population (1910), 2,405,233; county-seat Chicago. The county was organized in 1831, having originally embraced the counties of Du Page, Will, Lake, McHenry and Iroquois, in addition to its present territorial limits. It was named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a distinguished Representative of Illinois in Congress. (See *Cook, Daniel P.*) The first County Commissioners were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, who took the oath of office before Justice John S. C. Hogan, on March 8, 1831. William Lee was appointed Clerk and Archibald Clybourne Treasurer. Jedediah Wormley was first County Surveyor, and three election districts (Chicago, Du Page and Hickory Creek) were created. A scow ferry was established across the South Branch, with Mark Beaubien as ferryman. Only non-residents were required to pay toll. Geologists are of the opinion that, previous to the glacial epoch, a large portion of the county lay under the waters of Lake Michigan, which was connected with the Mississippi by the Des Plaines River. This theory is borne out by the finding of stratified beds of coal and gravel in the eastern and southern portions of the county, either underlying the prairies or assuming the form of ridges. The latter, geologists maintain, indicate the existence of an ancient key, and they conclude that, at one time, the level of the lake was nearly forty feet higher than at present. Glacial action is believed to have been very effective in establishing surface conditions in this vicinity. Limestone and building stone are quarried in tolerable abundance. Athens marble (white when taken out, but growing a rich yellow through exposure) is found in the southwest. Isolated beds of peat have also been found. The general surface is level, although undulating in some portions. The soil near the lake is sandy, but in the interior becomes a black mold from one to four feet in depth. Drainage is afforded by the Des Plaines, Chicago and Calumet Rivers, which has been improved by the construction of the Drainage Canal. Manufactures and agriculture are the principal industries outside of the city of Chicago. (See also *Chicago.*)

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago and under control of the Commissioners of Cook County. It was originally erected by the City of Chicago, at a cost of $80,000, and was intended to be used as a hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. For several years the building was unoccupied, but, in 1858, it was leased by an association of physicians, who opened a hospital, with the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of Rush Medical College. In 1863 the building was taken by the General Government for military purposes, being used as an eye and ear hospital for returning soldiers. In 1865 it reverted to the City of Chicago, and, in 1866, was purchased by Cook County. In 1874 the County Commissioners purchased a new and more spacious site at a cost of $145,000, and began the erection of buildings thereon. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the close of 1875; the clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876-77, and an administrative building and two additional pavilions were added in 1882-84. Up to that date the total cost of the buildings had been $719,574, and later additions and improvements have swelled the outlay to more than $1,000,000. It accommodates about 800 patients and constitutes a part of the county machinery for the care of the poor. A certain number of beds are placed under the care of homeopathic physicians. The

LINCOLN PARK VISTAS



ALONG SHERIDAN ROAD AND ON THE BOULEVARDS.

present (1896) allopathic medical staff consists of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the homeopathic staff comprises five physicians and five surgeons. In addition, there is a large corps of internes, or house physicians and surgeons, composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions through competitive examination and hold them for eighteen months.

COOKE, Edward Dean, lawyer and Congressman, born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1849, was educated in the common schools and the high school of Dubuque; studied law in that city and at Columbian University, Washington, D.C., graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1873. Coming to Chicago the same year, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for the remainder of his life. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Cook County, serving one term; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District (Chicago), in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. His death occurred suddenly while in attendance on the extra session of Congress in Washington, June 24, 1897.

COOLBAUGH, William Findlay, financier, was born in Pike County, Pa., July 1, 1821; at the age of 15 became clerk in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, but, in 1842, opened a branch establishment of a New York firm at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterwards engaged in the banking business, also serving in the Iowa State Constitutional Convention, and, as the candidate of his party for United States Senator, being defeated by Hon. James Harlan by one vote. In 1862 he came to Chicago and opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., which, in 1865, became the Union National Bank of Chicago. Later he became the first President of the Chicago Clearing House, as also of the Bankers' Association of the West and South, a Director of the Board of Trade, and an original incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His death by suicide, at the foot of Douglas Monument, Nov. 14, 1877, was a shock to the whole city of Chicago.

COOLEY, Horace S., Secretary of State, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806, studied medicine for two years in early life, then went to Bangor, Maine, where he began the study of law; in 1840 he came to Illinois, locating first at Rushville and finally in the city of Quincy; in 1842 took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Thomas Ford as Governor—also received from Governor Carlin an appointment as Quartermaster-General of the State. On the accession of Governor French in December, 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State and elected to the same office under the Constitution of 1848, dying before the expiration of his term, April 2, 1850.

CORBUS, (Dr.) J. C., physician, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, received his primary education in the public schools, followed by an academic course, and began the study of medicine at Millersburg, finally graduating from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In 1855 he began practice at Orville, Ohio, but the same year located at Mendota, Ill., soon thereafter removing to Lee County, where he remained until 1862. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the position of Surgeon, though compelled to resign the following year on account of ill health. Returning from the army, he located at Mendota. Dr. Corbus served continuously as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from 1873 until the accession of Governor Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893, when he resigned. He was also, for fifteen years, one of the Medical Examiners for his District under the Pension Bureau, and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Mendota District. In 1897 he was complimented by Governor Tanner by reappointment to the State Board of Charities, and was made President of the Board. Early in 1899 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, as successor to Dr. William G. Stearns. Died March 17, 1899.

CORNELL, Paul, real-estate operator and capitalist, was born of English Quaker ancestry in Washington County, N. Y., August 5, 1822; at 9 years of age removed with his step-father, Dr. Barry, to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill. Here young Cornell lived the life of a farmer, working part of the year to earn money to send himself to school the remainder; also taught for a time, then entered the office of W. A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler County, as a law student. In 1845 he came to Chicago, but soon after became a student in the law office of Wilson & Henderson at Joliet, and was admitted to practice in that city. Removing to Chicago in 1847, he was associated, successively, with the late

L. C. P. Freer, Judge James H. Collins and Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne, finally entered into a contract with Judge Skinner to perfect the title to 320 acres of land held under tax-title within the present limits of Hyde Park, which he succeeded in doing by visiting the original owners, thereby securing one-half of the property in his own name. He thus became the founder of the village of Hyde Park, meanwhile adding to his possessions other lands, which increased vastly in value. He also established a watch factory at Cornell (now a part of Chicago), which did a large business until removed to California. Mr. Cornell was a member of the first Park Board, and thereto had the credit of assisting to organize Chicago's extensive park system. Died March 3, 1904.

CORWIN, Franklin, Congressman, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21. While a resident of Ohio he served in both Houses of the Legislature, and settled in Illinois in 1857, making his home at Peru. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, being Speaker in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but, in 1874, was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who made the race as an Independent. Died, at Peru, Ill., June 15, 1879.

COUCH, James, pioneer hotel-keeper, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., August 31, 1800; removed to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where he remained until his twentieth year, receiving a fair English education. After engaging successively, but with indifferent success, as hotel-clerk, stage-house keeper, lumber-dealer, and in the distilling business, in 1836, in company with his younger brother, Ira, he visited Chicago. They both decided to go into business there, first opening a small store, and later entering upon their hotel ventures which proved so eminently successful, and gave the Tremont House of Chicago so wide and enviable a reputation. Mr. Couch superintended for his brother Ira the erection, at various times, of many large business blocks in the city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1857, he was made one of the trustees of his estate, and, with other trustees, rebuilt the Tremont House after the Chicago fire of 1871. In April, 1892, while boarding a street car in the central part of the city of Chicago, he was run over by a truck, receiving injuries which resulted in his death the same day at the Tremont House, in the 92d year of his age.—**Ira** (Couch), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, in 1826, set up in business on his own account. In 1836, while visiting Chicago with his brother James, he determined to go into business there. With a stock of furnishing goods and tailors' supplies, newly bought in New York, a small store was opened. This business soon disposed of, Mr. Couch, with his brother, obtained a lease of the old Tremont House, then a low frame building kept as a saloon boarding house. Changed and refurnished, this was opened as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1839, as was also the larger rebuilt structure in 1849. A second time rebuilt, and on a much larger and grander scale at a cost of $75,000, surpassing anything the West had ever known before, the Tremont House this time stood until the Chicago fire in 1871, when it was again destroyed. Mr. Couch at all times enjoyed an immense patronage, and was able to accumulate (for that time) a large fortune. He purchased and improved a large number of business blocks, then within the business center of the city. In 1853 he retired from active business, and, in consequence of impaired health, chose for the rest of his life to seek recreation in travel. In the winter of 1857, while with his family in Havana, Cuba, he was taken with a fever which soon ended his life. His remains now rest in a mausoleum of masonry in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

COULTERVILLE, a town of Randolph County, at the crossing of the Centralia & Chester and the St. Louis & Paducah branch Illinois Central Railways, 49 miles southeast of St. Louis. Farming and coal-mining are the leading industries. The town has two banks, two creameries, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 650; (1910), 949.

COUNTIES, UNORGANIZED. (See *Unorganized Counties.*)

COWDEN, a village of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 60 miles southeast of Springfield. Considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 702; (1900), 751; (1910), 711.

COWLES, Alfred, newspaper manager, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1832, grew up on a farm and, after spending some time at Michigan University, entered the office of "The Cleveland Leader" as a clerk; in 1855 accepted a similar position on "The Chicago Tribune," which had just been bought by Joseph Medill and others, finally becoming a stockholder and busi-

ness manager of the paper, so remaining until his death in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1889.

COX, Thomas, pioneer. Senator in the First General Assembly of Illinois (1818-22) from Union County, and a conspicuous figure in early State history; was a zealous advocate of the policy of making Illinois a slave State; became one of the original proprietors and founders of the city of Springfield, and was appointed the first Register of the Land Office there, but was removed under charges of misconduct; after his retirement from the Land Office, kept a hotel at Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Iowa (then a part of Wisconsin Territory), became a member of the first Territorial Legislature there, was twice re-elected and once Speaker of the House, being prominent in 1840 as commander of the "Regulators" who drove out a gang of murderers and desperadoes who had got possession at Bellevue, Iowa. Died, at Maquoketa, Iowa, 1843.

COY, Irus, lawyer, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1832; educated in the common schools and at Central College, Cortland County, N. Y., graduating in law at Albany in 1857. Then, having removed to Illinois, he located in Kendall County and began practice, in 1868 was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in 1872, served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; removed to Chicago in 1871, later serving as attorney of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1897.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., legislator and politician, born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, July 8, 1848; was educated at Hiram College and graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1868, coming to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Crafts served in seven consecutive sessions of the General Assembly (1883-95, inclusive) as Representative from Cook County, and was elected by the Democratic majority as Speaker, in 1891, and again in '93.

CRAIG, Alfred M., jurist, was born in Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 15, 1831, graduated from Knox College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, commencing practice at Knoxville. He held the offices of State's Attorney and County Judge, and represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, as successor to Justice C. B. Lawrence, and was re-elected in '82 and '91, his last term expiring June 1, 1900. He was a Democrat in politics, but was three times elected as Justice of the Supreme Court in Republican judicial district. Died Sept. 6, 1911.

CRAWFORD, Charles H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Bennington, Vt., but reared in Bureau and La Salle Counties, Ill.; had practiced law for twenty years in Chicago, and been three times elected to the State Senate—1884, '88 and '94—and was author of the Crawford Primary Election Law, enacted in 1885. Died June 4, 1903.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southeastern county, bordering on the Wabash, 190 miles nearly due south of Chicago—named for William H. Crawford, a Secretary of War. It has an area of 470 square miles; population (1910), 26,281. The first settlers were the French, but later came emigrants from New England. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of corn and wheat, which are the principal crops. The county was organized in 1816, Darwin being the first county-seat. The present county-seat is Robinson, with a population (1890) of 1,387, centrally located and the point of intersection of two railroads. Other towns of importance are Palestine (population, 734) and Hutsonville (population, 582). The latter, as well as Robinson, is a grain-shipping point. The Embarras River crosses the southwest portion of the county, and receives the waters of Big and Honey Creeks and Bushy Fork. The county has no mineral resources, but contains some valuable woodland and many well cultivated farms. Tobacco, potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the leading products.

CREAL SPRINGS, a village of Williamson County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 539; (1900), 940; (1910), 936.

CREBS, John M., ex-Congressman, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., April 7, 1830. When he was but 7 years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he ever after resided. At the age of 21 he began the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in White County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in all the important movements in the Mississippi Valley, including the capture of Vicksburg, and in the Arkansas campaign, a part of the time commanding a brigade. Returning home he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Died, June 26, 1890.

CREIGHTON, James A., jurist, was born in White County, Ill., March 7, 1846; in childhood removed with his parents to Wayne County, and was educated in the schools at Fairfield and at the Southern Illinois College, Salem, graduating from the latter in 1868. After teaching for a time while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Fairfield, but, in 1877, removed to Springfield. In 1885 he was elected a Circuit Judge for the Springfield Circuit, was re-elected in 1891, 1897, in 1903 and 1909.

CRERAR, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born of Scotch ancestry in New York City, in 1827; at 18 years of age was an employé of an iron-importing firm in that city, subsequently accepting a position with Morris K. Jessup & Co., in the same line. Coming to Chicago in 1862, in partnership with J. McGregor Adams, he succeeded to the business of Jessup & Co., in that city, also becoming a partner in the Adams & Westlake Company, iron manufacturers. He also became interested and an official in various other business organizations, including the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and, for a time, was President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, besides being identified with various benevolent institutions and associations. After the fire of 1871, he was intrusted by the New York Chamber of Commerce with the custody of funds sent for the relief of sufferers by that calamity. His integrity and business sagacity were universally recognized. After his death, which occurred in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1889, it was found that, after making munificent bequests to some twenty religious and benevolent associations and enterprises, aggregating nearly a million dollars, besides liberal legacies to relatives, he had left the residue of his estate, amounting to some $2,000,000, for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Chicago, naming thirteen of his most intimate friends as the first Board of Trustees. No more fitting and lasting monument of so noble and public-spirited a man could have been devised.

CRETE, a village of Will County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles south of Chicago. Pop. (1900), 760; (1910), 840.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1852, and was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, becoming full Second Lieutenant in 1853. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864, being mustered out of the service, January, 1866. During the war he participated in some of the most important battles in West Virginia and Tennessee, fought at Chickamauga and Antietam, and commanded the cavalry in the advance on Richmond in the spring of 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to the regular army, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and, for several years, was engaged in campaigns against the hostile Indians in the Northwest and in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed Major-General and, from that time to his death, was in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, where he died, March 19, 1890.

CROSIAR, Simon, pioneer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in the latter part of the last century; removed to Ohio in 1815 and to Illinois in 1819, settling first at Cap au Gris, a French village on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Illinois in what is now Calhoun County; later lived at Peoria (1824), at Ottawa (1826), at Shippingport near the present city of La Salle (1829), and at Old Utica (1834); in the meanwhile built one or two mills on Cedar Creek in La Salle County, kept a storage and commission house, and, for a time, acted as Captain of a steamboat plying on the Illinois. Died, in 1846.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a village in McHenry County, at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 43 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 546; (1890), 781; (1900), 950; (1910), 1,242.

CUBA, a town in Fulton County, distant 38 miles west-southwest of Peoria, and about 8 miles north of Lewistown. The entire region (including the town) is underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal, of which the late State Geologist Worthen asserted that, in seven townships of Fulton County, there are 9,000,000 tons to the square mile, within 150 feet of the surface. Brick and cigars are made here, and the town has two banks, a newspaper, three churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,114; (1900), 1,198; (1910), 2,019.

CULLEN, William, editor and Congressman, born in the north of Ireland, March 4, 1826; while yet a child was brought by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 he removed to La Salle County, Ill, and began life as a farmer. Later he took up his residence at Ottawa. He has served as Sheriff of La Salle County, and held

other local offices, and was for many years a part owner and senior editor of "The Ottawa Republican." From 1881 to 1885, as a Republican, he represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress.

CULLOM, Richard Northcraft, farmer and legislator, was born in the State of Maryland, October 1, 1795, but early removed to Wayne County, Ky., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, a native of North Carolina. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, settling near Washington, Tazewell County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Although a farmer by vocation, Mr. Cullom was a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig Representative in the Tenth General Assembly, serving in the same body with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate personal and political friend. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, and, in 1852, was again elected to the House. Mr. Cullom's death occurred in Tazewell County, Dec. 4, 1872, his wife having died Dec. 5, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cullom were the parents of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, United States Senator, was born in Wayne County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature and attained prominence as a public man. After two years spent in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, varied by some experience as a teacher, in 1853 the subject of this sketch went to Springfield to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards. Being admitted to the bar two years afterward, he was almost immediately elected City Attorney, and, in 1856, was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector, at the same time being elected to the Twentieth General Assembly for Sangamon County, as he was again, as a Republican, in 1860, being supported alike by the Fillmore men and the Free-Soilers. At the session following the latter election he was chosen Speaker of the House, which was his first important political recognition. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo, serving in this capacity with Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana of New York. He was also a candidate for the State Senate the same year, but then sustained his only defeat. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Congress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart, being re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over B. S. Edwards. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and, as Chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, holding the same position again in 1884 and in 1892; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872 and in 1874, being chosen Speaker a second time in 1873 as he was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker again in 1875; in 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and, in 1883, elected to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. David Davis. By four successive re-elections since 1885 he is now serving his fifth term, which will expire in 1913. In 1898, by special appointment of President McKinley, Senator Cullom served upon a Commission to investigate the condition of the Hawaiian Islands and report a plan of government for this new division of the American Republic. Other important measures with which his name has been prominently identified have been the laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and for the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At present he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and has been a prominent member of other important Committees. His career has been conspicuous for his long public service, the large number of important offices which he has held, the almost unbroken uniformity of his success when a candidate, and his complete exemption from scandals of every sort. No man in the history of the State has been so frequently elected to the United States Senate, and only three—Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Logan—were each elected for three terms; though only one of these (Senator Trumbull) lived to serve out the full period for which he was elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, directly south of Coles County, from which it was cut off in 1843. Its area is 350 square miles, and population (1900), 16,124. The county-seat was at Greenup until 1855, when it was transferred to Prairie City, which was laid off in 1854 and incorporated as a town in 1866. The present county-seat is at Toledo (population, 1890, 676). The Embarras River crosses the county, as do also three lines of railroad. Neoga, a mining town, has a population of 829. The county received its name from the Cumberland Road, which, as originally projected, passed through it. Pop. (1910), 14,281.

CUMMINS, Rev. David, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822, graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1841, and became a licentiate in the Methodist ministry, but, in 1846, took orders in the Episcopal Church; afterwards held rectorships in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and the Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, in 1866 being consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. As a recognized leader of the Low-Church or Evangelical party, he early took issue with the ritualistic tendencies of the High-Church party, and, having withdrawn from the Episcopal Church in 1873, became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal organization. He was zealous, eloquent and conscientious, but overtaxed his strength in his new field of labor, dying at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. A memoir of Bishop Cummins, by his wife, was published in 1878.

CUMULATIVE VOTE. (See *Minority Representation.*)

CURTIS, Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1806; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1831, with the highest honors of his class; after three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., in 1836. In 1841 he accepted an appointment as agent of the Home Missionary Society for Ohio and Indiana, between 1843 and 1858 holding pastorates at Madison, Ind., and Chicago. In the latter year he was chosen President of Knox College, at Galesburg, dying there, Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, William Elroy, journalist, was born at Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1871, meanwhile learning the art of typesetting; later served as a reporter on "The Cleveland Leader" and, in 1872, took a subordinate position on "The Chicago Inter Ocean," finally rising to that of managing-editor. While on "The Inter Ocean" he accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux, spent several months investigating the "Ku-Klux" and "White League" organizations in the South, and, for some years, was "The Inter Ocean" correspondent in Washington. Having retired from "The Inter Ocean," he became Secretary of the "Pan-American Congress" in Washington, and afterwards made the tour of the United States with the South and Central American representatives in that Congress. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he had general supervision of the Latin-American historical and archæological exhibits. Mr. Curtis has visited nearly every Central and South American country and has written elaborately on these subjects for the magazines and for publication in book form; has also published a "Life of Zachariah Chandler" and a "Diplomatic History of the United States and Foreign Powers." Mr. Curtis spent his last years as correspondent of "The Chicago Record-Herald," writing extensively from various parts of the world. Died Sept. 6, 1911.

CUSHMAN, (Col.) William H. W., financier and manufacturer, was born at Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1813; educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt.; at 18 began a mercantile career at Middlebury, and, in 1824, removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he opened a country store, also built a mill at Vermilionville; later was identified with many large financial enterprises which generally proved successful, thereby accumulating a fortune at one time estimated at $3,000,000. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies (1842 and '44) and, for several years, held a commission as Captain of the Ottawa Cavalry (militia). The Civil War coming on, he assisted in organizing the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but resigned Sept. 3, 1862. He organized and was principal owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which, in 1865, became the First National Bank of that city; was the leading spirit in the Hydraulic Company and the Gas Company at Ottawa, built and operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry, speculated largely in lands in La Salle and Cook Counties—his operations in the latter being especially large about Riverside, as well as in Chicago, was a principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin in Chicago, had large interests in the lumber trade in Michigan, and was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. The Chicago fire of 1871, however, brought financial disaster upon him, which finally dissipated his fortune and destroyed his mental and physical health. His death occurred at Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1878.

DALE, Michael G., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., spent his childhood and youth in the public schools of his native city, except one year in West Chester Academy, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating there in 1835. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837; coming to

Illinois the following year, he was retained in a suit at Greenville Bond County, which led to his employment in others, and finally to opening an office there. In 1839 he was elected Probate Judge of Bond County, remaining in office fourteen years, meanwhile being commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1844, and serving as member of a Military Court at Alton in 1847; was also the Delegate from Bond County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1853 he resigned the office of County Judge in Bond County to accept that of Register of the Land office at Edwardsville, where he continued to reside, filling the office of County Judge in Madison County five or six terms, besides occupying some subordinate positions. Judge Dale married a daughter of Hon. William L. D. Ewing. Died at Edwardsville, April 1, 1895.

DALLAS CITY, in Hancock and Henderson Counties, at the intersection of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 16 miles south of Burlington. It has railroad factories of lumber, buttons, carriages and wagons and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 747; (1900), 970; (1910), 1,288.

DANENHOWER, John Wilson, Arctic explorer was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1849—the son of W. W. Danenhower, a journalist. After passing through the schools of Chicago and Washington, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, was successively commissioned as Ensign, Master and Lieutenant, and served on expeditions in the North Pacific and in the Mediterranean. In 1878 he joined the Arctic steamer Jeannette at Havre, France, as second in command under Lieut. George W. De Long; proceeding to San Francisco in July, 1879, the steamer entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Straits. Here, having been caught in an ice-pack, the vessel was held twenty-two months, Lieutenant Danenhower meanwhile being disabled most of the time by ophthalmia. The crew, at last compelled to abandon the steamer, dragged their boats over the ice for ninety-five days until they were able to launch them in open water, but were soon separated by a gale. The boat commanded by Lieutenant Danenhower reached the Lena Delta, on the north coast of Siberia, where the crew were rescued by natives, landing Sept. 17, 1881. After an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other two boats, Lieutenant Danenhower, with his crew, made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, finally arriving in the United States in June, 1882. He has told the story of the expedition in "The Narrative of the Jeannette," published in 1882. Died, at Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887.

DANVERS, a village of McLean County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The section is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 460; (1890), 506; (1900), 607; (1910), 593.

DANVILLE, the county-seat of Vermilion County, on Vermilion River and on five important lines of railroad; in rich coal-mining district and near large deposits of shale and soapstone, which are utilized in manufacture of sewer-pipe, paving and fire-clay brick. The city has car-shops and numerous factories, waterworks, electric lights, paved streets, several banks, twenty-seven churches, five graded schools and one high school, and eight newspapers, two daily. A Soldiers' Home is located three miles east of the city. Pop. (1900), 16,354; (1910), 27,871.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Ohio River Railroad.*)

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN RAILROAD. See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad.*

D'ARTAIGUIETTE, Pierre, a French commandant of Illinois from 1734 to 1736, having been appointed by Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana. He was distinguished for gallantry and courage. He defeated the Natchez Indians, but in an unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws, was wounded, captured and burned at the stake.

DAVENPORT, George, soldier, pioneer and trader, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783, came to this country in 1804 and soon after enlisted in the United States army, with the rank of sergeant. He served gallantly on various expeditions in the West, where he obtained a knowledge of the Indians which was afterward of great value to him. During the War of 1812 his regiment was sent East, where he participated in the defense of Fort Erie and in other enterprises. In 1815, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended, he entered the service of the contract commissary. He selected the site for Fort Armstrong and aided in planning and supervising its construction. He cultivated friendly relations with the surrounding tribes, and, in 1818, built a double log house, married, and engaged in business as a fur trader, near the site of the present city of Rock Island. He had the confidence and respect of the savages, was successful and his trading posts were soon scattered through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1823 he piloted the first steamboat through the

upper Mississippi, and, in 1825, was appointed the first postmaster at Rock Island, being the only white civilian resident there. In 1826 he united his business with that of the American Fur Company, in whose service he remained. Although he employed every effort to induce President Jackson to make a payment to Black Hawk and his followers to induce them to emigrate across the Mississippi voluntarily, when that Chief commenced hostilities, Mr. Davenport tendered his services to Governor Reynolds by whom he was commissioned Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. Immigration increased rapidly after the close of the Black Hawk War. In 1835 a company, of which he was a member, founded the town of Davenport, opposite Rock Island, which was named in his honor. In 1837 and '42 he was largely instrumental in negotiating treaties by which the Indians ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States. In the latter year he gave up the business of fur-trading, having accumulated a fortune through hard labor and scrupulous integrity, in the face often of grave perils. He had large business interests in nearly every town in his vicinity, to all of which he gave more or less personal attention. On the night of July 4, 1843, he was assassinated at his home by robbers. For a long time the crime was shrouded in mystery, but its perpetrators were ultimately detected and brought to punishment.

DAVIS, David, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 8, 1815; pursued his academic studies at Kenyon College, Ohio, and studied law at Yale. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, and, after practicing law there until 1844, was elected to the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. After serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit under the new Constitution in 1848, being re-elected in 1855 and '61. He was a warm, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1862, placed him upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned his high judicial honors to become United States Senator in 1877 as successor to Logan's first term. On Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, serving in this capacity to the end of his term in 1885. He died at his home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, George R., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Three Rivers, Mass., January 3, 1840; received a common school education, and a classical course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the Union army, first as Captain in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and later as Major in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After the war he removed to Chicago, where he still resides. By profession he is a lawyer. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Chicago militia, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, I. N. G., and was for a time the senior Colonel in the State service. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, but was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. From 1886 to 1890 he was Treasurer of Cook County. He took an active and influential part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was Director-General of the Exposition from its inception to its close, by his executive ability demonstrating the wisdom of his selection. Died Nov. 25, 1899.

DAVIS, Hasbrouck, soldier and journalist, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1827, being the son of John Davis, United States Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, known in his lifetime as "Honest John Davis." The son came to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of law, in 1861 joined Colonel Voss in the organization of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant-Colonel and, on the retirement of Colonel Voss in 1863, succeeding to the colonelcy. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in active service until August, 1865, when he resigned. After the war he was, for a time, editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," was City Attorney of the City of Chicago from 1867 to '69, but later removed to Massachusetts. Colonel Davis was drowned at sea, Oct. 19, 1870, by the loss of the steamship Cambria, while on a voyage to Europe.

DAVIS, James M., early lawyer, was born in Barren County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1793, came to Illinois in 1817, located in Bond County and is said to have taught the first school in that county. He became a lawyer and a prominent leader of the Whig party, was elected to the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842) from Bond County, and to the Twenty-first from Montgomery in 1858, having, in the meantime, become a citizen of Hillsboro; was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. Mr. Davis was a man of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in height, and of strong individuality. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democracy and was an intensely bitter opponent of the war policy of the Government. Died, at Hillsboro, Sept. 17, 1866.

DAVIS, John A., soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Oct 25, 1823, came to Stephenson County, Ill., in boyhood and served as Representative in the General Assembly of 1857 and '59; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private, was elected Captain and, on the organization of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Butler, was commissioned its Colonel. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh was desperately wounded by a shot through the lungs, but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Corinth, where, on Oct. 4, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, dying a few days after. On receiving a request from some of his fellow-citizens, a few days before his death, to accept a nomination for Congress in the Freeport District, Colonel Davis patriotically replied: "I can serve my country better in following the torn banner of my regiment in the battlefield."

DAVIS, Levi, lawyer and State Auditor, was born in Cecil County, Md., July 20, 1806, graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1828, and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830. The following year he removed to Illinois, settling at Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 Governor Duncan appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and again in 1838. In 1846 he took up his residence at Alton. He attained prominence at the bar and was for several years, attorney for the Chicago & Alton and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, in which he was also a Director. Died, at Alton, March 4, 1897.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, M.D., LL.D., physician, educator and editor, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817; took a classical and scientific course in Cazenovia Seminary; in 1837 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning several prizes during his course; the same year began practice at Binghamton; spent two years (1847-49) in New York City, when he removed to Chicago to accept the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1859 he accepted a similar position in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), where he still remains. Dr. Davis had not only been a busy practitioner, but a voluminous writer on general and special topics connected with his profession, having been editor at different times of several medical periodicals, including "The Chicago Medical Journal," "The Medical Journal and Examiner," and "The Journal of the American Medical Association." He was also prominent in State, National and International Medical Congresses, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society and the Union College of Law, besides other scientific associations. Died June 16, 1904.

DAVIS, Oliver L., lawyer, was born in New York City, Dec. 20, 1819; after being in the employ of the American Fur Company some seven years, came to Danville, Ill., in 1841 and commenced studying law the next year; was elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, first as a Democrat and next (1856) as a Republican; served on the Circuit Bench in 1861-66, and again in 1873-79, being assigned in 1877 to the Appellate bench. Died Jan. 12, 1892.

DAWSON, John, early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1791; came to Illinois in 1827, settling in Sangamon County, served five terms in the lower house of the General Assembly (1830, '34, '36, '38 and '46, during a part of the time being the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who represented Sangamon County at the time of the removal of the State capital to Springfield; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Died Nov. 12, 1850.

DEAF AND DUMB, ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF, located at Jacksonville, established by act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1839, and the oldest of the State charitable institutions. Work was not begun until 1842, but one building was ready for partial occupancy in 1846 and was completed in 1849. (In 1871 this building, then known as the south wing, was declared unsafe and was razed and rebuilt.) The center building was completed in 1852 and the north wing in 1857. Other additions and new buildings have been added from time to time, such as new dining halls, workshops, barns, bakery, refrigerator house, kitchens, a gymnasium, separate cottages for the sexes, etc. At present (1895) the institution is probably the largest, as it is unquestionably one of the best conducted, of its class in the world. The number of pupils in 1894 was 716. Among its employes are men and women of ripe culture and experience, who have been connected with it for more than a quarter of a century.

DEARBORN, Luther, lawyer and legislator, was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 24, 1820,

and educated in Plymouth schools and at New Hampton Academy; in youth removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where he taught school and served as deputy Circuit Clerk; then came to Mason County, Ill., and, in 1844, to Elgin. Here he was elected Sheriff and, at the expiration of his term, Circuit Clerk, later engaging in the banking business, which proving disastrous in 1857, he returned to Mason County and began the practice of law. He then spent some years in Minnesota, finally returning to Illinois a second time, resumed practice at Havana, served one term in the State Senate (1876-80); in 1884 became member of a law firm in Chicago, but retired in 1887 to accept the attorneyship of the Chicago & Alton Railway, retaining this position until his death, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, April 5, 1889. For the last two years of his life Mr. Dearborn's residence was at Aurora.

DECATUR, the county-seat of Macon County; 39 miles east of Springfield and one mile north of the Sangamon River—also an important railway center. Three coal shafts are operated outside the city. It is a center for the grain trade, having five elevators. Extensive car and repair shops are located there, and several important manufacturing industries flourish, among them three flouring mills. Decatur has paved streets, water-works, electric street railways, and excellent public schools, including one of the best and most noted high schools in the State. Two daily papers and one weekly (labor) journal are published there. Pop. (1900), 20,754; (1910), 31,140.

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention.*)

DECATUR & EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

DECATUR, MATTOON & SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

DEEP SNOW, THE, an event occurring in the winter of 1830-31 and referred to by old settlers of Illinois as constituting an epoch in State history. The late Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, in an address to the "Old Settlers" of Morgan County, a few years before his death, gave the following account of it: "In the interval between Christmas, 1830, and January, 1831, snow fell all over Central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level. Then came a rain with weather so cold that it froze as it fell, forming a crust of ice over this three feet of snow, nearly, if not quite, strong enough to bear a man, and finally over this crust there were a few inches of snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down upon us from the northwest with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks—certainly not less than two weeks—the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than twelve degrees below zero. This snow-fall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks." Other contemporaneous accounts say that this storm caused great suffering among both men and beasts. The scattered settlers, unable to reach the mills or produce stores, were driven, in some cases, to great extremity for supplies; mills were stopped by the freezing up of streams, while deer and other game, sinking through the crust of snow, were easily captured or perished for lack of food. Birds and domestic fowls often suffered a like fate for want of sustenance or from the severity of the cold.

DEERE, John, manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804; learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1838, when he came west, settling at Grand Detour, in Ogle County; ten years later removed to Moline, and there founded the plow-works which bear his name and of which he was President from 1868 until his death in 1886.—**Charles H.** (Deere), son of the preceding, was born in Hancock, Addison County Vt., March 28, 1837; educated in the common schools and at Iowa and Knox Academies, and Bell's Commercial College, Chicago; became assistant and head book-keeper, traveling and purchasing agent of the Deere Plow Company, and, on its incorporation, Vice-President and General Manager, until his father's death, when he succeeded to the Presidency. He was also founder of the Deere & Mansur Corn Planter Works, President of the Moline Water Power Company, besides being a Director in various other concerns and in the branch houses of Deere & Co., in Kansas City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Notwithstanding his immense business interests, Mr. Deere found time for the discharge of public and patriotic duties, as shown by the fact that he was for years a member and Chairman of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics; a Commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna International Exposition of 1873; one of the State Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1888, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, in 1896. Died Oct. 29, 1907.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, April 26, 1826, completed his education at the Readfield high school, in 1843 engaged actively in manufacturing, and during his time has assisted in establishing several large, successful business enterprises, including wholesale and commission dry-goods houses in Portland, Maine, Boston and New York. His greatest work has been the building up of the Deering Manufacturing Company, a main feature of which, for thirty years, has been the manufacture of Marsh harvesters and other agricultural implements and appliances. This concern began operation in Chicago about 1870, at the present time (1899) occupying eighty acres in the north part of the city and employing some 4,000 hands. It is said to turn out a larger amount and greater variety of articles for the use of the agriculturist than any other establishment in the country, receiving its raw material from many foreign countries, including the Philippines, and distributing its products all over the globe. Mr. Deering continues to be President of the Company and a principal factor in the management of its immense business. He is liberal, public-spirited and benevolent, and his business career has been notable for the absence of controversies with his employés. He has been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston and, at the present time, is President of the Board.

DE KALB, a city in De Kalb County, 58 miles west of Chicago. Of late years it has grown rapidly, largely because of the introduction of new industrial enterprises. It contains a large wire drawing plant, barbed wire factories, foundry, agricultural implement works, machine shop, shoe factory and several minor manufacturing establishments. It has banks, three newspapers, electric street railway, eight miles of paved streets, nine churches and three graded schools. It is the site of the Northern State Normal School, located in 1895. Population (1880), 1,508; (1890), 2,579; (1900), 5,904; (1910), 8,102.

DE KALB COUNTY, originally a portion of La Salle County, and later of Kane, was organized in 1837, and named for Baron De Kalb, the Revolutionary patriot. Its area is 650 square miles and population in 1900, 33,427. The land is elevated and well drained, lying between Fox and Rock Rivers. Prior to 1835 the land belonged to the Pottawatomie Indians, who maintained several villages and their own tribal government. No sooner had the aborigines been removed than white settlers appeared in large numbers, and, in September, 1835, a convocation was held on the banks of the Kishwaukee to adopt a temporary form of government. The public lands in the county were sold at auction in Chicago in 1843. Sycamore (originally called Orange) is the county-seat and in 1890 had a population of 2,987. Brick buildings were first erected at Sycamore by J. S. Waterman and the brothers Mayo. In 1854 H. A. Hough established the first newspaper, "The Republican Sentinel." Other prosperous towns are De Kalb (population, 2,579), Cortland, Malta and Somonauk. The surface is generally rolling, upland prairie, with numerous groves and wooded tracts along the principal streams. Various lines of railroad traverse the county, which embraces one of the wealthiest rural districts in the State.

DE KALB & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Great Western Railway.*)

DELAVAN, a thriving city in Tazewell County, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the point of its intersection with the Peoria and Pekin Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 34 miles west southwest of Bloomington and 24 miles south of Peoria. Grain is extensively grown in the adjacent territory, and much shipped from Delavan. The place supports two banks, tile and brick factory, creamery, and two weekly papers. It also has five churches and a graded school. Pop. (1890), 1,854; (1900), 1,775.

DEMENT, Henry Dodge, ex Secretary of State, was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840, the son of Colonel John Dement, an early and prominent citizen of the State who held the office of State Treasurer and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. Colonel Dement having removed to Dixon about 1845, the subject of this sketch was educated there and at Mount Morris. Having enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry in 1861, he was elected a Second Lieutenant and soon promoted to First Lieutenant—also received from Governor Yates a complimentary commission as Captain for gallantry at Arkansas Post and at Chickasaw Bayou, where the commander of his regiment, Col. J. B. Wyman, was killed. Later he served with General Curtis in Mississippi and in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the siege of Vicksburg. After leaving the army he was engaged in the manufacturing business for some years at Dixon. Captain Dement entered the State Legislature by election as Representative from Lee County in 1872, was re-elected in 1874 and, in 1876, was promoted to the Senate, serving in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1880 he was

chosen Secretary of State, and re-elected in 1884, serving eight years. The last public position held by Captain Dement was that of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was appointed in 1891, serving two years. His present home is at Oak Park, Cook County.

DEMENT, John, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in April, 1804. When 13 years old he accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Franklin County, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1826, and which he represented in the General Assemblies of 1828 and '30. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk War, having previously had experience in two Indian campaigns. In 1831 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, but, in 1836, resigned this office to represent Fayette County in the General Assembly and aid in the fight against the removal of the capital to Springfield. His efforts failing of success, he removed to the northern part of the State, finally locating at Dixon, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys, but he was removed by President Harrison in 1841; was reappointed by Polk in 1845, only to be again removed by Taylor in 1849 and reappointed by Pierce in 1853. He held the office from that date until it was abolished. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844; served in three Constitutional Conventions (1847, '62, and '70), being Temporary President of the two bodies last named. He was the father of Hon. Denry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He died at his home at Dixon, Jan. 16, 1883.

DENT, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1831; in his youth was employed in the Clerk's office of Putnam County, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, in 1856, opened an office in Chicago; is still in practice and has served as President, both of the Chicago Law Institute and the State Bar Association.

DES PLAINES, a village of Cook County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, 17 miles northwest from Chicago; is a dairying region. Population (1890), 986; (1900), 1,666; (1910), 2,348.

DES PLAINES RIVER, a branch of the Illinois River, which rises in Racine County, Wis., and, after passing through Kenosha County, in that State, and Lake County, Ill., running nearly parallel to the west shore of Lake Michigan through Cook County, finally unites with the Kankakee, about 12 miles southwest of Joliet, by its confluence with the latter forming the Illinois River. Its length is about 150 miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal is constructed in the valley of the Des Plaines for a considerable portion of the distance between Chicago and Joliet.

DEWEY, (Dr.) Richard S., physician, alienist, was born at Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845; after receiving his primary education took a two years' course in the literary and a three years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began practice as House Physician and Surgeon in the City Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining for a year, after which he visited Europe inspecting hospitals and sanitary methods, meanwhile spending six months in the Prussian military service as Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War. After the close of the war he took a brief course in the University of Berlin, when, returning to the United States, he was employed for seven years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. In 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, remaining until the accession of John P. Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893. Dr. Dewey's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the insane has stood among the highest of his class.

DE WITT COUNTY, situated in the central portion of the State; has an area of 440 square miles and a population (1910) of 18,906. The land was originally owned by the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, and not until 1820 did the first permanent white settlers occupy this region. The first to come were Felix Jones, Prettyman Marvel, William Cottrell, Samuel Glenn, and the families of Scott, Lundy and Coaps. Previously, however, the first cabin had been built on the site of the present Farmer City by Nathan Clearwater. Zion Shugest erected the earliest grist-mill and Burrell Post the first saw-mill in the county. Kentuckians and Tennesseeans were the first immigrants, but not until the advent of settlers from Ohio did permanent improvements begin to be made. In 1835 a school house and Presbyterian church were built at Waynesville. The county was organized in 1839, and—with its capital (Clinton)—was named after one of New York's most distinguished Governors. It lies within the great "corn belt," and is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Most of the surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. Several lines of railway (among them the Illinois Central) cross the county. Clinton had a popu-

lation of 2,598 in 1890, and Farmer City, 1,367. Both are railroad centers and have considerable trade.

DE WOLF, Calvin, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815; taken early in life to Vermont, and, at 19 years of age, commenced teaching at Orwell, in that State; spent one year at a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in Will County, still later engaging in the same vocation in Chicago. In 1839 he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich and, in 1843, was admitted to practice. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, winning for himself the reputation of a sagacious and incorruptible public officer. Mr. De Wolf was an original abolitionist and his home is said to have been one of the stations on the "underground railroad" in the days of slavery. Died Nov. 28, '99.

DEXTER, Wirt, lawyer, born at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 25, 1831, was educated in the schools of his native State and at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y. He was descended from a family of lawyers, his grandfather, Samuel Dexter, having been Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of the elder Adams. Coming to Chicago at the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Dexter gave considerable attention at first to his father's extensive lumber trade. He was a zealous and eloquent supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was an active member of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire of 1871. His entire professional life was spent in Chicago, for several years before his death being in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as its general solicitor and member of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. Died in Chicago, May 20, 1890.

DICKEY, Hugh Thompson, jurist, was born in New York City, May 30, 1811, graduated from Columbia College, read law and was admitted to the bar. He visited Chicago in 1836 and four years later settled there, becoming one of its most influential citizens. Upon the organization of the County Court of Cook County in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its Judge. In September, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, practically without partisan opposition, serving until the expiration of his term in 1853. He was prominently identified with several important commercial enterprises, was one of the founders of the Chicago Library Association, and one of the first Trustees of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, now Mercy Hospital. In 1885 he left Chicago to take up his residence in his native city, New York, where he died, June 2, 1892.

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduated at the Miami (Ohio) University, and removed to Illinois in 1834, settling at Macomb, McDonough County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, where he resided three years, a part of the time editing a Whig newspaper. Later he became a resident of Ottawa, and, at the opening of the Mexican War, organized a company of volunteers of which he was chosen Captain. In 1861 he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered into service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel, taking an active part in Grant's campaigns in the West. In 1865 he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman for the State at large in opposition to John A. Logan, and in 1868 was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, resigning after eighteen months' service. In 1874 he removed to Chicago and in 1874 was made Corporation Counsel. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Supreme Court vice W. K. McAllister, deceased; was re-elected in 1879, and died at Atlantic City, July 22, 1885.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, THE, known also as the Christian Church and as "Campbellites," having been founded by Alexander Campbell. Many members settled in Illinois in the early 30's, and in the central portion of the State, the denomination soon began to flourish greatly. Any one was admitted to membership who made what is termed a scriptural confession of faith and was baptized by immersion. Alexander Campbell was an eloquent preacher and a man of much native ability as well as a born conversationalist. The sect has steadily grown in numbers and influence in the State. The United States Census of 1890 showed 641 churches in the State, with 368 ministers and an aggregate membership of 67,587, having 550 Sunday-schools with 50,000 pupils in attendance. The value of the real property, which included 552 church edifices (with a seating capacity of 155,000) and 130 parsonages, was $1,167,675. The denomination supports Eureka College, with an attendance of between

400 and 500 students, while its assets are valued at $150,000. Total membership in the United States, estimated at 750,000.

DIXON, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Lee County. It lies on both sides of Rock River and is the point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads; is 98 miles west of Chicago. Rock River furnishes abundant water power and the manufacturing interests of the city are very extensive, including large plow works, wire-cloth factory, wagon factory; also has electric light and power plant, three shoe factories, planing mills, and a condensed milk factory. There are two National and one State bank, eleven churches, a hospital, and three newspapers. In schools the city particularly excels, having several graded (grammar) schools and two colleges. The Chautauqua Assembly holds its meeting here annually. Population (1900), 7,917; (1910), 7,216.

DIXON, John, pioneer—the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., was born at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1784; at 21 removed to New York City, where he was in business some fifteen years. In 1820 he set out with his family for the West, traveling by land to Pittsburg, and thence by flat-boat to Shawneetown. Having disembarked his horses and goods here, he pushed out towards the northwest, passing the vicinity of Springfield, and finally locating on Fancy Creek, some nine miles north of the present site of that city. Here he remained some five years, in that time serving as foreman of the first Sangamon County Grand Jury. The new county of Peoria having been established in 1825, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Circuit Clerk, removing to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called. Later he became contractor for carrying the mail on the newly established route between Peoria and Galena. Compelled to provide means of crossing Rock River, he induced a French and Indian half-breed, named Ogee, to take charge of a ferry at a point afterwards known as Ogee's Ferry. The tide of travel to the lead-mine region caused both the mail-route and the ferry to prove profitable, and, as the half-breed ferryman could not endure prosperity, Mr. Dixon was forced to buy him out, removing his family to this point in April, 1830. Here he established friendly relations with the Indians, and, during the Black Hawk War ,two years later, was enabled to render valuable service to the State. His station was for many years one of the most important points in Northern Illinois, and among the men of national reputation who were entertained at different times at his home may be named Gen. Zachary Taylor, Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert Anderson, Abraham Lincoln, Col. E. D. Baker and many more. He bought the land where Dixon now stands in 1835 and laid off the town; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1840, secured the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon. Colonel Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the Republican State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and, although then considerably over 70 years of age, spoke from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln, his presence producing much enthusiasm. His death occurred, July 6, 1876.

DOANE, John Wesley, merchant and banker, was born at Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 23, 1833; was educated in the common schools, and, at 22 years of age, came to Chicago and opened a small grocery store which, by 1870, had become one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Northwest. It was swept out of existence by the fire of 1871, but was re-established and, in 1872, transferred to other parties, although Mr. Doane continued to conduct an importing business in many lines of goods used in the grocery trade. Having become interested in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, he was elected its President and continued to act in that capacity. He was also a stockholder and a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company and the Illinois Central Railroad, and was a leading promoter of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—being one of those who guaranteed the $5,000,000 raised by citizens of Chicago to assure the success of the enterprise. Died March 23, 1901.

DOLTON STATION, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 16 miles south of Chicago; has a carriage factory, a weekly paper, churches and a graded school. Population (1880) 448; (1890), 1,110; (1900), 1,229; (1910), 1,869.

DONGOLA, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles north of Cairo. Pop. (1890), 733; (1900), 681; (1910), 702.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, United States Senator, was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan 3, 1815; educated at Middlebury and Geneva (now Hobart) Colleges, admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced at Rochester and Warsaw, N. Y.; was elected District Attorney of Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845, and, in 1851

removed to Wisconsin; two years later was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in 1856, and the following year was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate, being re-elected as a Republican in 1863. Retiring from public life in 1869, he afterwards resided chiefly at Racine, Wis., though practicing in the courts of Chicago. He was President of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 in Baltimore, which endorsed Horace Greeley for President. Died, at Edgewood, R. I., July 27, 1897.

DORE, John Clark, first Superintendent of Chicago City Schools, was born at Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822; began teaching at 17 years of age and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; then taught several years and in 1854, was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools of Chicago, but resigned two years later. Afterwards engaging in business, he served as Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, President of the Commercial Insurance Company and of the State Savings Institution; was a member of the State Senate, 1868-72, and has been identified with various benevolent organizations of the city of Chicago. Died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1900.

DOUGHERTY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806; brought by his parents, in 1808, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until after the disastrous earthquakes in that region in 1811-12, when, his father having died, his mother removed to Jonesboro, Ill. Here he finally read law with Col. A. P. Field, afterwards Secretary of State, being admitted to the bar in 1831 and early attaining prominence as a successful criminal lawyer. He soon became a recognized political leader, was elected as a member of the House to the Eighth General Assembly (1832) and re-elected in 1834, '36 and '38, and again in 1856, and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the latter body until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Originally a Democrat, he was in 1858, the Administration Buchanan candidate for State Treasurer, as opposed to the Douglas wing of the party, but, in 1861, became a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864 and in 1872 (the former year for the State at-large), in 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and, in 1877, to a seat on the circuit bench, serving until June, 1879. Died at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS, John M., lawyer and Railway President, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., August 22, 1819; read law three years in his native city, then came west and settled at Galena, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, became one of the solicitors of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he had been associated as an attorney at Galena. Between 1861 and 1876 he was a Director of the Company over twelve years; from 1865 to 1871 its President, and again for eighteen months in 1875-76, when he retired permanently. Mr. Douglas' contemporaries speak of him as a lawyer of great ability as well as a capable executive officer. Died, in Chicago, March 25, 1891.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. In consequence of the death of his father in infancy, his early educational advantages were limited. When fifteen he applied himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1830, accompanied his mother and step-father to Ontario County, N. Y. In 1832 he began the study of law, but started for the West in 1833. He taught school at Winchester, Ill., reading law at night and practicing before a Justice of the Peace on Saturdays. He was soon admitted to the bar and took a deep interest in politics. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan County, but a few months later resigned this office to enter the lower house of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1836. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John T. Stuart, his Whig opponent; was appointed Secretary of State in December, 1840, and, in February, 1841, elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1842, '44 and '46, and in the latter year, was chosen United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1847, and being re-elected in 1853 and '59. His last canvass was rendered memorable through his joint debate, in 1858, before the people of the State, with Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated before the Legislature. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and '56. In 1860, after having failed of a nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, S. C., through the operation of the "two thirds rule," he received the nomination from the adjourned convention held at Baltimore six weeks later, to which, not until the delegates from nearly all the Southern States had withdrawn, the seceding delegates afterwards nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge. Although defeated for the Presidency by Lincoln, his old-time antagonist, Douglas yielded a cordial support to the incoming administration in its attitude toward the seceded States, occupying a place of honor beside Mr. Lincoln on the portico of the capitol during the inauguration ceremonies. As politician, orator and statesman, Douglas had few superiors. Quick in perception, facile in expedients, ready in resources, earnest and fearless in utterance, he was a born "leader of men." His shortness of stature, considered in relation to his extraordinary mental acumen, gained for him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, lying a little east of the center of the State, embracing an area of 410 square miles and having a population (1910) of 19,591. The earliest land entry was made by Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, whose patent was signed by Andrew Jackson. Another early settler was John A. Richman, a West Virginian, who erected one of the first frame houses in the county in 1829. The Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the county, which is also crossed by the Wabash and Illinois Central Railways. Douglas County was organized in 1859 (being set off from Coles) and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle Tuscola was made the county-seat. It has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, but is a thriving town, credited, in 1890, with a population of 1,897. Other important towns are Arcola (population, 1,733), and Camargo, which was originally known as New Salem.

DOWNERS GROVE, village, Du Page County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 21 miles south-southwest from Chicago, incorporated 1873; has water-works, electric lights, furniture factory, good schools, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 2,103; (1910), 2,601.

DOWNING, Finis Ewing, ex-Congressman and lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., August 24, 1846; reared on a farm and educated in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, serving three successive terms; read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. In August, 1891, he became interested in "The Virginia Enquirer" (a Democratic paper), which he has since conducted; was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1893, and, in 1894, was returned as elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixteenth District by a plurality of forty votes over Gen. John I. Rinaker, the Republican nominee. A contest and recount of the ballots resulted, however, in awarding the seat to General Rinaker. In 1896 Mr. Downing was the nominee of his party for Secretary of State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier and Governor, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; early taken to Drakesville, Iowa, which his father founded; entered mercantile life at 16 years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1852, had experience in Indian warfare and, in 1859, established himself in business at Unionville, Iowa; served through the Civil War, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He re-entered mercantile life after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1866, subsequently engaged in railroad building and, in 1881, contributed the bulk of the funds for founding Drake University; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1895, serving until Jan., 1898. Died Nov. 20, 1903.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, LL.D., lawyer and educator, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848—being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from the "Puritan," James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1647. In 1855 Mr. Draper's parents settled in Albany, N. Y., where he attended school, winning a scholarship in the Albany Academy in 1863, and graduating from that institution in 1866. During the next four years he was employed in teaching, part of the time as an instructor at his alma mater; but, in 1871, graduated from the Union College Law Department, when he began practice. The rank he attained in the profession was indicated by his appointment by President Arthur, in 1884, one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, upon which he served until the conclusion of its labors in 1886. He had previously served in the New York State Senate (1880) and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, also serving as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the same year. After his return from Europe in 1886, he served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York until 1892, and, in 1889, and again in 1890, was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. Soon after retiring from the State Superintendency in New York, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position until 1894, when he was elected President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he now is. His adminis-

tration has been characterized by enterprise and sagacity, and has tended to promote the popularity and prosperity of the institution.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; graduated from Brown University in 1823, went to Virginia, where he studied theology and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there, retiring in 1858. On Nov. 4, 1842, Mr. Dresser performed the ceremony uniting Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in marriage. He died, March 25, 1865

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born at Bristol Mills, Lincoln County, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809. After graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1830, he studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled at Galena, Ill., in 1835, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1840-41. In 1850 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Illinois as successor to Judge Nathaniel Pope, and four years later removed to Chicago. Upon the division of the State into two judicial districts, in 1855 he was assigned to the Northern. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and presided over the Seventh Circuit, which at that time included the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1884—at the age of 75—he resigned, living in retirement until his death, which occurred at Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890

DUBOIS, Jesse Kilgore, State Auditor, was born, Jan. 14, 1811, in Lawrence County, Ill., near Vincennes, Ind., where his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, had settled about 1780. The latter was a native of Canada, of French descent, and, after settling in the Northwest Territory, had been a personal friend of General Harrison, under whom he served in the Indian wars, including the battle of Tippecanoe. The son received a partial collegiate education at Bloomington, Ind., but, at 24 years of age (1834), was elected to the General Assembly, serving in the same House with Abraham Lincoln, and being re-elected in 1836, '38, and '42. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., but soon resigned, giving his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, but was removed by Pierce in 1853. He was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts, renominated in 1860, and elected both times. In 1864 he was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Governor, but was defeated by General Oglesby, serving, however, on the National Executive Committee of that year, and as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. Died, at his home near Springfield, Nov. 22, 1876. —**Fred T.** (Dubois), son of the preceding, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 29, 1851; received a common-school and classical education, graduating from Yale College in 1872, was Secretary of the Illinois Railway and Warehouse Commission in 1875-76, went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880, was appointed United States Marshal there in 1882, serving until 1886; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and, on the admission of Idaho as a State (1890), became one of the first United States Senators, his term extending to 1897. He was Chairman of the Idaho delegation in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, but seceded from that body with Senator Teller of Colorado, and has since cooperated with the Populists and Free Silver Democrats.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830, received a liberal education and became a civil engineer. He settled in Chicago in 1851, and six years later was made Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of that city. While acting in this capacity he virtually revised the schedule system of rating fire-risks. In 1861 he raised a company of 300 engineers, sappers and miners, but neither the State nor Federal authorities would accept it. Thereupon he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, but his ability earned him rapid promotion. He rose through the grades of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to that of Colonel and was brevetted Brigadier General in February, 1864. Compelled by sickness to leave the army, General Ducat returned to Chicago, reentering the insurance field and finally after holding various responsible positions, engaging in general business in that line. In 1875 he was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State militia, which he performed with signal success. Died, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896

DUELS AND ANTI-DUELING LAWS. Although a majority of the population of Illinois, in Territorial days, came from Southern States where the duel was widely regarded as the proper

mode for settling "difficulties" of a personal character, it is a curious fact that so few "affairs of honor" (so-called) should have occurred on Illinois soil. The first "affair" of this sort of which either history or tradition has handed down any account, is said to have occurred between an English and a French officer at the time of the surrender of Fort Chartres to the British in 1765, and in connection with that event. The officers are said to have fought with small swords one Sunday morning near the Fort, when one of them was killed, but the name of neither the victor nor the vanquished has come down to the present time. Gov. John Reynolds, who is the authority for the story in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," claimed to have received it in his boyhood from an aged Frenchman who represented that he had seen the combat.

An affair of less doubtful authenticity has come down to us in the history of the Territorial period, and, although it was at first bloodless, it finally ended in a tragedy. This was the Jones-Bond affair, which originated at Kaskaskia in 1808. Rice Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English-speaking lawyer in the "Illinois Country." The younger Jones is described as an exceptionally brilliant young man who, having studied law, located at Kaskaskia in 1806. Two years later he became a candidate for Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part. In the course of the canvass which resulted in Jones' election, he became involved in a quarrel with Shadrach Bond, who was then a member of the Territorial Council from the same county, and afterwards became Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Governor of the State. Bond challenged Jones and the meeting took place on an island in the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Bond's second was a Dr. James Dunlap of Kaskaskia, who appears also to have been a bitter enemy of Jones. The discharge of a pistol in the hand of Jones after the combatants had taken their places preliminary to the order to "fire," raised the question whether it was accidental or to be regarded as Jones' fire. Dunlap maintained the latter, but Bond accepted the explanation of his adversary that the discharge was accidental, and the generosity which he displayed led to explanations that averted a final exchange of shots. The feud thus started between Jones and Dunlap grew until it involved a large part of the community. On Dec. 7, 1808, Dunlap shot down Jones in cold blood and without warning in the streets of Kaskaskia, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to Texas and was never heard of about Kaskaskia afterwards. This incident furnishes the basis of the most graphic chapter in Mrs. Catherwood's story of "Old Kaskaskia." Prompted by this tragical affair, no doubt, the Governor and Territorial Judges, in 1810, framed a stringent law for the suppression of dueling, in which, in case of a fatal result, all parties connected with the affair, as principals or seconds, were held to be guilty of murder.

Governor Reynolds furnishes the record of a duel between Thomas Rector, the member of a noted family of that name at Kaskaskia, and one Joshua Barton, supposed to have occurred sometime during the War of 1812, though no exact dates are given. This affair took place on the favorite dueling ground known as "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, so often resorted to at a later day, by devotees of "the code" in Missouri. Reynolds says that "Barton fell in the conflict."

The next affair of which history makes mention grew out of a drunken carousel at Belleville, in February, 1819, which ended in a duel between two men named Alonzo Stuart and William Bennett, and the killing of Stuart by Bennett. The managers of the affair for the principals are said to have agreed that the guns should be loaded with blank cartridges, and Stuart was let into the secret but Bennett was not. When the order to fire came, Bennett's gun proved to have been loaded with ball. Stuart fell mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. One report says that the duel was intended as a sham, and was so understood by Bennett, who was horrified by the result. He and his two seconds were arrested for murder, but Bennett broke jail and fled to Arkansas. The seconds were tried, Daniel P. Cook conducting the prosecution and Thomas H. Benton defending, the trial resulting in their acquittal. Two years later, Bennett was apprehended by some sort of artifice, put on his trial, convicted and executed—Judge John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) presiding and pronouncing sentence.

In a footnote to "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, a few years ago, Mr. Washburne relates an incident occurring in Galena about 1838, while "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser" was under the charge of Sylvester M. Bartlett, who was afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig." The story, as told by

Mr. Washburne, is as follows: "David G. Bates (a Galena business man and captain of a packet plying between St. Louis and Galena) wrote a short communication for the paper reflecting on the character of John Turney, a prominent lawyer who had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1828-30, from the District composed of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess Counties. Turney demanded the name of the author and Bartlett gave up the name of Bates. Turney refused to take any notice of Bates and then challenged Bartlett to a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bartlett. The second of Turney was the Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, afterward a member of Congress from the Galena District. Bartlett's second was William A. Warren, now of Bellevue, Iowa." (Warren was a prominent Union officer during the Civil War.) "The parties went out to the ground selected for the duel, as what was then Wisconsin Territory, seven miles north of Galena, and, after one ineffectual fire, the matter was compromised. Subsequently, Bartlett removed to Quincy, and was for a long time connected with the publication of 'The Quincy Whig.'"

During the session of the Twelfth General Assembly (1841), A. R. Dodge, a Democratic Representative from Peoria County, feeling himself aggrieved by some reflections indulged by Gen. John J. Hardin (then a Whig Representative from Morgan County) upon the Democratic party in connection with the partisan reorganization of the Supreme Court, threatened to "whip out" Hardin. The affair was referred to W. L. D. Ewing and W. A. Richardson for Dodge, and J. J. Brown and E. B. Webb for Hardin, with the result that it was amicably adjusted "honorably to both parties."

It was during the same session that John A. McClernand, then a young and fiery member from Gallatin County — who had, two years before, been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, but had been debarred from taking the office by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court — indulged in a violent attack upon the Whig members of the Court based upon allegations afterwards shown to have been furnished by Theophilus W. Smith, a Democratic member of the same court. Smith having stated to his associates in a card denying the truth of the charges, McClernand responded with the publication of the card of persons making the allegations directly to Smith, himself. This brought a note from Smith which McClernand construed into a challenge and answered with a prompt acceptance. Attorney-General Lamborn, having got wind of the affair, lodged a complaint with a Springfield Justice of the Peace, which resulted in placing the pugnacious jurist under bonds to keep the peace, when he took his departure for Chicago and the "affair" ended.

An incident of greater historical interest than all the others yet mentioned was the affair in which James Shields and Abraham Lincoln — the former the State Auditor and the latter at that time a young attorney at Springfield — were concerned. A communication in doggerel verse had appeared in "The Springfield Journal" ridiculing the Auditor. Shields made demand upon the editor (Mr. Simeon Francis) for the name of the author, and, in accordance with previous understanding, the name of Lincoln was given. (Evidence, later coming to light, showed that the real authors were Miss Mary Todd—who, a few months later, became Mrs. Lincoln—and Miss Julia Jayne, afterwards the wife of Senator Trumbull.) Shields, through John D. Whiteside, a former State Treasurer, demanded a retraction of the offensive matter, the demand being presented to Lincoln at Tremont, in Tazewell County, where Lincoln was attending court. Without attempting to follow the affair through all its complicated details—Shields having assumed that Lincoln was the author without further investigation, and Lincoln refusing to make any explanation unless the first demand was withdrawn—Lincoln named Dr. E. H. Merriman as his second and accepted Shields's challenge, coupled with many hard words as to weapons and the Missouri shore, which latter called the city of Alton as the place. The preliminaries were fixed at the appointed time and place (Sept. 22, 1842, opposite the city of Alton), but in the meantime mutual friends, having been apprised of what was going on, also appeared on the ground and brought about explanations which averted an actual conflict. Those especially instrumental in bringing about this result were Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville and Dr. R. W. English of Greene County, while John D. Whiteside, W. L. D. Ewing and Dr. T. M. Hope acted as representatives of Shields, and Dr. E. H. Merriman, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln.

One of the affair, with the case now [illegible] following challenges from Shields to Butler and Whitesides to Merriman, but although these were accepted promptly, owing to some objection on the part of the challenging party to the conditions named by the party challenged, thereby resulting in delay, no meeting actually took place.

Another affair which bore important results without ending in a tragedy, occurred during the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. The parties to it were O. C. Pratt and Thompson Campbell — both Delegates from Jo Daviess County, and both Democrats. Some sparring between them over the question of suffrage for naturalized foreigners resulted in an invitation from Pratt to Campbell to meet him at the Planters' House in St. Louis, with an intimation that this was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a duel. Both parties were on hand before the appointed time, but their arrest by the St. Louis authorities and putting them under heavy bonds to keep the peace, gave them an excuse for returning to their convention duties without coming to actual hostilities—if they had such intention. This was promptly followed by the adoption in Convention of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, disqualifying any person engaged in a dueling affair, either as principal or second, from holding any office of honor or profit in the State.

The last and principal affair of this kind of historic significance, in which a citizen of Illinois was engaged, though not on Illinois soil, was that in which Congressman William H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and Jefferson Davis were concerned in February, 1850. During the debate on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Congressman Seddon of Virginia went out of his way to indulge in implied reflections upon the courage of Northern soldiers as displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and to claim for the Mississippi regiment commanded by Davis the credit of saving the day. Replying to these claims Colonel Bissell took occasion to correct the Virginia Congressman's statements, and especially to vindicate the good name of the Illinois and Kentucky troops. In doing so he declared that, at the critical moment alluded to by Seddon, when the Indiana regiment gave way, Davis's regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action. This was construed by Davis as a reflection upon his troops, and led to a challenge which was promptly accepted by Bissell, who named the soldier's weapon (the common army musket), loaded with ball and buckshot, with forty paces as the distance, with liberty to advance up to ten—otherwise leaving the preliminaries to be settled by his friends. The evidence manifested by Bissell that he was not to be intimidated, but was prepared to face death itself to vindicate his own honor and that of his comrades in the field, was a surprise to the Southern leaders, and they soon found a way for Davis to withdraw his challenge on condition that Bissell should add to his letter of acceptance a clause awarding credit to the Mississippi regiment for what they actually did, but without disavowing or retracting a single word he had uttered in his speech. In the meantime, it is said that President Taylor, who was the father-in-law of Davis, having been apprised of what was on foot, had taken precautions to prevent a meeting by instituting legal proceedings the night before it was to take place, though this was rendered unnecessary by the act of Davis himself. Thus, Colonel Bissell's position was virtually (though indirectly) justified by his enemies. It is true, he was violently assailed by his political opponents for alleged violation of the inhibition in the State Constitution against dueling, especially when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of Illinois, seven years later; but his course in "turning the tables" against his fire-eating opponents aroused the enthusiasm of the North, while his friends maintained that the act having been performed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, he was technically not guilty of any violation of the laws.

While the provision in the Constitution of 1848, against dueling, was not re-incorporated in that of 1870, the laws on the subject are very stringent. Besides imposing a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding $3,000, upon any one who, as principal or second, participates in a duel with a deadly weapon, whether such duel proves fatal or not, or who sends, carries or accepts a challenge: the law also provides that any one convicted of such offense shall be disqualified for holding "any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State." Any person leaving the State to send or receive a challenge is subject to the same penalties as if the offense had been committed within the State; and any person who may inflict upon his antagonist a fatal wound, as the result of an engagement made in this State to fight a duel beyond its jurisdiction—when the person so wounded dies within this State—is held to be guilty of murder and subject to punishment for the same. The publishing of any person as a coward, or the applying to him of opprobrious or abusive language, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared to be a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.

DUFF, Andrew D., lawyer and Judge, was born of a family of pioneer settlers in Bond

County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1820; was educated in the country schools, and, from 1842 to 1847, spent his time in teaching and as a farmer. The latter year he removed to Benton, Franklin County, where he began reading law, but suspended his studies to enlist in the Mexican War, serving as a private; in 1849 was elected County Judge of Franklin County, and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Twenty-sixth Circuit and re-elected in 1867, serving until 1873. He also served as a Delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 from the district composed of Franklin and Jackson Counties, and, being a zealous Democrat, was one of the leaders in calling the mass meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1864, to protest against the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war. About the close of his last term upon the bench (1873), he removed to Carbondale, where he continued to reside. In his later years he became an Independent in politics, acting for a time in coöperation with the friends of temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature on a commission to revise the revenue code of the State. Died, at Tucson, Ariz., June 25, 1889.

DUNCAN, Joseph, Congressman and Governor, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword, by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois militia in 1823 and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower house of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat to occupy the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected the latter year. He was the author of the first free-school law, adopted in 1825. His executive policy was conservative and consistent, and his administration successful. He erected the first frame building at Jacksonville, in 1834, and was a liberal friend of Illinois College at that place. In his personal character he was kindly, genial and unassuming, although fearless in the expression of his convictions. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met with his first political defeat. Died, at Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1844, mourned by men of all parties.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1809; served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk War of 1832; also as First Lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army in the Mexican War (1846), and as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion, still later doing duty upon the frontier keeping the Indians in check. He was retired from active service in 1873, and died in Washington, Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNDEE, a town on Fox River, in Kane County, 5 miles (by rail) north of Elgin and 47 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has two distinct corporations—East and West Dundee—but is progressive and united in action. Dairy farming is the principal industry of the adjacent region, and the town has two large milk condensing plants, a cheese factory, etc. It has good water power and there are flour and saw-mills, besides brick and tile-works, an extensive nursery, two banks, six churches, a handsome high school building, a public library and two weekly papers. Pop. 1890, 2,023; 1900, 2,765; 1910, 2,785.

DUNHAM, John High, banker and Board of Trade operator, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., 1817; came to Chicago in 1844, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and, a few years later, took a prominent part in solving the question of a water supply for the city; was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly (1856) and the next year assisted in organizing the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the first President, retiring five years later and re-engaging in the mercantile business. While Hon. Hugh McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Illinois, serving until 1866. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and an early member of the Board of Trade. Died, April 28, 1893, leaving a large estate.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., merchant and Congressman, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838; after graduating from the High School at Springfield, Mass., in 1855 was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company until August, 1860. In 1857 he removed from Springfield to Chicago, and at the termination of his connection with the Insurance Company, embarked in the grain and provision commission business in that city, and, in 1882, was President of the Chicago Board of Trade. From 1883 to 1889 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress, after the expiration of his last term devoting his attention to his large private business. His death took place suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Lincoln, civil engineer and Railway Superintendent, was born at Brunswick

Maine, in 1828; studied mathematics and engineering at Gorham Academy, and, after several years' experience on the Boston & Maine and the New York & Erie Railways, came west in 1855 and accepted a position as assistant engineer on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, finally becoming its General Superintendent, and, in fourteen years of his connection with that road, vastly extending its lines. Between 1872 and '79 he was connected with the Montreal & Quebec Railway, but the latter year returned to Illinois and was actively connected with the extension of the Wabash system until his retirement a few years ago. Died May 12, 1904.

DUNLAP, Henry M., horticulturist and legislator, was born in Cook County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1853—the son of M. L. Dunlap (the well-known "Rural"), who became a prominent horticulturist in Champaign County and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society. The family having located at Savoy, Champaign County, about 1857, the younger Dunlap was educated in the University of Illinois, graduating in the scientific department in 1875. Following in the footsteps of his father, he engaged extensively in fruit-growing, and has served in the office of both President and Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, besides local offices. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Thirtieth District, was re-elected in 1896, and has been prominent in State legislation.

DUNLAP, Mathias Lane, horticulturist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; coming to La Salle County, Ill., in 1835, he taught school the following winter; then secured a clerkship in Chicago, and later became bookkeeper for a firm of contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining two years. Having entered a body of Government land in the western part of Cook County, he turned his attention to farming, giving a portion of his time to surveying. In 1845 he became interested in horticulture and, in a few years, built up one of the most extensive nurseries in the West. In 1854 he was chosen a Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly from Cook County, and, at the following session, presided over the caucus which resulted in the nomination and final election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for the first time. Politically an anti-slavery Democrat, he espoused the cause of freedom in the Territories, while his house was one of the depots of the "underground railroad." In 1855 he purchased a half-section of land near Champaign, whither he removed, two years later, for the prosecution of his nursery business. He was an active member, for many years, of the State Agricultural Society and an earnest supporter of the scheme for the establishment of an "Industrial University," which finally took form in the University of Illinois at Champaign. From 1853 to his death he was the agricultural correspondent, first of "The Chicago Democratic Press," and later of "The Tribune," writing over the nom de plume of "Rural." Died, Feb. 14, 1875.

DU PAGE COUNTY, organized in 1839, named for a river which flows through it. It adjoins Cook County on the west and contains 340 square miles. In 1910 its population was 33,432. The county-seat was originally at Naperville, which was platted in 1842 and named in honor of Capt. Joseph Naper, who settled upon the site in 1831. In 1869 the county government was removed to Wheaton, the location of Wheaton College, where it yet remains. Besides Captain Naper, early settlers of prominence were Bailey Hobson (the pioneer in the township of Lisle), and Pierce Downer (in Downer's Grove). The chief towns are Wheaton (population, 1,622), Naperville (2,216), Hinsdale (1,584), Downer's Grove (960), and Roselle (450). Hinsdale and Roselle are largely populated by persons doing business in Chicago.

DU QUOIN, a city and railway junction in Perry County, 76 miles north of Cairo; has a foundry, machine shops, planing-mill, flour mills, salt works, ice factory, soda-water factory, creamery, coal mines, graded school, public library and four newspapers. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 4,353; (1910), 5,454.

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, ex-Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1857. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education. He entered the preparatory department of Wabash College in 1872, and graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years' residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. Always active in local politics, he was elected by the Democrats in 1890, and again in 1892, Representative in Congress from the Second District, retiring with the close of the Fifty-third Congress. In his later years he was Treasurer of the Chicago Air-Line Express Company. Died Mar. 10, 1908.

DUSTIN, (Gen.) Daniel, soldier, was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., Oct. 5, 1820; received a common-school and academic education, graduating in medicine at Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1846. After practicing three years at Corinth, Vt., he went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining, but three years later resumed the practice of his profession while conducting a mercantile business. He was subsequently chosen to the California Legislature from Nevada County, but coming to Illinois in 1858, he engaged in the drug business at Sycamore, De Kalb County, in connection with J. E. Elwood. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he sold out his drug business and assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of Company L. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and in January, 1862, he was promoted to the position of Major, afterwards taking part in the battle of Manassas, and the great "seven days' fight" before Richmond. In September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Dixon, and Major Dustin was commissioned its Colonel, soon after joining the Army of the Cumberland. After the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, remaining in this position to the close of the war, meanwhile having been brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery displayed on the battle-field at Averysboro, N. C. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the armies in that city which marked the close of the war. Returning to his home in De Kalb County, he was elected County Clerk in the following November, remaining in office four years. Subsequently he was chosen Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder, and was twice thereafter re-elected—in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, in 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby one of the Trustees, retaining the position until his death. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, but died in office while on a visit with his daughter at Carthage, Mo., March 30, 1892. General Dustin was a Thirty-second degree, and, in 1872, was chosen Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

DWIGHT, a prosperous city in Livingston County, 71 miles by rail, south-southwest of Chicago, 52 miles northeast of Bloomington, 46 miles east of Streator, La Salle County. It has weekly papers, six churches, five large warehouses, two electric light plants, complete water works system, and four hotels. The city is the center of a rich farming and stock-raising district. Dwight has attained celebrity as the location of the first of "Keeley Institutes" founded for the cure of the drink and morphine habit. Population [illegible] include the floating population, which is augmented by patients who receive treatment at the "Keeley Institute."

DYER, Charles Volney, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1805; graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, in 1830; began practice at Newark, N. J., in 1831, and at Chicago in 1835. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery and an avowed supporter of the "underground railroad," and, in 1848 received the support of the Free Soil party of Illinois for Governor. Dr. Dyer was also one of the original incorporators of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and his name was prominently identified with many local benevolent enterprises. Died, in Lake View (then a suburb of Chicago), April 24, 1878.

EARLVILLE, a city and railway junction in La Salle County, 52 miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersecting point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. It is in the center of an agricultural and stock-raising district, and is an important shipping point. It has seven churches, a graded school, one bank, two weekly newspapers and manufactories of pumps, wagons and carriages. Pop. 1870, 1,058; 1880, 1,122; (1910), 1,059.

EARLY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant Governor, was born of American parentage and Irish ancestry in Essex County, Canada West, March 17, 1828, and accompanied his parents to Caledonia, Boone County, Ill., in 1846. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in youth he learned the trade (his father's) of carpenter and joiner. In 1852 he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, and, in 1865, became State Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Between 1863 and 1866 he held several local offices, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer a Trustee of the State Reform School. In 1870 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1874, serving in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. In 1873 he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate and, [illegible] the executive chair, he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. In 1878 he was made the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the Senate, but was defeated

by a coalition of Democrats and Independents. He died while a member of the Senate, Sept. 2, 1877.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. A series of the most remarkable earthquakes in the history of the Mississippi Valley began on the night of November 16, 1811, continuing for several months and finally ending with the destruction of Caraccas, Venezuela, in March following. While the center of the earlier disturbance appears to have been in the vicinity of New Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, its minor effects were felt through a wide extent of country, especially in the settled portions of Illinois. Contemporaneous history states that, in the American Bottom, then the most densely settled portion of Illinois, the results were very perceptible. The walls of a brick house belonging to Mr. Samuel Judy, a pioneer settler in the eastern edge of the bottom, near Edwardsville, Madison County, were cracked by the convulsion, the effects being seen for more than two generations. Gov. John Reynolds, then a young man of 23, living with his father's family in what was called the "Goshen Settlement," near Edwardsville, in his history of "My Own Times," says of it: "Our family were all sleeping in a log-cabin, and my father leaped out of bed, crying out, 'The Indians are on the house.' The battle of Tippecanoe had been recently fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it. . . . The cattle came running home bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed. Our house cracked and quivered so we were fearful it would fall to the ground. In the American Bottom many chimneys were thrown down, and the church bell at Cahokia was sounded by the agitation of the building. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it." Owing to the sparseness of the population in Illinois at that time, but little is known of the effect of the convulsion of 1811 elsewhere, but there are numerous "sink-holes" in Union and adjacent counties, between the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which probably owe their origin to this or some similar disturbance. "On the Kaskaskia River below Athens," says Governor Reynolds in his "Pioneer History," "the water and white sand were thrown up through a fissure of the earth."

EAST DUBUQUE, an incorporated city of Jo Daviess County, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 17 miles (by rail) northeast of Galena. It is connected with Dubuque, Iowa, by a railroad and a wagon bridge two miles in length. It has a grain elevator, a box factory, a planing mill and manufactories of cultivators and sand drills. It has also a bank, two churches, good public schools and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,069; (1900), 1,146; (1910), 1,253.

EASTON, (Col.) Rufus, pioneer, founder of the city of Alton; was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1774; studied law and practiced two years in Oneida County, N. Y.; emigrated to St. Louis in 1804, and was commissioned by President Jefferson Judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and also became the first Postmaster of St. Louis, in 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he served as Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory, and, on the organization of the State of Missouri (1821), was appointed Attorney-General for the State, serving until 1826. His death occurred at St. Charles, Mo., July 5, 1834. Colonel Easton's connection with Illinois history is based chiefly upon the fact that he was the founder of the present city of Alton, which he laid out, in 1817, on a tract of land of which he had obtained possession at the mouth of the Little Piasa Creek, naming the town for his son. Rev. Thomas Lippincott, prominently identified with the early history of that portion of the State, kept a store for Easton at Milton, on Wood River, about two miles from Alton, in the early "'20's."

EAST ST. LOUIS, a flourishing city in St. Clair County, on the east bank of the Mississippi directly opposite St. Louis; is the terminus of twenty-two railroads and several electric lines, and the leading commercial and manufacturing point in Southern Illinois. Its industries include rolling mills, steel, brass, malleable iron and glass works, grain elevators and flour mills, breweries, stockyards and packing houses. The city has eleven public and five parochial schools, one high school, and two colleges; is well supplied with banks and has one daily, three weekly and one monthly papers. Pop. (1900), 29,655; (1910), 58,547.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The act for the establishment of this institution passed the General Assembly in 1877. Many cities offered inducements, by way of donations, for the location of the new hospital, but the site finally selected was a farm of 250 acres near Kankakee, and this was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of 327 additional acres in 1881. Work was begun in 1878 and the first patients received in December, 1879. The plan of the institution is, in many respects, unique. It comprises a

general building, three stories high, capable of accommodating 300 to 400 patients, and a number of detached buildings, technically termed cottages, where various classes of insane patients may be grouped and receive the particular treatment best adapted to ensure their recovery. The plans were mainly worked out from suggestions by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., then Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, and have attracted generally favorable comment both in this country and abroad. The seventy-five buildings occupied for the various purposes of the institution, cover a quarter-section of land laid off in regular streets, beautified with trees, plants and flowers, and presenting all the appearance of a flourishing village with numerous small parks adorned with walks and drives. The counties from which patients are received include Cook, Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Vermilion and Will. The whole number of patients in 1898 was 2,200, while the employés of all classes numbered 500.

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution designed to qualify teachers for giving instruction in the public schools, located at Charleston, Coles County, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act appropriated $50,000 for the erection of buildings, to which additional appropriations were added in 1897 and 1898, of $25,000 and $50,000, respectively, with $56,216.72 contributed by the city of Charleston, making a total of $181,216.72. The building was begun in 1896, the corner stone being laid on May 27 of that year. There was delay in the progress of the work in consequence of the failure of the contractors in December, 1896, but the work was resumed in 1897 and practically completed early in 1899, with the expectation that the institution would be opened for the reception of students in September following.

EASTMAN, Zebina, anti-slavery journalist, was born at North Amherst, Mass., Sept. 8, 1815; became a printer's apprentice at 14, but later spent a short time in an academy at Hadley. Then, after a brief experience as an employe in the office of "The Hartford Pearl," at the age of 18 he invested his patrimony of some $2,000 in the establishment of "The Free Press" at Fayetteville, Vt. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1837 he came west, stopping a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for a time on "The Peoria Register," but soon after joined Benjamin Lundy, who was preparing to revive his paper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, La Salle County. This scheme was partially defeated by Lundy's early death, but, after a few months' delay, Eastman, in conjunction with Hooper Warren, began the publication of "The Genius of Liberty" as the successor of Lundy's paper, using the printing press which Warren had used in the office of "The Commercial Advertiser," in Chicago, a year or so before. In 1842, at the invitation of prominent Abolitionists, the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was issued under the name of "The Western Citizen," in 1853 becoming "The Free West," and finally, in 1856, being merged in "The Chicago Tribune." After the suspension of "The Free West," Mr. Eastman began the publication of "The Chicago Magazine," a literary and historical monthly, but it reached only its fifth number when it was discontinued for want of financial support. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, where he remained eight years. On his return from Europe he took up his residence at Elgin, later removing to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, where he died June 14, 1883. During the latter years of his life Mr. Eastman contributed many articles of great historical interest to the Chicago press. See *Lundy, Benjamin* and *Warren, Hooper.*

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator and real-estate operator, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Jan. 21, 1829, commenced teaching at 16 years of age, and, in 1853, graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville soon after becoming Principal of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in the same State; in 1855 came west by way of Chicago, locating at Dixon and engaging in editorial work; a year later established "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," which he published three years, in the meantime establishing and conducting teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1859 he was elected School Commissioner of Cook County, a position which was afterwards changed to County Superintendent of Schools and which he held ten years. Mr. Eberhart was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Cook County Normal School. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in the real estate business in Chicago.

ECKHART, Bernard A., manufacturer and President of the Chicago Drainage Board, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), brought to America in infancy and reared on a farm in

Vernon County, Wis.; was educated at Milwaukee, and, in 1868, became clerk in the office of the Eagle Milling Company of that city, afterwards serving as its Eastern agent in various seaboard cities. He finally established an extensive milling business in Chicago, in which he is now engaged. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the National Waterway Convention at St. Paul and, in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years and taking a prominent part in drafting the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He has also been prominent in connection with various financial institutions, and, in 1891, was elected one of the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was re-elected in 1895 and chosen President of the Board for the following year, and re-elected President in December, 1898.

EDBROOKE, Willoughby J., Supervising Architect, was born at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1843; brought up to the architectural profession by his father and under the instruction of Chicago architects. During Mayor Roche's administration he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and, in April, 1891, was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, in that capacity supervising the construction of Government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1896.

EDDY, Henry, pioneer lawyer and editor, was born in Vermont, in 1798, reared in New York, learned the printer's trade at Pittsburg, served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo; came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1818, where he edited "The Illinois Emigrant," the earliest paper in that part of the State; was a Presidential Elector in 1824, a Representative in the Second and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and elected a Circuit Judge in 1835, but resigned a few weeks later. He was a Whig in politics. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," says of Mr. Eddy: "When he addressed the court, he elicited the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, whether law, poetry or belles lettres." Died, June 29, 1849.

EDDY, Thomas Mears, clergyman and author, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1823; educated at Greensborough, Ind., and, from 1842 to 1853, was a Methodist circuit preacher in that State, becoming Agent of the American Bible Society the latter year, and Presiding Elder of the Indianapolis district until 1856, when he was appointed editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," in Chicago, retiring from that position in 1868. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington, and was chosen one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society by the General Conference of 1872. Dr. Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, besides occasional sermons, published two volumes of reminiscences and personal sketches of prominent Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion under the title of "Patriotism of Illinois" (1865). Died, in New York City, Oct. 7, 1874.

EDGAR, John, early settler at Kaskaskia, was born in Ireland and, during the American Revolution, served as an officer in the British navy, but married an American woman of great force of character who sympathized strongly with the patriot cause. Having become involved in the desertion of three British soldiers whom his wife had promised to assist in reaching the American camp, he was compelled to flee. After remaining for a while in the American army, during which he became the friend of General La Fayette, he sought safety by coming west, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1784. His property was confiscated, but his wife succeeded in saving some $12,000 from the wreck, with which she joined him two years later. He engaged in business and became an extensive land-owner, being credited, during Territorial days, with the ownership of nearly 50,000 acres situated in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, and long known as the "Edgar lands." He also purchased and rebuilt a mill near Kaskaskia which had belonged to a Frenchman named Paget, and became a large shipper of flour at an early day to the Southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and so appears to have continued for more than a quarter of a century. On the establishment of a Territorial Legislature for the Northwest Territory, he was chosen, in 1799, one of the members for St. Clair County—the Legislature holding its session at Chillicothe, in the present State of Ohio, under the administration of Governor St. Clair. He was also appointed a Major-General of militia, retaining the office for many years. General and Mrs. Edgar were leaders of society at the old Territorial capital, and, on the visit of La Fayette to Kaskaskia in 1825, a reception was given at their house to the distinguished Frenchman, whose acquaintance

they had made more than forty years before. He died at Kaskaskia, in 1832. Edgar County, in the eastern part of the State, was named in honor of General Edgar. He was Worshipful Master of the first Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, constituted at Kaskaskia in 1806.

EDGAR COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties from north to south, lying on the eastern border of the State; was organized in 1823, and named for General Edgar, an early citizen of Kaskaskia. It contains 640 square miles, with a population (1910) of 27,336. The county is nearly square, well watered and wooded. Most of the acreage is under cultivation, grain growing and stock-raising being the principal industries. Generally, the soil is black to a considerable depth, though at some points—especially adjoining the timber lands in the east—the soft, brown clay of the subsoil comes to the surface. Beds of the drift period, one hundred feet deep, are found in the northern portion, and some twenty-five years ago a nearly perfect skeleton of a mastodon was exhumed. A bed of limestone, twenty-five feet thick, crops out near Baldwinsville and runs along Brouillet's creek to the State line. Paris, the county seat, is a railroad center, and has a population of over 6,000. Vermilion and Dudley are prominent shipping points, while Chrisman, which was an unknown prairie in 1872, was credited with a population of 800 in 1900.

EDINBURG, a village of Christian County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 28 miles southeast of Springfield; has two banks and one newspaper. The region is agricultural, though some coal is mined here. Population (1880, 551; 1890, 808; 1900), 1,071; (1910, 975).

EDSALL, James Kirtland, former Attorney-General, was born at Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. After passing through the common-schools, he attended an academy at Prattsville, N.Y., supporting himself, meanwhile, by working upon a farm. He read law at Prattsville and Catskill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1852. The next two years he spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, in 1854, removed to Leavenworth, Kan. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1855, being a member of the Topeka (free-soil) body when it was broken up by United States troops in 1856. In August, 1856, he settled at Dixon, Ill., and at once engaged in practice. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of that city, and, in 1870, was chosen State Senator, serving on the Committees on Municipalities and Judiciary in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. In 1872 he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his second term he took up his residence in Chicago, where he afterwards devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred, June 20, 1892.

EDUCATION.

The first step in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools for the region now comprised within the State of Illinois was taken in the enactment by Congress, on May 20, 1785, of "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This applied specifically to the region northwest of the Ohio River, which had been acquired through the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of the State of Virginia and by authority received from its Governor, the patriotic Patrick Henry. This act for the first time established the present system of township [illegible] as it was then called "rectangular" surveys, devised by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who became the first Surveyor-General (or "Geographer," as the office was styled) of the United States under the ordinance. Its important feature in this connection, was the provision "that there shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the township." [illegible] (the term "section" [illegible] made in all subsequent acts for the sale of public lands, the [illegible] July 23, 1787, and June 30, 1788, declaring that "the lot No. 16 in each township or fractional part of a township," shall be "given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance" (i. e., the act of 1785). The [illegible] in the Ordinance of 1787 (Art. III.) in the familiar text: "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary for the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The reservation referred to in the act of 1785 (and subsequent acts) was reiterated in the "enabling act" passed by Congress, April 18, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government, and was formally accepted by the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. The enabling act also set apart one entire township [illegible] to the previously donated for the same purpose by act of Congress in 1804) for the use of a seminary of learning,

together with three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, "to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part" (or one-half of one per cent) "shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." Thus, the plan for the establishment of a system of free public education in Illinois had its inception in the first steps for the organization of the Northwest Territory, was recognized in the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved that Territory forever to freedom, and was again reiterated in the preliminary steps for the organization of the State Government. These several acts became the basis of that permanent provision for the encouragement of education known as the "township," "seminary" and "college or university" funds.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—Previous to this, however, a beginning had been made in the attempt to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the pioneers. One John Seeley is said to have taught the first American school within the territory of Illinois, in a log-cabin in Monroe County, in 1783, followed by others in the next twenty years in Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Madison Counties. Seeley's earliest successor was Francis Clark, who, in turn, was followed by a man named Halfpenny, who afterwards built a mill near the present town of Waterloo in Monroe County. Among the teachers of a still later period were John Boyle, a soldier in Col. George Rogers Clark's army, who taught in Randolph County between 1790 and 1800; John Atwater, near Edwardsville, in 1807, and John Messinger, a surveyor, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The latter taught in the vicinity of Shiloh in St. Clair County, afterwards the site of Rev. John M. Peck's Rock Spring Seminary. The schools which existed during this period, and for many years after the organization of the State Government, were necessarily few, widely scattered and of a very primitive character, receiving their support entirely by subscription from their patrons.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW AND SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.—It has been stated that the first free school in the State was established at Upper Alton, in 1821, but there is good reason for believing this claim was based upon the power granted by the Legislature, in an act passed that year, to establish such schools there, which power was never carried into effect. The first attempt to establish a free-school system for the whole State was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Congressman and Governor of the State. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received in the State Treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the State at that time (only a little over $60,000), that the sum realized from this law would have been but little more than $1,000 per year. It remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the State inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. In this way 43,200 acres (or all but four and a half sections) of the seminary lands were disposed of, realizing less than $60,000. The first sale of township school lands took place in Greene County in 1831, and, two years later, the greater part of the school section in the heart of the present city of Chicago was sold, producing about $39,000. The average rate at which these sales were made, up to 1882, was $3.78 per acre, and the minimum, 70 cents per acre. That these lands have, in very few instances, produced the results expected of them, was not so much the fault of the system as of those selected to administer it—whose bad judgment in premature sales, or whose complicity with the schemes of speculators, were the means, in many cases, of squandering what might otherwise have furnished a liberal provision for the support of public schools in many sections of the State. Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, at present Secretary of the University of Illinois, in a paper printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885-86—to which the writer is indebted for many of the facts presented in this article—gives to Chicago the credit of establishing the first free schools in the State in 1834, while Alton followed in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840.

EARLY HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—A movement looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning in Indiana Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), was inaugurated by the passage, through the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes, in November, 1806, of an act incorporating the University of Indiana Territory to be located at Vincennes. One provision of the act authorized the raising of $20,000 for the institution by means of a lottery. A Board of Trustees was promptly organized, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, then the Territorial Governor, at its head; but, beyond the erection of a building,

little progress was made. Twenty-one years later (1827) the first successful attempt to found an advanced school was made by the indomitable Rev. John M. Peck resulting in the establishment of his Theological Seminary and High School at Rock Springs, St. Clair County, which, in 1831, became the nucleus of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In like manner, Lebanon Seminary, established in 1828, two years later expanded into McKendree College, while instruction began to be given at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in December, 1829 as the outcome of a movement started by a band of young men at Yale College in 1827—these several institutions being formally incorporated by the same act of the Legislature, passed in 1835. (See sketches of these Institutions.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In 1833 there was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) the first of a series of educational conventions, which were continued somewhat irregularly for twenty years, and whose history is remarkable for the number of those participating in them who afterwards gained distinction in State and National history. At first these conventions were held at the State capital during the sessions of the General Assembly, when the chief actors in them were members of that body and State officers, with a few other friends of education from the ranks of professional or business men. At the convention of 1833, we find, among those participating, the names of Sidney Breese, afterwards a United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge S. D. Lockwood, then of the Supreme Court; W. L. D. Ewing, afterwards acting Governor and United States Senator; O. H. Browning, afterwards United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; James Hall and John Russell, the most notable writers in the State in their day, besides Dr. J. M. Peck, Archibald Williams, Benjamin Mills, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry Eddy and others, all prominent in their several departments. In a second convention at the same place, nearly two years later, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Col. John J. Hardin were participants. At Springfield, in 1840, professional and literary men began to take a more prominent part, although the members of the Legislature were present in considerable force. A convention held at Peoria, in 1844, was made up largely of professional teachers and school officers, with a few citizens of local prominence, and the same may be said of those held at Jacksonville in 1845, and later at Chicago and other points. Various attempts were made to form permanent educational societies, finally resulting, in December, 1854, in the organization of the "State Teachers' Institute," which, three years later, took the name of the "State Teachers' Association"—though an association of the same name was organized in 1836 and continued in existence several years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—The appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction began to be agitated as early as 1837, and was urged from time to time in memorials and resolutions by educational conventions, by the educational press, and in the State Legislature; but it was not until February, 1854, that an act was passed creating the office, when the Hon. Newton W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Joel A. Matteson, continuing in office until his successor was elected in 1856. "The Common School Advocate" was published for a year at Jacksonville, beginning with January, 1837; in 1841 "The Illinois Common School Advocate" began publication at Springfield, but was discontinued after the issue of a few numbers. In 1855 was established "The Illinois Teacher." This was merged in 1858 in "The Illinois Schoolmaster," which became the organ of the State Teachers' Association, so remaining several years. The State Teachers' Association has no official organ now, but the "Public School Journal" is the chief educational publication of the State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—In 1851 was instituted a movement which, although obstructed for some time by partisan opposition, has been followed by more far-reaching results, for the country at large, than any single measure in the history of education since the act of 1785 setting apart one section in each township for the support of public schools. This was the scheme formulated by the late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, for a system of practical scientific education for the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial classes, at a Farmers' Convention held under the auspices of the Buel Institute (an Agricultural Society), at Granville, Putnam County, Nov. 18, 1851. While proposing a plan for a "State University" for Illinois, it also advocated, from the outset, a "University for the industrial classes in each of the States," by way of supplementing the work which a "National Institute of Science," such as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was expected to accomplish. The proposition attracted the attention of persons interested in the cause of industrial education in other States, especially in New York and some of the New England States, and

received their hearty endorsement and coöperation. The Granville meeting was followed by a series of similar conventions held at Springfield, June 8, 1852; Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852; Springfield, Jan. 4, 1853, and Springfield, Jan. 1, 1855, at which the scheme was still further elaborated. At the Springfield meeting of January, 1852, an organization was formed under the title of the "Industrial League of the State of Illinois," with a view to disseminating information, securing more thorough organization on the part of friends of the measure, and the employment of lecturers to address the people of the State on the subject. At the same time, it was resolved that "this Convention memorialize Congress for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in each and every State in the Union." It is worthy of note that this resolution contains the central idea of the act passed by Congress nearly ten years afterward, making appropriations of public lands for the establishment and support of industrial colleges in the several States, which act received the approval of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862—a similar measure having been vetoed by President Buchanan in February, 1859. The State was extensively canvassed by Professor Turner, Mr. Bronson Murray (now of New York), the late Dr. R. C. Rutherford and others, in behalf of the objects of the League, and the Legislature, at its session of 1853, by unanimous vote in both houses, adopted the resolutions commending the measure and instructing the United States Senators from Illinois, and requesting its Representatives, to give it their support. Though not specifically contemplated at the outset of the movement, the Convention at Springfield, in January, 1855, proposed, as a part of the scheme, the establishment of a "Teachers' Seminary or Normal School Department," which took form in the act passed at the session of 1857, for the establishment of the State Normal School at Normal. Although delayed, as already stated, the advocates of industrial education in Illinois, aided by those of other States, finally triumphed in 1862. The lands received by the State as the result of this act amounted to 480,000 acres, besides subsequent donations. (See *University of Illinois*; also *Turner, Jonathan Baldwin.*) On the foundation thus furnished was established, by act of the Legislature in 1867, the "Illinois Industrial University"—now the University of Illinois—at Champaign, to say nothing of more than forty similar institutions in as many States and Territories, based upon the same general act of Congress.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—While there may be said to have been a sort of free-school system in existence in Illinois previous to 1855, it was limited to a few fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school-lands situated within their respective limits. The system of free schools, as it now exists, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin in the act of that year. As already shown, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction had been created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments of the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the State the equal privileges of a common-school education. The development of the system began practically about 1857, and, in the next quarter of a century, the laws on the subject had grown into a considerable volume, while the numberless decisions, emanating from the office of the State Superintendent in construction of these laws, made up a volume of still larger proportions.

The following comparative table of school statistics, for 1860 and 1896, compiled from the Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will illustrate the growth of the system in some of its more important features:

	1860.	1896.
Population	1,711,951	(est.) 4,250,000
No. of Persons of School Age (between 6 and 21)	*549,604	1,384,367
No. of Pupils enrolled	*472,247	898,619
" School Districts	8,956	11,615
" Public Schools	9,162	12,623
" Graded "	294	1,887
" Public High Schools		272
" School Houses built during the year	557	267
Whole No. of School Houses	8,221	12,632
No. of Male Teachers	8,223	7,057
" Female Teachers	6,485	18,359
Whole No. of Teachers in Public Schools	14,708	25,416
Highest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers	$180.00	$300.00
Highest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers	75.00	280.00
Lowest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers	8 00	14.00
Lowest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers	4.00	10.00
Average Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers	28.82	57.76
Average Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers	18.80	50 63
No. of Private Schools	500	2,619
No. of Pupils in Private Schools	29,264	139,969
Interest on State and County Funds received	$73,450.38	$65,583.63
Amount of Income from Township Funds	322,852 00	889,614.20

*Only white children were included in these statistics for 1860

UNIVERSITY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



NATURAL HISTORY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

	1880.	1890.
Amount received from State Tax	$ 690,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00
" " " Special District Taxes	1,265,137.00	1,013,809.61
Amount received from Bonds during the year		517,000.00
Total Amount received during the year by School Districts	2,193,455.00	15,067,172.50
Amount paid Male Teachers		2,772,824.92
" " Female "		7,186,115.47
Whole amount paid Teachers	1,542,211.00	9,958,940.39
Amount paid for new School Houses	348,728.00	1,857,757.25
Amount paid for repairs and improvements		1,057,575.00
Amount paid for School Furniture	24,837.00	144,552.64
" " " " Apparatus	8,563.00	164,298.62
" " " Books for District Libraries	30,124.00	17,044.47
Total Expenditures	2,159,505.00	14,644,677.41
Estimated value of School Property	15,594,592.00	42,780,292.00
" " " Libraries		377,814.00
" " " Apparatus		607,268.00

The sums annually disbursed for incidental expenses on account of superintendence and the cost of maintaining the higher institutions established, and partially or wholly supported by the State, increase the total expenditures by some $600,000 per annum. These higher institutions include the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Urbana, to which were added by the Legislature, at its session of 1895, the Eastern Illinois Normal School, afterwards established at Charleston, and the Northern Illinois Normal at De Kalb. These institutions, although under supervision of the State, are partly supported by tuition fees. (See description of these institutions under their several titles.) The normal schools—as their names indicate—are primarily designed for the training of teachers, although other classes of pupils are admitted under certain conditions, including the payment of tuition. At the University of Illinois instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these the State supports four other institutions of an educational rather than a custodial character—viz.: the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, the Asylum for the Feeble Minded at Lincoln, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The estimated value of the property connected with these several institutions, in addition to the value of school property given in the preceding table will increase the total (exclusive of permanent funds) to $47,155,374.95, of which $4,375,107.95 represents property belonging to the institutions above mentioned.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Each county elects a County Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it is to visit schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and instruct them in their respective duties, conduct examinations of persons desiring to become teachers, and exercise general supervision over school affairs within his county. The subordinate officers are Township Trustees, a Township Treasurer, and a Board of District Directors or—in place of the latter in cities and villages—Boards of Education. The two last named Boards have power to employ teachers and, generally, to supervise the management of schools in districts. The State Superintendent is entrusted with general supervision of the common-school system of the State, and it is his duty to advise and assist County Superintendents, to visit State Charitable institutions, to issue official circulars to teachers, school officers and others in regard to their rights and duties under the general school code; to decide controverted questions of school law, coming to him by appeal from County Superintendents and others, and to make full and detailed reports of the operations of his office to the Governor, biennially. He is also made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the several Normal Schools, and is empowered to grant certificates of two different grades to teachers—the higher grade to be valid during the lifetime of the holder, and the lower for two years. Certificates granted by County Superintendents are also of two grades and have a tenure of one and two years respectively in the county where given. The conditions for securing a certificate of the first (or two-years') grade, require that the candidate shall be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, modern geography, English grammar, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. The second grade, or one year certificate calls for examination in the branches just enumerated, except the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health; but teachers employed exclusively in giving instruction in music, drawing, penmanship or other special branches may take examinations in these branches alone but are restricted in teaching to those in which they have been examined. County Boards are empowered to establish County Normal Schools for the education of teachers for the common schools and the management of such normal schools is placed in the hands of a County Board of Education, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight persons, of whom the Chairman of the County Board and the County Superintendent of Schools shall be ex-officio members.

Boards of Education and Directors may establish kindergartens (when authorized to do so by vote of a majority of the voters of their districts), for children between the ages of four and six years, but the cost of supporting the same must be defrayed by a special tax.—A compulsory provision of the School Law requires that each child, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, unless otherwise instructed in the elementary branches, or disqualified by physical or mental disability.—Under the provisions of an act, passed in 1891, women are made eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the State, when twenty-one years of age or upwards, and otherwise possessing the same qualifications for the office as are prescribed for men. (For list of incumbents in the office of State Superintendent, see *Superintendents of Public Instruction.*)

EDWARDS, Arthur, D.D., clergyman, soldier and editor, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1834; educated at Albion, Mich., and the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1858; entered the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, was ordained in 1860 and, from 1861 until after the battle of Gettysburg, served as Chaplain of the First Michigan Cavalry, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864, he was elected assistant editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" at Chicago, and, on the retirement of Dr. Eddy in 1872, became Editor-in-chief, being re-elected every four years until his death, Mar. 20, 1901. He had also been a member of each General Conference since 1872, was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1881, and held other positions of prominence within the church.

EDWARDS, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Md., Jan. 17, 1793; at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815, Ninian Edwards (of whom he was the youngest brother) being then Territorial Governor. During the next fourteen years he resided alternately in Missouri and Kentucky, and, in 1829, took up his residence at Edwardsville. Owing to impaired health he decided to abandon his profession and engage in general business, later becoming a resident of Upper Alton. In 1832 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a Whig, and again, in 1840 and '60, the last time as a Republican; was State Senator from 1835 to '39, and was also the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1838, in opposition to Thomas Carlin (Democrat), who was elected. He served in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and especially interested in education and in public charities, being, for thirty-five years, a Trustee of Shurtleff College, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. Died at Upper Alton, September, 1877.

EDWARDS, Ninian, Territorial Governor and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 17, 1775; for a time had the celebrated William Wirt as a tutor, completing his course at Dickinson College. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after squandering considerable money, he studied law and, step by step, rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1809 President Madison appointed him the first Territorial Governor of Illinois. This office he held until the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818, when he was elected United Sates Senator and re-elected on the completion of his first (the short) term. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State, his successful administration terminating in 1830. In 1832 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Slade. He was able, magnanimous and incorruptible, although charged with aristocratic tendencies which were largely hereditary. Died, at his home at Belleville, on July 20, 1833, of cholera, the disease having been contracted through self-sacrificing efforts to assist sufferers from the epidemic. His demise cast a gloom over the entire State. Two valuable volumes bearing upon State history, comprising his correspondence with many public men of his time, have been published; the first under the title of "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," by his son, the late Ninian Wirt Edwards, and the other "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late Elihu B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.—**Ninian Wirt** (Edwards), son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, the year his father became Territorial Governor of Illinois; spent his boyhood at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Belleville, and was educated at Transylvania University, graduating in 1833. He married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was appointed Attorney-General in 1834, but resigned in 1835, when he removed to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature from Sangamon

County, as the colleague of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the celebrated "Long Nine," and was influential in securing the removal of the State capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the House in 1838, to the State Senate in 1844, and again to the House in 1848, was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Again, in 1850, he was elected to the House but resigned on account of his change of politics from Whig to Democratic, and, in the election to fill the vacancy, was defeated by James C. Conkling. He served as Superintendent of Public Instruction by appointment of Governor Matteson, 1854-57, and, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain Commissary of Subsistence, which position he filled until June 1865, since which time he remained in private life. He is the author of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards" (1870), which was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society. Died, at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889.—**Benjamin Stevenson** (Edwards), lawyer and jurist, another son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 3, 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the bar the following year. Originally a Whig, he subsequently became a Democrat, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and in 1868, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Shelby M. Cullom. In 1869 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but within eighteen months resigned the position, preferring the excitement and emoluments of private practice to the dignity and scanty salary attaching to the bench. As a lawyer and as a citizen he was universally respected. Died, at his home in Springfield, Feb. 4, 1886 at the time of his decease being President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

EDWARDS, Richard, educator, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Dec. 23, 1822, emigrated with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, and began life on a farm, later graduated at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., and from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; served for a time as a civil engineer on the Boston water works, then beginning a career as a teacher which continued almost uninterruptedly for thirty-five years. During this period he was connected with the Normal School at Bridgewater; a Boys' High School at Salem, and the State Normal at the same place, coming west in 1857 to establish the Normal School at St. Louis, Mo., still later becoming Principal of the St. Louis High School, and, in 1862, accepting the Presidency of the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. It was here where Dr. Edwards, remaining fourteen years, accomplished his greatest work and left his deepest impress upon the educational system of the State by personal contact with its teachers. The next nine years were spent as pastor of the First Congregational church at Princeton, when, after eighteen months in the service of Knox College as Financial Agent, he was again called, in 1886, to a closer connection with the educational field by his election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving until 1891, when, having failed of a re-election, he soon after assumed the Presidency of Blackburn University at Carlinville. Failing health, however, compelled his retirement a year later, when he removed to Bloomington, which was his place of residence until his death, March 8, 1908.

EDWARDS COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, between Richland and White on the north and south, and Wabash and Wayne on the east and west, and touching the Ohio River on its southeastern border. It was separated from Gallatin County in 1814, during the Territorial period. Its territory was diminished in 1824 by the carving out of Wabash County. The surface is diversified by prairie and timber, the soil fertile and well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are Bonpas Creek, on the east, and the Little Wabash River on the west. Palmyra (a place no longer on the map) was the seat for holding the first county court in 1815, John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney being the Judges. Albion, the present county-seat (population, 937), was laid out by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower (emigrants from England in 1819 and settled largely by their countrymen, but not incorporated until 1860. The area of the county is 220 square miles, and population, in 1910, 10,049. Grayville, with a population of 2,000 in 1890 is partly in this county though mostly in White. Edwards County was named in honor of Ninian Edwards the Territorial Governor of Illinois.

EDWARDSVILLE, the county-seat of Madison County, settled in 1812 and named in honor of Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards; is on four lines of railway and contiguous to two others, 18 miles northeast of St. Louis. Edwardsville was the home of some of the most prominent men in the history of the State, including Governors Ed-

wards, Coles, and others. It has pressed and shale brickyards, coal mines, flour mills, machine shops, banks, electric street railway, water-works, schools, and churches. In a suburb of the city (LeClaire) is a coöperative manufactory of sanitary supplies, using large shops and doing a large business. Edwardsville has three newspapers, one daily, one semi-weekly and one weekly. Pop. (1890), 3,561; (1900), 4,157; (1910), 5,014.

EFFINGHAM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Effingham County, 99 miles northeast of St. Louis and 198 southwest of Chicago; has four papers, creamery, milk condensory, and ice factory. Pop. (1890), 3,260; (1900), 3,774; (1910), 3,898.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, cut off from Fayette (and separately organized) in 1831—named for Gen. Edward Effingham. It is situated in the central portion of the State, 90 miles northeast of St. Louis; has an area of 486 square miles and a population (1910) of 20,055. T. M. Short, I. Fanchon and William I. Hawkins were the first County Commissioners. Effingham, the county-seat, was platted by Messrs. Alexander and Little in 1854. Messrs. Gillenwater, Hawkins and Brown were among the earliest settlers. Several lines of railway cross the county. Agriculture and sheep-raising are leading industries, wool being one of the principal products.

EGAN, William Bradshaw, M.D., pioneer physican, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1808; spent some time during his youth in the study of surgery in England, later attending lectures at Dublin. About 1828 he went to Canada, taught for a time in the schools of Quebec and Montreal and, in 1830, was licensed by the Medical Board of New Jersey and began practice at Newark in that State, later practicing in New York. In 1833 he removed to Chicago and was early recognized as a prominent physician; on July 4, 1836, delivered the address at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Dr. Egan was owner of the block on which the Tremont House stands, and erected a number of houses there. He was a zealous Democrat and a delegate to the first Convention of that party, held at Joliet in 1843; was elected County Recorder in 1844 and Representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1853-54). Died, Oct. 27, 1860.

ELBURN, a village of Kane County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles west of Geneva. It has banks and a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 606; (1910), 615.

ELDORADO, a city in Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Louisville & Nashville, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terra Haute Railroads; has a bank and two weekly newspapers; district agricultural. Population, (1900), 1,445; (1910), 3,366.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., lawyer and soldier, was born at South Williamstown, Mass., August, 1837; graduated at Williams College in the class with President Garfield, in 1856, and at Albany Law School, in 1857; soon afterward came to Chicago and began practice; in 1862 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, before the end of the year being promoted to the position of Colonel; distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, Chickamauga and in the battles before Vicksburg, winning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but, after two years' service, was compelled to retire on account of disability, being carried east on a stretcher. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to resume his profession, but died in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882, much regretted by a large circle of friends, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

ELECTIONS. The elections of public officers in Illinois are of two general classes: (I) those conducted in accordance with United States laws, and (II) those conducted exclusively under State laws.

I. To the first class belong: (1) the election of United States Senators; (2) Presidential Electors, and (3) Representatives in Congress. 1. (UNITED STATES SENATORS). The election of United States Senators, while an act of the State Legislature, is conducted solely under forms prescribed by the laws of the United States. These make it the duty of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after convening at the session next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator may have been chosen, to proceed to elect his successor in the following manner: Each House is required, on the day designated, in open session and by the viva voce vote of each member present, to name some person for United States Senator, the result of the balloting to be entered on the journals of the respective Houses. At twelve o'clock (M.) on the day following the day of election, the members of the two Houses meet in joint assembly, when the journals of both Houses are read. If it appears that the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he is declared elected Senator. If, however, no one has received such majority, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required on the preceding day, then the members

of the two Houses, in joint assembly, proceed to ballot for Senator by viva voce vote of members present. The person receiving a majority of all the votes cast—a majority of the members of both Houses being present and voting—is declared elected; otherwise the joint assembly is renewed at noon each legislative day of the session and at least one ballot taken until a Senator is chosen. When a vacancy exists in the Senate at the time of the assembling of the Legislature the same rule prevails as to the time of holding an election to fill it, and if a vacancy occurs during the session, the Legislature is required to proceed to an election on the second Tuesday after having received official notice of such vacancy. The tenure of a United States Senator for a full term is six years—the regular term beginning with a new Congress—the two Senators from each State belonging to different "classes," so that their terms expire alternately at periods of two and four years from each other.—2. (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS). The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President is made by popular vote taken quadrennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The date of such election is fixed by act of Congress, being the same as that for Congressman, although the State Legislature prescribes the manner of conducting it and making returns of the same. The number of Electors chosen equals the number of Senators and Representatives taken together (in 1899 it was twenty-four), and they are elected on a general ticket, a plurality of votes being sufficient to elect. Electors meet at the State capital on the second Monday of January after their election (Act of Congress, 1887), to cast the vote of the State.—3. (MEMBERS OF CONGRESS). The election of Representatives in Congress is also held under United States law, occurring biennially (on the even years) simultaneously with the general State election in November. Should Congress select a different date for such election, it would be the duty of the Legislature to recognize it by a corresponding change in the State law relating to the election of Congressmen. The tenure of a Congressman is two years, the election being by Districts instead of a general ticket, as in the case of Presidential Electors—the term of each Representative for a full term beginning with a new Congress, on the 4th of March of the odd years following a general election. (See *Congressional Apportionment*.)

II. All officers under the State Government—except Boards of Trustees of charitable and penal institutions or the heads of certain departments, which are made appointive by the Governor—are elected by popular vote. Apart from county officers they consist of three classes: (1) Legislative; (2) Executive; (3) Judicial—which are chosen at different times and for different periods. 1. (LEGISLATURE). Legislative officers consist of Senators and Representatives, chosen at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, biennially. The regular term of a Senator (of whom there are fifty-one under the present Constitution) is four years; twenty-five (those in Districts bearing even numbers) being chosen on the years in which a President and Governor are elected, and the other twenty-six at the intermediate period two years later. Thus one-half of each State Senate is composed of what are called "hold-over" Senators. Representatives are elected biennially at the November election and hold office two years. The qualifications as to eligibility for a seat in the State Senate require that the incumbent shall be 25 years of age, while 21 years renders one eligible to a seat in the House—the Constitution requiring that each shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and of the District for which he is chosen, two years next preceding his election. (See *Legislative Apportionment* and *Minority Representation*.)—2. (EXECUTIVE OFFICERS). The officers constituting the Executive Department include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General. Each of these except the State Treasurer holds office four years and with the exception of the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are elected at the general election at which Presidential Electors are chosen. The election of State Superintendent occurs on the intermediate (even) years, and that of State Treasurer every two years coincidently with the election of Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. (See *Executive Officers*.) In addition to the State officers already named, nine Trustees of the University of Illinois are elected biennially at the general election in November, each holding office for six years. These trustees (three in number), with the Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, constitute the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.—3. (JUDICIARY). The Judicial Department embraces Judges of the Supreme Court and County Courts and such other subordinate officials as may be connected with the administration of justice. For the

election of members of the Supreme Court the State is divided into seven Districts, each of which elects a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. The elections in five of these — the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh—occur on the first Monday in June every ninth year from 1879, the last election having occurred in June, 1897. The elections in the other two Districts occur at similar periods of nine years from 1876 and 1873, respectively—the last election in the Fourth District having occurred in June, 1893, and that in the Fifth in 1891.—Circuit Judges are chosen on the first Monday in June every six years, counting from 1873. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County are elected every six years at the November election.—Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are elected at the November election for six years, the last election having occurred in 1896. Under the act of April 2, 1897, consolidating the Supreme Court into one Grand Division, the number of Supreme Court Clerks is reduced to one, although the Clerks elected in 1896 remain in office and have charge of the records of their several Divisions until the expiration of their terms in 1902. The Supreme Court holds five terms annually at Springfield, beginning, respectively, on the first Tuesday of October, December, February, April and June.

(Other Officers). (a) Members of the State Board of Equalization (one for every Congressional District) are elective every four years at the same time as Congressmen. (b) County officers (except County Commissioners not under township organization) hold office for four years and are chosen at the November election as follows: (1) At the general election at which the Governor is chosen — Clerk of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney, Recorder of Deeds (in counties having a population of 60,000 or over), Coroner and County Surveyor. (2) On intermediate years—Sheriff, County Judge, Probate Judge (in counties having a population of 70,000 and over), County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Clerk of Criminal Court of Cook County. (c) In counties not under township organization a Board of County Commissioners is elected, one being chosen in November of each year, and each holding office three years. (d) Under the general law the polls open at 8 a. m., and close at 7 p. m. In cities accepting an Act of the Legislature passed in 1885, the hour of opening the polls is 6 a. m., and of closing 4 p. m. (See also *Australian Ballot.*)

ELECTORS, QUALIFICATIONS OF. (See *Suffrage.*)

ELGIN, an important city of Northern Illinois, in Kane County, on Fox River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, besides two rural electric lines, 36 miles northwest of Chicago; has valuable water-power and over fifty manufacturing establishments, including the National Watch Factory and the Cook Publishing Company, both among the most extensive of their kind in the world; is also a great dairy center with extensive creameries and milk-condensing works. The quotations of its Butter and Cheese Exchange are telegraphed to all the great commercial centers and regulate the prices of these commodities throughout the country. Elgin is the seat of the Northern (Illinois) Hospital for the Insane, and has a handsome Government (postoffice) building, fine public library and many handsome residences. It has three daily and several weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 17,823; (1900), 22,433; (1910), 25,976.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RAILWAY. The main line of this road extends west from Dyer on the Indiana State line to Joliet, thence northeast to Waukegan. The total length of the line (1898) is 192.72 miles, of which 159.93 miles are in Illinois. The entire capital of the company, including stock and indebtedness, amounted (1898), to $13,799,630—more than $71,000 per mile. Its total earnings in Illinois for the same year were $1,212,026, and its entire expenditure in the State, $1,156,146. The company paid in taxes, the same year, $48,876. Branch lines extend southerly from Walker Junction to Coster, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and northwesterly from Normantown, on the main line, to Aurora. —(History). The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was chartered in 1887 and absorbed the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway, from Joliet to Aurora (21 miles), which had been commenced in 1886 and was completed in 1888, with extensions from Joliet to Spaulding, Ill., and from Joliet to McCool, Ind. In January, 1891, the Company purchased all the properties and franchises of the Gardner, Coal City & Normantown and the Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Companies (formerly operated under lease). The former of these two roads was chartered in 1889 and opened in 1890. The system forms a belt line around Chicago, intersecting all railroads entering that city from every direction. Its traffic is chiefly in the transportation of freight.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county-seat of Hardin County. It stands on the north bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above Paducah, Ky., and about

125 miles southeast of Belleville; has a brick and tile factory, mining interests, two churches, two flouring mills, a bank, and one newspaper. Population 1890 652; 1900, 668, 1910 633.

ELKHART, a town of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles northeast of Springfield; is a rich farming section; has a coal shaft. Pop. 1890, 414; 1900, 553, 1910, 418.

ELKIN, William F., pioneer and early legislator, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 13, 1792; after spending several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1825; was elected to the Sixth Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, being one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon County and in 1861 was appointed by his former colleague Abraham Lincoln) Register of the Land Office at Springfield, resigning in 1872 Died in 1878

ELLIS, Edward F. W., soldier, was born at Wilton, Maine, April 15, 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio; spent three years (1849-52) in California, serving in the Legislature of that State in 1851, and proving himself an earnest opponent of slavery; returned to Ohio the next year, and, in 1854, removed to Rockford, Ill., where he embarked in the banking business Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter he organized the Ellis Rifles, which having been attached to the Fifteenth Illinois he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; was in command at the battle of Shiloh April 6 1862 and was killed while bravely leading on his men

ELLIS, Rev. John Millot, early home missionary, was born in Keene N H July 6 1796 came to Illinois as a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church at an early day, and served for a time as pastor of churches at Kaskaskia and Jacksonville, and was one of the influential factors in securing the location of Illinois College at the latter place His wife also conducted, for some years, a private school for young ladies at Jacksonville, which developed into the Jacksonville Female Academy in 1833, and is still maintained after a history of over sixty years. Mr Ellis was later associated with the establishment of Wabash College at Crawfordsville Ind., finally returning to New Hampshire, where, in 1840, he was pastor of a church at East Hanover. In 1844 he again entered the service of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West Died August 6 1855

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier first victim of the Civil War, was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He came to Chicago at an early age studied law, and became a patent solicitor. In 1860 he raised a regiment of Zouaves in Chicago, which became famous for the perfection of its discipline and drill, and of which he was commissioned Colonel. In 1861 he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, going from there to New York, where he recruited and organized a Zouave regiment composed of firemen. He became its Colonel and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria Va While stationed there Colonel Ellsworth observed that a Confederate flag was flying above a hotel owned by one Jackson. Rushing to the roof he tore it down, but before he reached the street was shot and killed by Jackson who was in turn shot by Frank H Brownell one of Ellsworth's men He was the first Union soldier killed in the war Died, May 24 1861

ELMHURST (formerly Cottage Hill), a village of Du Page County, on the Chicago Great Western and [illegible] Railroads, 15 miles west of Chicago; seat of the Evangelical Seminary, has electric interurban line, one weekly paper, stone quarry, electric light, water and sewerage systems, high school and [illegible] Pop (1900) 1 728, (1910) 2 360

ELMWOOD, a town of Peoria County on the Galesburg and Peoria and Buda and Rushville branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west-northwest of Peoria; the principal industries are coal-mining and corn and tomato canning has a bank and one newspaper. Pop 1890, 1 548 (1900) 1 582 (1910) 1 590

EL PASO, a city in Woodford County, 17 miles north of Bloomington, 33 miles east of Peoria, at the crossing Illinois Central and Toledo Peoria & Western Railroads; in agricultural district; has two national banks, three grain elevators, two high schools, two newspapers, nine churches. Pop 1890, 1 [illegible] (1900) 1 441 (1910) 1 470

EMBARRAS RIVER, rises in Champaign County and runs southeastward through the counties of Douglas, Coles and Cumberland, to Newton, in Jasper County, where it turns to the southeast, passing through Lawrence County, and entering the Wabash River about seven miles below Vincennes It is nearly 150 miles long

EMMERSON, Charles, jurist was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, N. H., April 15, 1811; came to Illinois in 1833, first settling at Jacksonville where he spent one term in Illinois College, then studied law at Springfield, and, having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life except three years (1847-50) during which he resided at Paris, Edgar County. In 1850 he was elected to

the Legislature, and, in 1853, to the Circuit bench, serving on the latter by re-election till 1867. The latter year he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker. In 1869 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, but died in April, 1870, while the Convention was still in session.

ENFIELD, a town of White County, at the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 10 miles west of Carmi; is the seat of Southern Illinois College. The town also has a bank, poultry packing concern and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 870; (1900), 971; (1910), 927.

ENGLISH, Joseph G., banker, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 17, 1820; lived for a time at Perrysville and La Fayette in that State, finally engaging in merchandising in the former; in 1853 removed to Danville, Ill., where he formed a partnership with John L. Tincher in mercantile business; later conducted a private banking business and, in 1863, established the First National Bank, of which he has been President over twenty years. He served two terms as Mayor of Danville, in 1872 was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and, for more than twenty years, has been one of the Directors of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad. Mr. English spent most of the time in the latter years of his life in the West, practically retired from business.

ENOS, Pascal Paoli, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and, after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed West, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calhoun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died, at Springfield, April, 1832.—**Pascal P.** (Enos), Jr., eldest son of Mr. Enos, was born in St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 28, 1816; was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County in 1852, and served by appointment of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, being reappointed by Judge David Davis, dying in office, Feb. 17, 1867.—**Zimri Allen** (Enos), another son, born Sept. 29, 1821, spent entire life in Springfield; served as County Surveyor and Alderman. Died Dec. 8, 1907.—**Julia R.,** a daughter, born in Springfield, Dec. 20, 1832; married O. M. Hatch, former Secretary of State. Died Sept. 23, 1907.

EPLER, Cyrus, lawyer and jurist, was born at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., Nov. 12, 1825; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected State's Attorney the same year; also served as a member of the General Assembly two terms (1857-61) and as Master in Chancery for Morgan County, 1867-73. In 1873 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit and was re-elected successively in 1879, '85 and '91, serving four terms, and retiring in 1897. During his entire professional and official career his home was in Jacksonville Died July 9, 1909.

EQUALITY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles west-northwest of Shawneetown. It was for a time, in early days, the county-seat of Gallatin County and market for the salt manufactured in that vicinity. Some coal is mined in the neighborhood. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 622; (1900), 898; (1910), 1,180.

ERIE, a village of Whiteside County, on the Rock Island and Sterling Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles northeast of Rock Island; has a bank, some manufactures and one paper. Pop. (1900), 768; (1910), 804.

EUREKA, the county-seat of Woodford County, incorporated in 1856, situated 19 miles east of Peoria; is in the heart of a rich stock-raising and agricultural district. The principal mechanical industry is a large canning factory. Besides having good grammar and high schools, it is also the seat of Eureka College, under the control of the Christian denomination, in connection with which are a Normal School and a Biblical Institute. The town has a handsome courthouse and a jail, two weekly and one monthly paper. Eureka became the county-seat of Woodford County in 1896, the change from Metamora being

due to the central location and more convenient accessibility of the former from all parts of the county. Population (1880), 1,185; (1890), 1,481; (1900), 1,661; (1910), 1,525.

EUREKA COLLEGE, located at Eureka, Woodford County, and chartered in 1855, distinctively under the care and supervision of the "Christian" or "Campbellite" denomination. The primary aim of its founders was to prepare young men for the ministry, while at the same time affording facilities for liberal culture. It was chartered in 1855, and its growth, while gradual, has been steady. Besides a preparatory department and a business school, the college maintains a collegiate department (with classical and scientific courses) and a theological school, the latter being designed to fit young men for the ministry of the denomination. Both male and female matriculates are received. In 1896 there was a faculty of eighteen professors and assistants, and an attendance of some 325 students, nearly one-third of whom were females. The total value of the institution's property is $144,000, which includes an endowment of $45,000 and real estate valued at $85,000.

EUSTACE, John V., lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1821; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, [illegible] and in 1842, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar, removing the same year to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1857, became Circuit Judge, serving one term. [illegible] Presidential Election in 1864, and in March, 1865, was again elevated to the Circuit Bench, to fill Judge Heaton, deceased. He was elected to the same position in 1879, and re-elected in 1885, but died in 1888, three years before the expiration of his term.

EVANGELICAL SEMINARY, an institution under the direction of the Lutheran denomination, incorporated in 1865 and located at Elmhurst, Du Page County. Instruction is given in the classics, theology, oratory and preparatory studies, by a faculty of eight teachers. The number of pupils during the school year 1895-96 was 133—all young men. It has property valued at $59,365.

EVANS, Henry H., legislator, was born in Toronto, Can., March 9, 1836; brought by his father (who was a native of Pennsylvania) to Aurora, Ill., where the latter finally became foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy machine shops at that place. In 1862 young Evans enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. Since the war he has become most widely known as a member of the General Assembly, having been elected first to the House, in 1876, and subsequently to the Senate every four years from 1880 to the year 1898, giving him over twenty years of almost continuous service. He is a large owner of real estate and has been prominently connected with financial and other business enterprises at Aurora, including the Aurora Gas and Street Railway Companies; also served with the rank of Colonel on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Hamilton, Fifer and Oglesby.

EVANS, Rev. Jervice G., educator and reformer, was born in Marshall County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854 and in 1872 accepted the presidency of Hedding College at Abingdon, which he filled for six years. He then became President of Chaddock College at Quincy, but the following year returned to pastoral work. In 1889 he again became President of Hedding College, where (1898) he still remains. Dr. Evans is a member of the Central Illinois (M. E.) Conference and a leader in the prohibition movement; has also produced a number of volumes on religious and moral questions.

EVANS, John, M.D., physician and Governor, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, of Quaker ancestry, March 9, 1814; graduated in medicine at Cincinnati and began practice at Attica, Ind., but soon returned to Ohio. After locating at Attica, Ind., there he became prominent in the establishment of the first insane hospital in Indiana, at Indianapolis, about 1841-42, becoming a resident of that city in 1845. Three years later, having accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, he removed thither, also serving, for a time, as editor of The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, became successful operator in real estate and in the promotion of various railroad enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University at Evanston, serving as President of the Board of Trustees over forty years. Dr. Evans was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and a strong personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom, in 1862, he received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Colorado, continuing in office until displaced by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In Colorado he became a leading factor in the construction of some of the most important railroad lines in that section, including the Denver, Texas & Gulf Road, of which he was for many years the President. He was also

prominent in connection with educational and church enterprises at Denver, which was his home after leaving Illinois. Died, in Denver, July 3, 1897.

EVANSTON, a city of Cook County, situated 12 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The original town was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863, and, in March, 1869, a special act was passed by the Legislature incorporating it as a city, but rejected by vote of the people. On Oct. 19, 1872, the voters of the corporate town adopted village organizations under the General Village and City Incorporation Act of the same year. Since then annexations of adjacent territory to the village of Evanston have taken place as follows: In January, 1873, two small districts by petition; in April, 1874, the village of North Evanston was annexed by a majority vote of the electors of both corporations; in April, 1886, there was another annexation of a small out-lying district by petition; in February, 1892, the question of the annexation of South Evanston was submitted to the voters of both corporations and adopted. On March 29, 1892, the question of organization under a city government was submitted to popular vote of the consolidated corporation and decided in the affirmative, the first city election taking place April 19, following. The population of the original corporation of Evanston, according to the census of 1890, was 12,072, and of South Evanston, 3,205, making the total population of the new city 15,967. Judged by the census returns of 1900, the consolidated city has had a healthy growth in the past ten years, giving it, at the end of the century, a population of 19,259. Evanston is one of the most attractive residence cities in Northern Illinois and famed for its educational advantages. Besides having an admirable system of graded and high schools, it is the seat of the academic and theological departments of the Northwestern University, the latter being known as the Garrett Biblical Institute. The city has well paved streets, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and maintains its own system of water works. Prohibition is strictly enforced within the corporate limits under stringent municipal ordinances, and the charter of the Northwestern University forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of that institution. As a consequence, it is certain to attract the most desirable class of people, whether consisting of those seeking permanent homes or simply contemplating temporary residence for the sake of educational advantages. Pop. (1910), 24,978.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, early lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky in 1795, and came to Illinois at an early day, first settling at Shawneetown. As early as 1820 he appears from a letter of Governor Edwards to President Monroe, to have been holding some Federal appointment, presumably that of Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Vandalia, as contemporary history shows that, in 1822, he lost a deposit of $1,000 by the robbery of the bank there. He was also Brigadier-General of the State militia at an early day, Colonel of the "Spy Battalion" during the Black Hawk War, and, as Indian Agent, superintended the removal of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi. Other positions held by him included Clerk of the House of Representatives two sessions (1826-27 and 1828-29); Representative from the counties composing the Vandalia District in the Seventh General Assembly (1830-31), when he also became Speaker of the House; Senator from the same District in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, of which he was chosen President pro tempore. While serving in this capacity he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey to accept a seat in Congress, in March, 1833, and, in November, 1834, assumed the Governorship as successor to Governor Reynolds, who had been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He served only fifteen days as Governor, when he gave place to Gov. Joseph Duncan, who had been elected in due course at the previous election. A year later (December, 1835) he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Elias Kent Kane, who had died in office. Failing of a re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the House of Representatives from his old district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House, but, before the close of the session (in March, 1843), appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While occupying the office of Auditor, Mr. Ewing died, March 25, 1846. His public career was as unique as it was remarkable, in the number and character of the official positions held by him within a period of twenty-five years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. (See State officers under heads of "*Governor,*" "*Lieutenant-Governor,*" etc.)

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ILLINOIS CHARITABLE. This institution is an outgrowth of a private charity founded at Chicago, in 1858, by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a distinguished Chicago oculist. In 1871 the property of the institution was transferred to and accepted by the State, the title was changed by the substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago," and the Infirmary became a State institution. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building, and, in 1873-74, the State erected another of brick, four stories in height, at the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets, Chicago. The institution receives patients from all the counties of the State, the same receiving board, lodging, and medical aid, and (when necessary) surgical treatment, free of charge. The number of patients on Dec. 1, 1897, was 160. In 1877 a free eye and ear dispensary was opened under legislative authority, which is under charge of some eminent Chicago specialists.

FAIRBURY, an incorporated city of Livingston County, situated ten miles southeast of Pontiac, in a fertile and thickly-settled region. Coal, sandstone, limestone, fire-clay and a micaceous quartz are found in the neighborhood. The town has banks, grain elevators, flouring and sorghum mills, machine shops and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 2,187; (1910), 2,505.

FAIRFIELD, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Wayne County and a railway junction, 108 miles southeast of St. Louis. The town has an extensive woolen factory and large flouring and saw mills. It also has four weekly papers and is an important fruit and grain-shipping point. Population (1880), 1,391; (1890), 1,881; (1900), 2,338; (1910), 2,479.

FAIRMOUNT, a village of Vermilion County, on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west southwest from Danville; industrial interests chiefly agricultural; has brick and tile factory, a coal mine, stone quarry, three rural mail routes and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 928; (1910), 847.

FALLOWS, Rt. Rev. Samuel, Bishop of Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the State University there in 1859, during a part of his university course serving as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Madison; was next Vice-President of Gainesville University till 1861, when he was ordained to the Methodist ministry and became pastor of a church at Oshkosh. The following year he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, but later assisted in organizing the Fortieth Wisconsin, of which he became Colonel, in 1865 being brevetted Brigadier General. On his return to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee; was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin to fill a vacancy in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., remaining two years, in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, soon after became Rector of St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and was elected a Bishop in 1876, also assuming the editorship of "The Appeal," the organ of the church. He served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin (1864-74), and for several years has been one of the Trustees of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac. He is the author of two or three volumes, one of them being a "Supplementary Dictionary," published in 1884. Bishop Fallows has had supervision of Reformed Episcopal Church work in the West and Northwest for several years, has also served as Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois and of the Loyal Legion, and was Chairman of the General Committee of the Educational Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

FARINA, a town of Fayette County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 20 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture and fruit-growing constitute the chief business of the section; the town has one newspaper. Population (1890), 618; (1900), 693; (1910), 774.

FARMER CITY, a city of De Witt County, 25 miles southeast of Bloomington, at the junction of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. It is a trading center for a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, especially noted for rearing finely bred horses. The city has banks, one newspaper, [illegible] good schools, including a high school. Population (1890), 1,367; (1900), 1,664; (1910), 1,665.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE, an organization created by an act, approved June 24, 1895, designed to encourage practical education among farmers, and to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Its membership consists of three delegates from each county in the State, elected annually by the Farmers' Institute in such county. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors constituted as follows: The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the

Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, Dairymen's Association and Horticultural Society, ex-officio, with one member from each Congressional District, chosen by the delegates from the district at the annual meeting of the organization. Annual meetings (between Oct. 1 and March 1) are required to be held, which shall continue in session for not less than three days. The topics for discussion are the cultivation of crops, the care and breeding of domestic animals, dairy husbandry, horticulture, farm drainage, improvement of highways and general farm management. The reports of the annual meetings are printed by the State and 20,000 copies are placed at the disposal of the Institute for free distribution. Suitable quarters for the officers of the organization are provided in the State capitol.

FARMINGTON, a city and railroad center in Fulton County, 12 miles north of Canton and 22 miles west of Peoria. Coal is extensively mined here; there are also brick and tile factories, a foundry, one steam flour-mill, and two cigar manufactories. It is a large shipping-point for grain and live-stock. The town has two banks and two newspapers, five churches and a graded school. Pop. (1890), 1,375; (1910), 2,421.

FARNSWORTH, Elon John, soldier, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Mich., in 1837. After completing a course in the public schools, he entered the University of Michigan, but left college at the end of his freshman year (1858) to serve in the Quartermaster's department of the army in the Utah expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he became a buffalo hunter and a carrier of mails between the haunts of civilization and the then newly-discovered mines at Pike's Peak. Returning to Illinois, he was commissioned (1861) Assistant Quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of which his uncle was Colonel. (See *Farnsworth, John Franklin.*) He soon rose to a captaincy, distinguishing himself in the battles of the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Pleasanton, and, on June 29, 1863, was made a Brigadier-General. Four days later he was killed, while gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, soldier and former Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27, 1820; removed to Michigan in 1834, and later to Illinois, settling in Kane County, where he practiced law for many years, making his home at St. Charles. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. In September of 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in November, 1862, but resigned, March 4, 1863, to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected the November previous, by successive re-elections serving from 1863 to 1873. The latter years of his life were spent in Washington, where he died, July 14, 1897.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, merchant and United States Senator, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; removed to Illinois in 1838, and, for six years, was employed in surveying and farming. In 1844 he engaged in the real estate business and in banking, at Chicago. He was elected County Clerk in 1853, and re-elected in 1857. Later he entered into commerce, becoming a partner with his brother, John Villiers, in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and National Bank Examiner in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, was re-elected in 1872, but was defeated in 1874, after a contest for the seat which was carried into the House at Washington. Again, in 1880, he was returned to Congress, making three full terms in that body. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the death of Gen. John A. Logan he was (1887) elected United States Senator, his term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell gave attention during the latter years of his life to the mercantile business of J. V. Farwell & Co. Died Sept. 23, 1903.

FARWELL, John Villiers, merchant, was born at Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., July 29, 1825, the son of a farmer; received a common-school education and, in 1838, removed with his father's family to Ogle County, Ill. Here he attended Mount Morris Seminary for a time, but, in 1845, came to Chicago without capital and secured employment in the City Clerk's office, then became a book-keeper in the dry-goods establishment of Hamilton & White, and, still later, with Hamilton & Day. Having thus received his bent towards a mercantile career, he soon after entered the concern of Wadsworth & Phelps as a clerk, at a salary of $600 a year, but was admitted to a partnership in 1850, the title of the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., in 1860. About this time Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter became associated with the concern and received their mercantile training under the supervision of Mr. Farwell. In 1865 the title of the firm

became J. V. Farwell & Co., but, in 1891, the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. V. Farwell Company, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, being a member. The subject of this sketch has long been a prominent factor in religious circles, a leading spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as President of the Chicago Branch of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. Politically he was a Republican, serving as Presidential Elector at the time of President Lincoln's second election in 1864, also served by appointment of President Grant in 1869, on the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was a member of the syndicate which erected the Texas State Capitol, at Austin, in that State, was also, for a number of years, Vice-President and Treasurer of the J. V. Farwell Company and President of the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Company. He was also prominent in the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the Union League, the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute. Died Aug. 20, 1900.

FARWELL, William Washington, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1817, of old Puritan ancestry; graduated from Hamilton College in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, but the following year went to California, returning to his birthplace in 1850. In 1854 he again settled at Chicago and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. In 1871 he was elected Circuit Court Judge for Cook County, and, in 1873, re-elected for a term of six years. During this period he sat chiefly upon the chancery side of the court, and for a time presided as Chief Justice. At the close of his second term he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In 1880 he was chosen Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Union College of Law (now the Northwestern University Law School), serving until June, 1893, when he resigned. Died, in Chicago, April 30, 1894.

FAYETTE COUNTY, situated about 60 miles south of the geographical center of the State; was organized in 1821, and named for the French General La Fayette. It has an area of 720 square miles; population (1900), 28,065. The soil is fertile and a rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the county. Agriculture, fruit-growing and mining are the chief industries. The old, historic "Cumberland Road," the trail for all west-bound emigrants, crossed the county at an early date. Perryville was the first county-seat, but this town is now extinct. Vandalia, the present seat of county government (population, 2,974), stands upon a succession of hills upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia. From 1820 to 1839 it was the State Capital. Besides Vandalia the chief towns are Ramsey, noted for its railroad ties and timber, and St. Elmo. Pop. (1910), 28,078.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ASYLUM FOR. This institution, originally established as a sort of appendage to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was started at Jacksonville, in 1865, as an "experimental school, for the instruction of idiots and feeble-minded children." Its success having been assured, the school was placed upon an independent basis in 1871, and, in 1875 a site at Lincoln, Logan County, covering forty acres, was donated, and the erection of buildings begun. The original plan provided for a center building, with wings and a rear extension, to cost $124,775. Besides a main or administration building, the institution embraces a school building and custodial hall, a hospital and industrial workshop, and, during the past year, a chapel has been added. It has control of 890 acres, of which 400 are leased for farming purposes, the rental going to the benefit of the institution. The remainder is used for the purposes of the institution as farm land, gardens or pasture, about ninety acres being occupied by the institution buildings. The capacity of the institution is about 700 inmates, with many applications constantly on file for the admission of others for whom there is no room.

FEEHAN, Patrick A., D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, and Metropolitan of Illinois, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 29, 1829, and educated at Maynooth College. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis, and was at once appointed Professor of the Seminary of Carondelet. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, where he achieved marked distinction. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, managing the affairs of the diocese with great ability. In 1880 Chicago was raised to an archiepiscopal see, with Suffragan Bishops at Alton and Peoria, and Bishop Feehan was consecrated its first Archbishop. His administration was conservative, yet efficient, and the archdiocese greatly prospered under his rule. Died, June 12, 1902.

FELL, Jesse W., lawyer and real-estate operator, was born in Chester County, Pa., about 1808, started west on foot in 1828, and, after spending some years at Steubenville, Ohio, came to Dela-

van, Ill., in 1832, and the next year located at Bloomington, being the first lawyer in that new town. Later he became agent for school lands and the State Bank, but failed financially in 1837, and returned to practice; resided several years at Payson, Adams County, but returning to Bloomington in 1855, was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through that town, and was one of the founders of the towns of Clinton, Pontiac, Lexington and El Paso. He was an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and it was to him Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated personal biography; in the campaign of 1860 he served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1862, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Paymaster in the regular army, serving some two years. Mr. Fell was also a zealous friend of the cause of industrial education, and bore an important part in securing the location of the State Normal University at Normal, of which city he was the founder. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 25, 1887.

FERGUS, Robert, early printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815; learned the printer's trade in his native city, assisting in his youth in putting in type some of Walter Scott's productions and other works which now rank among English classics. In 1839 he came to America, soon after locating in Chicago, where with various partners, he pursued the business of a job printer continuously some fifty years—being the veteran printer of Chicago. He was killed by being run over by a railroad train at Evanston, July 23, 1897. The establishment of which he was so long the head is continued by his sons.

FINDLAY, a village of Shelby County, on the Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R., 9 miles north of Shelbyville. Pop. (1910), 827.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, politician, born in Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825; was educated in his native town and admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845; removed to Waukegan, Ill., the following year, served as Postmaster and, in 1856, was candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; was elected Mayor of Waukegan in 1859, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, State Bank Commissioner in 1861-63, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Yates during the war, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864. After the war he served as direct-tax Commissioner for Tennessee; in 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington Territory and, in 1872 and '76, Territorial Governor. On the admission of Washington as a State, in 1889, he was elected the first Governor. Died, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

FEVRE RIVER, a small stream which rises in Southern Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi in Jo Daviess County, six miles below Galena, which stands upon its banks. It is navigable for steamboats between Galena and its mouth. The name originally given to it by early French explorers was "Feve" (the French name for "Bean"), which has since been corrupted into its present form.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808, and admitted to the bar at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., in March, 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the Ninth General Assembly. After serving a term as State's Attorney for Wabash County, in 1837 he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where, in 1838, and again in '42, he was elected to the Legislature, as he was for the last time in 1878. He was four times elected to Congress, serving from 1843 to '49, and from 1851 to '53; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket for the State-at-large in 1884; was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1856 and '60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Charleston, May 5, 1886.

FIELD, Alexander Pope, early legislator and Secretary of State, came to Illinois about the time of its admission into the Union, locating in Union County, which he represented in the Third, Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In the first of these he was a prominent factor in the ejection of Representative Hansen of Pike County and the seating of Shaw in his place, which enabled the advocates of slavery to secure the passage of a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. In 1828 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Edwards, remaining in office under Governors Reynolds and Duncan and through half the term of Governor Carlin, though the latter attempted to secure his removal in 1838 by the appointment of John A. McClernand — the courts, however, declaring against the latter. In November, 1840, the Governor's act was made effective by the confirmation, by the Senate, of Stephen A. Douglas as Secretary in place of Field. Douglas held the office only to the following February, when he resigned to take a place on the Supreme

bench and Lyman Trumbull was appointed to succeed him. Field (who had become a Whig) was appointed by President Harrison, in 1841, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, later removed to St. Louis and finally to New Orleans, where he was at the beginning of the late war. In December, 1863, he presented himself as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress for Louisiana, but was refused his seat, though claiming in an eloquent speech to have been a loyal man. Died, in New Orleans Aug. 20, 1876. Mr. Field was a nephew of Judge Nathaniel Pope, for over thirty years on the bench of the United States District Court.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, humorist and poet, was born in St. Louis Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Monson and Williamstown in that State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-73, he began his journalistic career at St. Louis, Mo., as a reporter on "The Evening Journal," later becoming its city editor. During the next ten years he was successively connected with newspapers at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Denver, Colo., at the last named city being managing editor of "The Tribune." In 1883 he removed to Chicago, becoming a special writer for "The Chicago News," his particular department for several years being a pungent, witty column with the caption, "Sharps and Flats." He wrote considerable prose fiction and much poetry, among the latter being successful translations of several of Horace's Odes. As a poet, however, he was best known through his short poems relating to childhood and home, which strongly appealed to the popular heart. Died, in Chicago, deeply mourned by a large circle of admirers, Nov. 4, 1895.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835 and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867 the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some $12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated $40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at $300,000 and $100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and $1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field had extensive investments in various financial and manufacturing enterprises. Died in New York Jan. 16, 1906, leaving an estate valued at more than $100,000,000, the largest single bequest in his will being $8,000,000 to the Field Museum.

FIFER, Joseph W., born at Stanton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840, in 1857 he accompanied his father (who was a stone-mason) to McLean County, Ill., and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Miss., in 1863. On the healing of his wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where, by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured a diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which subsequently proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through re-election, until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892, was defeated by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the national and the rest of the State ticket.

FINERTY, John F., ex-Congressman and journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846. His studies were mainly prosecuted

under private tutors. At the age of 16 he entered the profession of journalism, and, in 1864, coming to America, soon after enlisted, serving for 100 days during the Civil War, in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. Subsequently, having removed to Chicago, he was connected with "The Chicago Times" as a special correspondent from 1876 to 1881, and, in 1882, established "The Citizen," a weekly newspaper devoted to the Irish-American interest, which he continued to publish. In 1882 he was elected, as an Independent Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Forty-eighth Congress, but, running as an Independent Republican for re-election in 1884, was defeated by Frank Lawler, Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed Oil Inspector of Chicago, but after 1889, held no public office, giving his attention to editorial work on his paper. Died June 10, 1908.

FISHER, (Dr.) George, pioneer physician and legislator, was probably a native of Virginia, from which State he appears to have come to Kaskaskia previous to 1800. He became very prominent during the Territorial period; was appointed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the first Sheriff of Randolph County after its organization in 1801; was elected from that county to the Indiana Territorial House of Representatives in 1805, and afterwards promoted to the Territorial Council; was also Representative in the First and Third Legislatures of Illinois Territory (1812 and '16), serving as Speaker of each. He was a Dele gate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, but died on his farm near Kaskaskia in 1820. Dr. Fisher participated in the organization of the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois at Kaskaskia, in 1806, and was elected one of its officers.

FISHERIES. The fisheries of Illinois center chiefly at Chicago, the catch being taken from Lake Michigan, and including salmon trout, white fish (the latter species including a lake herring), wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, three varieties of sucker, carp and sturgeon. The "fishing fleet" of Lake Michigan, properly so called, (according to the census of 1890) consisted of forty-seven steamers and one schooner, of which only one—a steamer of twenty-six tons burthen—was credited to Illinois. The same report showed a capital of $36,105 invested in land, buildings, wharves, vessels, boats and apparatus. In addition to the "fishing fleet" mentioned, nearly 1,100 sail-boats and other varieties of craft are employed in the industry, sailing from ports between Chicago and Mackinac, of which, in 1890, Illinois furnished 94, or about nine per cent. All sorts of apparatus are used, but the principal are gill, fyke and pound nets, and seines. The total value of these minor Illinois craft, with their equipment, for 1890, was nearly $18,000, the catch aggregating 722,830 pounds, valued at between $24,000 and $25,000. Of this draught, the entire quantity was either sold fresh in Chicago and adjacent markets, or shipped, either in ice or frozen. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike perch, buffalo fish, sturgeon, paddle fish, and other species available for food.

FITHIAN, George W., ex-Congressman, was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and he learned the trade of a printer at Mount Carmel. While employed at the case he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper County, and re-elected in 1880. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and, in 1888, was elected on the ticket of that party to represent the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but, in 1894, was defeated by his Republican opponent.

FITHIAN, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800; built the first houses in Springfield and Urbana in that State; in 1822 began the study of medicine at Urbana; later practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh, and four years at Urbana, as partner of his preceptor; in 1830 came west, locating at Danville, Vermilion County, where he became a large land-owner; in 1832 served with the Vermilion County militia in the Black Hawk War, and, in 1834, was elected Representative in the Ninth General Assembly, the first of which Abraham Lincoln was a member; afterwards served two terms in the State Senate from the Danville District (1838-46). Dr. Fithian was active in promoting the railroad interests of Danville, giving the right of way for railroad purposes through a large body of land belonging to him, in Vermilion County. He was also a member of various medical associations, and, during his later years, was the oldest practicing physician in the State. Died, in Danville, Ill., April 5, 1890.

FLAGG, Gershom, pioneer, was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1792, came west in 1816, settling in Madison County, Ill., in 1818, where he was known as an enterprising farmer and a prominent

and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he became a zealous Republican on the organization of that party dying in 1857.—**Willard Cutting** (Flagg), son of the preceding, was born in Madison County, Ill., Sept 16, 1829, spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools; from 1844 to '50 was a pupil in the endowed high school of Edward Wyman in St. Louis, finally graduating with honors at Yale College in 1854. During his college course he took a number of literary prizes and in his senior year served as one of the editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine." Returning to Illinois after graduation he took charge of his father's farm engaged extensively in fruit-culture and stock-raising, being the first to introduce the Devon breed of cattle in Madison County in 1859. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860; in 1862 by appointment of Gov. Yates, became Enrolling Officer for Madison County, served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, 1864-69, and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years and, during the last session of his term (1872), took a prominent part in the revision of the school law; was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Industrial University (now the University of Illinois at Champaign, and reappointed in 1875. Mr. Flagg was also prominent in agricultural and horticultural organizations, serving as Secretary of the State Horticultural Society from 1861 to '69, when he became its President. He was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement," served for some time as President of "The State Farmers' Association," wrote voluminously and delivered addresses in various States on agricultural and horticultural topics, and in 1877 was elected President of the National Agricultural Congress. In his later years he was a recognized leader in the Granger movement. Died at Mora, Madison County, Ill., April 5, 1878.

FLEMING, Robert K., pioneer printer, was born in Erie County, Pa., learned the printer's trade in Pittsburg and coming west while quite young, worked at his trade in St. Louis, finally removing to Kaskaskia, where he was placed in control of the office of "The Republican Advocate," which had been established in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. The publication of "The Advocate" having been suspended, he revived it in May, 1825, under the name of "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but soon removed it to Vandalia (then the State capital), and in 1827 began the publication of "The Illinois Corrector," at Edwardsville. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the publication of "The Recorder," but in 1832 was induced to remove his office to Belleville, where he commenced the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," followed by "The St. Clair Mercury," both of which had a brief existence. About 1843 he returned to the newspaper business as publisher of "The Belleville Advocate," which he conducted for a number of years. He died at Belleville in 1854, leaving two sons who have been prominently identified with the history of journalism in Southern Illinois, at Belleville and elsewhere.

FLETCHER, Job, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1793, removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819; was elected Representative in 1826 and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving in the latter body six years. He was one of the famous "Long Nine" which represented Sangamon County in the Tenth General Assembly. Mr. Fletcher was again a member of the House in 1844-45. Died in Sangamon County in 1872.

FLORA, a city in Harter Township, Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 95 miles east of St. Louis and 108 miles south-southeast of Springfield; has barrel factory, flouring mills, coal storage and ice plant, three grain-working factories, two banks, six churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,695; (1900), 2,311; (1910), 2,704.

FLOWER, George, early English colonist, was born at Hertfordshire, England, about 1789, came to the United States in 1817 and was associated with Morris Birkbeck in founding the "English Settlement" at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. Being in affluent circumstances, he built an elegant mansion and stocked an extensive farm with blooded animals from England and other parts of Europe, but met with reverses which dissipated his wealth. In common with Mr. Birkbeck he was one of the determined opponents of the attempt to establish slavery in Illinois in 1824, and did much to defeat that measure. He and his wife died on the same day (Jan. 15, 1862), while on a visit to a daughter at Greenville, Ill. A book written by him—"History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill."—and published in 1882, is a valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of the State.—**Edward Fordhams Flower,** a younger son of the preceding, was born in England, Jan. 31, 1815, but came with his father to Illinois in early life. Later he returned to England and spent nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he

was four times chosen Mayor of that borough and entertained many visitors from the United States to Shakespeare's birthplace. Died, March 26, 1883.

FOBES, Philena, educator, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1811; was educated at Albany and at Cortland Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838 became a teacher in Monticello Female Seminary, then newly established at Godfrey, Ill., under Rev. Theron Baldwin, Principal. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1843, Miss Fobes succeeded to the principalship, remaining until 1866, when she retired. For some years she resided at Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., but, in 1886, she removed to Philadelphia, where she afterwards made her home, notwithstanding her advanced age, maintaining a lively interest in educational and benevolent enterprises. Miss Fobes died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1898, and was buried at New Haven, Conn.

FOLEY, Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was ordained a priest in 1846, and, two years later, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese, being made Vicar-General in 1867. He was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of the Chicago Diocese in 1869 (Bishop Duggan having become insane), and, in 1870, was consecrated Bishop. His administration of diocesan work was prudent and eminently successful. As a man and citizen he won the respect of all creeds and classes alike, the State Legislature adopting resolutions of respect and regret upon learning of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, in 1879.

FORBES, Stephen Van Rensselaer, pioneer teacher, was born at Windham, Vt., July 26, 1797; in his youth acquired a knowledge of surveying, and, having removed to Newburg (now South Cleveland), Ohio, began teaching. In 1829 he came west to Chicago, and having joined a surveying party, went to Louisiana, returning in the following year to Chicago, which then contained only three white families outside of Fort Dearborn. Having been joined by his wife, he took up his abode in what was called the "sutler's house" connected with Fort Dearborn; was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace, and opened the first school ever taught in Chicago, all but three of his pupils being either half-breeds or Indians. In 1832 he was elected, as a Whig, the first Sheriff of Cook County; later preëmpted 160 acres of land where Riverside now stands, subsequently becoming owner of some 1,800 acres, much of which he sold, about 1853, to Dr. W. B. Egan at $20 per acre. In 1849, having been seized with the "gold fever," Mr. Forbes joined in the overland migration to California, but, not being successful, returned two years later by way of the Isthmus, and, having sold his possessions in Cook County, took up his abode at Newburg, Ohio, and resumed his occupation as a surveyor. About 1878 he again returned to Chicago, but survived only a short time, dying Feb. 17, 1879.

FORD, Thomas, early lawyer, jurist and Governor, was born in Uniontown, Pa., and, in boyhood, accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri, in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Ill. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he obtained a professional education, became a successful lawyer, and, early in life, entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination of his party (the Democratic) for Governor. He was regarded as upright in his general policy, but he had a number of embarrassing questions to deal with during his administration, one of these being the Mormon troubles, in which he failed to receive the support of his own party. He was author of a valuable "History of Illinois," (published posthumously). He died, at Peoria, in greatly reduced circumstances, Nov. 3, 1850. The State Legislature of 1895 took steps to erect a monument over his grave.

FORD COUNTY, lies northeast of Springfield, was organized in 1859, being cut off from Vermilion. It is shaped like an inverted "T," and has an area of 580 square miles; population (1910), 17,096. The first County Judge was David Patton, and David Davis (afterwards of the United States Supreme Court) presided over the first Circuit Court. The surface of the county is level and the soil fertile, consisting of a loam from one to five feet in depth. There is little timber, nor is there any out-cropping of stone. The county is named in honor of Governor Ford. The county-seat is Paxton, which had a population, in 1890, of 2,187. Gibson City is a railroad center, and has a population of 1,800.

FORMAN, (Col.) Ferris, lawyer and soldier, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., August 25, 1811; graduated at Union College in 1832, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York in

1835, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1836; the latter year came west and settled at Vandalia, Ill., where he began practice, in 1841 was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette, Effingham, Clay and Richland Counties, serving two years; before the expiration of his term (1846) enlisted for the Mexican War, and was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers and after participating in a number of the most important engagements of the campaign, was mustered out at New Orleans in May 1847. Returning from the Mexican War, he brought with him and presented to the State of Illinois a six-pound cannon, which had been captured by Illinois troops on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo, and is now in the State Arsenal at Springfield. In 1848 Colonel Forman was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Democratic ticket; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession until 1853, meanwhile serving as Postmaster of Sacramento City by appointment of President Pierce, and later as Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. John B. Weller (1858-60); in 1861 officiated, by appointment of the California Legislature, as Commissioner on the part of the State in fixing the boundary between California and the Territory of Utah. After the discharge of this duty he was offered the colonelcy of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted, serving about twenty months, when he resigned. In 1866 he resumed his residence at Vandalia, and served as a Delegate for Fayette and Effingham Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, also for several years thereafter held the office of State's Attorney for Fayette County. Later he returned to California, and, at the latest date, was a resident of Stockton in that State. Died Feb. 11, 1901.

FORMAN, William S., ex-Congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847. When he was four years old, his father's family removed to Illinois, settling in Washington County, where he has lived ever since. By profession he is a lawyer, and he takes a deep interest in politics, local, State and National. He represented his Senatorial District in the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies, and, in 1888, was elected as a Democrat to represent the Eighteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1890, and again in '92, but was defeated in 1894 for renomination by John J. Higgins, who was defeated at the election of the same year by Everett J. Murphy. In 1896 Mr. Forman was candidate of the "Gold Democracy" for Governor of Illinois, receiving 8,200 votes.

FORQUER, George, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1794—was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled, with his mother (then a widow), at New Design, Ill., in 1804. After learning, and, for several years, following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law in which he attained marked success. In 1824 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles, no doubt, was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but a few weeks later, January 1829, he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General. This position he held until January 1833, when he resigned, having, as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835) he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him, as he died at Cincinnati, in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer, but, in common with some of the ablest lawyers of that time, seems to have been much embarrassed by the smallness of his income, in spite of his ability and the fact that he was almost continually in office.

FORREST, a village in Livingston County, at the intersection of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Wabash Railways, 75 miles east of Peoria and 16 miles southeast of Pontiac. Considerable grain is shipped from this point to the Chicago market. The village has several churches and a graded school. Population (1900), 952; (1910), 967.

FORREST, Joseph K. C., journalist, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820; came to Chicago in 1840, soon after securing employment as a writer on "The Evening Journal," and, later on, "The Gem of the Prairies," the predecessor of "The Tribune," being associated with the latter at the date of its establishment, in June, 1847. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Forrest spent some time as a teacher. On retiring from "The Tribune," he became the associate of John Wentworth in the management of "The Chicago Democrat," a relation which was broken up by the consolidation of the latter with "The Tribune," in 1861. He then became the Springfield correspondent of "The Tribune," also holding a position on the staff of Governor Yates, and still later represented "The St. Louis Democrat" and "Chicago Times," as Washington correspondent; assisted in founding "The Chicago Republican" (now "Inter Ocean"), in 1865, and, some years later, became a leading writer upon the same. He served one term as Clerk of the city of Chicago, but, in his later years, and up to the period of his death, was a leading contributor to the columns of "The Chicago Evening News" over the signatures of "An Old Timer" and "Now or Never." Died, in Chicago, June 23, 1896.

FORRESTON, a village in Ogle County, the terminus of the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; 107 miles west by north from Chicago, and 12 miles south of Freeport; founded in 1854, incorporated by special charter in 1868, and, under the general law, in 1888. Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. The village has a bank, water-works, electric light plant, creamery, village hall, seven churches, a graded school, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,047; (1910), 870.

FORSYTHE, Albert P., ex-Congressman, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, May 24, 1830; received his early education in the common schools, and at Asbury University. He was reared upon a farm and followed farming as his life-work. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army as Lieutenant. In politics he early became an ardent Nationalist, and was chosen President of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Industry, in December, 1875, and again in January, 1878. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Nationalist, but, in 1880, though receiving the nominations of the combined Republican and Greenback parties, was defeated by Samuel W. Moulton, Democrat.

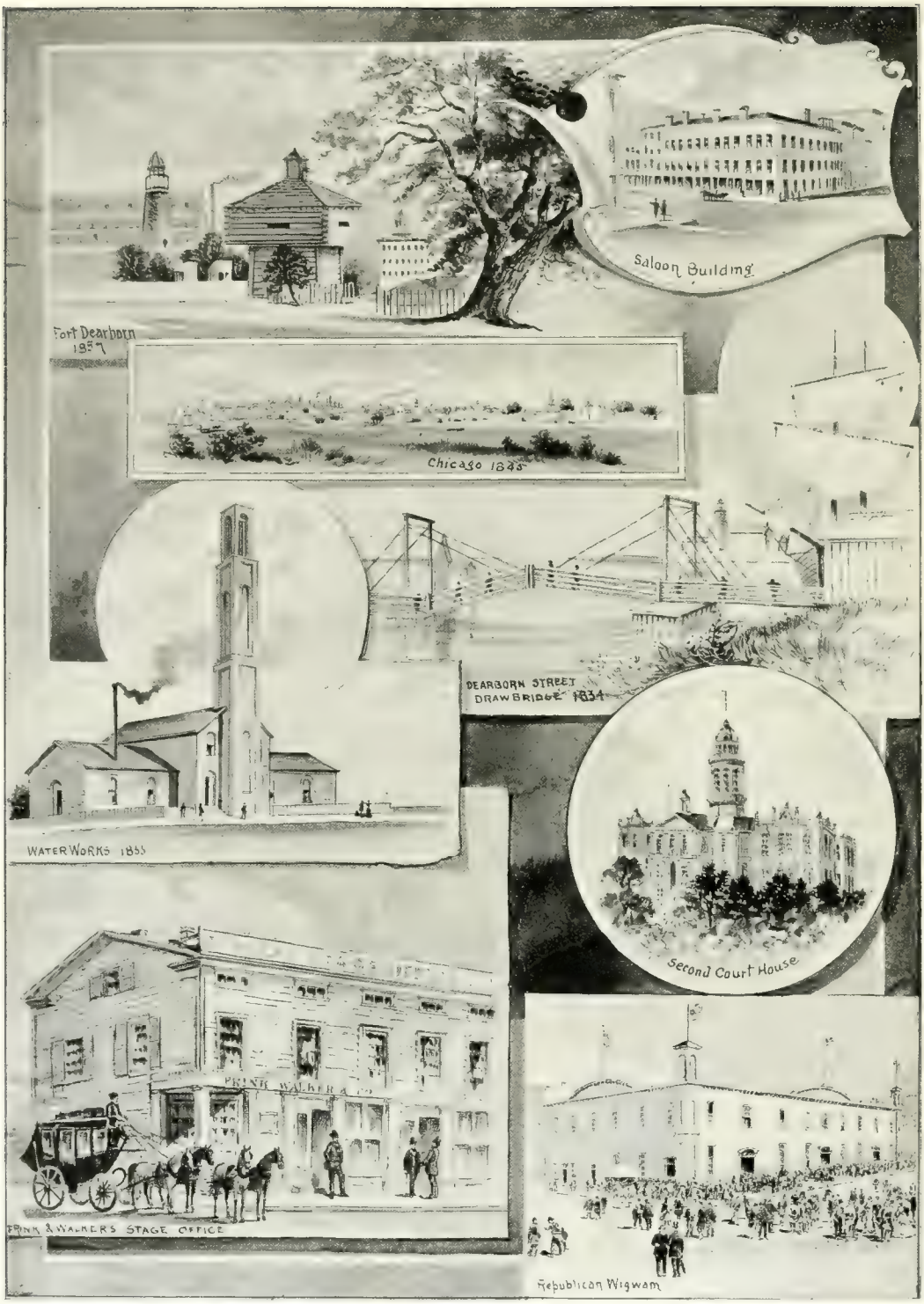
FORT, Greenbury L., soldier and Congressman, was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825, and, in 1834, removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County; in 1852, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar at Lacon, became County Judge in 1857, serving until 1861. In April of the latter year he enlisted under the first call for troops, by re-enlistments serving till March 24, 1866. Beginning as Quartermaster of his regiment, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the "March to the Sea," and was mustered out with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return from the field, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and, from 1873 to 1881, as Representative in Congress. He died, at Lacon, June 13, 1883.

FORT CHARTRES, a strong fortification erected by the French in 1718, on the American Bottom, 16 miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The soil on which it stood was alluvial, and the limestone of which its walls were built was quarried from an adjacent bluff. In form it was an irregular quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a wall two feet two inches thick, and on the fourth by a ravine, which, during the springtime, was full of water. During the period of French ascendency in Illinois, Fort Chartres was the seat of government. About four miles east soon sprang up the village of Prairie du Rocher (or Rock Prairie). (See *Prairie du Rocher.*) At the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1756), the original fortification was repaired and virtually rebuilt. Its cost at that time is estimated to have amounted to 1,000,000 French crowns. After the occupation of Illinois by the British, Fort Chartres still remained the seat of government until 1772, when one side of the fortification was washed away by a freshet, and headquarters were transferred to Kaskaskia. The first common law court ever held in the Mississippi Valley was established here, in 1768, by the order of Colonel Wilkins of the English army. The ruins of the old fort, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph County, once constituted an object of no little interest to antiquarians, but the site has disappeared during the past generation by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

FORT DEARBORN, the name of a United States military post, established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803 or 1804, on a tract of land six miles square conveyed by the Indians in



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES, CHICAGO



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the treaty of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. It originally consisted of two block houses located at opposite angles (northwest and southeast) of a strong wooden stockade with the Commandant's quarters on the east side of the quadrangle, soldiers' barracks on the south, officers' barracks on the west, and magazine, contractor's (sutler's) store and general storehouse on the north—all the buildings being constructed of logs, and all, except the block-houses, being entirely within the enclosure. Its armament consisted of three light pieces of artillery. Its builder and first commander was Capt. John Whistler, a native of Ireland who had surrendered with Burgoyne, at Saratoga,, N. Y., and who subsequently became an American citizen and served with distinction throughout the War of 1812. He was succeeded, in 1810, by Capt. Nathan Heald. As early as 1806 the Indians around the fort manifested signs of disquietude, Tecumseh, a few years later, heading an open armed revolt. In 1810 a council of Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas was held at St Joseph, Mich., at which it was decided not to join the confederacy proposed by Chief Tecumseh In 1811 hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. In April, 1812, hostile bands of Winnebagos appeared in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, terrifying the settlers by their atrocities. Many of the whites sought refuge within the stockade. Within two months after the declaration of war against England, in 1812, orders were issued for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and the transfer of the garrison to Detroit. The garrison at that time numbered about 70, including officers, a large number of the troops being ill. Almost simultaneously with the order for evacuation appeared bands of Indians clamoring for a distribution of the goods to which they claimed they were entitled under treaty stipulations. Knowing that he had but about forty men able to fight and that his march would be sadly hindered by the care of about a dozen women and twenty children, the commandant hesitated. The Pottawatomies, through whose country he would have to pass, had always been friendly, and he waited. Within six days a force of 500 or 600 savage warriors had assembled around the fort. Among the leaders were the Pottawatomie chiefs, Black Partridge, Winnemeg and Topenebe. Of these, Winnemeg was friendly. It was he who had brought General Hull's orders to evacuate, and, as the crisis grew more and more dangerous, he offered sound advice. He urged instantaneous departure before the Indians had time to agree upon a line of action. But Captain Heald decided to distribute the stores among the savages, and thereby secure from them a friendly escort to Fort Wayne. To this the aborigines readily assented, believing that thereby all the whisky and ammunition which they knew to be within the enclosure, would fall into their hands. Meanwhile Capt. William Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, had arrived at Fort Dearborn with a friendly force of Miamis to act as an escort. He convinced Captain Heald that it would be the height of folly to give the Indians liquor and gunpowder. Accordingly the commandant emptied the former into the lake and destroyed the latter. This was the signal for war. Black Partridge claimed he could no longer restrain his young braves, and at a council of the aborigines it was resolved to massacre the garrison and settlers. On the fifteenth of August the gates of the fort were opened and the evacuation began. A band of Pottawatomies accompanied the whites under the guise of a friendly escort. They soon deserted and, within a mile and a half from the fort, began the sickening scene of carnage known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre." Nearly 500 Indians participated, their loss being less than twenty. The Miami escort fled at the first exchange of shots. With but four exceptions the wounded white prisoners were dispatched with savage ferocity and promptitude. Those not wounded were scattered among various tribes. The next day the fort with its stockade was burned. In 1816, after the treaty of St Louis, the fort was rebuilt upon a more elaborate scale. The second Fort Dearborn contained, besides barracks and officers' quarters, a magazine and provision-store, was enclosed by a square stockade, and protected by bastions at two of its angles. It was again evacuated in 1823 and re-garrisoned in 1828. The troops were once more withdrawn in 1831, to return the following year during the Black Hawk War. The final evacuation occurred in 1836.

FORT GAGE, situated on the eastern bluffs of the Kaskaskia River opposite the village of Kaskaskia. It was erected and occupied by the British in 1772. It was built of heavy, square timbers and oblong in shape, its dimensions being 200x251 feet. On the night of July 4, 1778, it was captured by a detachment of American troops commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark, who held a commission from Virginia. The soldiers, with Simon Kenton at their head, were secretly

admitted to the fort by a Pennsylvanian who happened to be within, and the commandant, Rocheblave, was surprised in bed, while sleeping with his wife by his side.

FORT JEFFERSON. I. A fort erected by Col. George Rogers Clark, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, at the Iron Banks on the east bank of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio River. He promised lands to all adult, able-bodied white males who would emigrate thither and settle, either with or without their families. Many accepted the offer, and a considerable colony was established there. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia being unable longer to sustain the garrison, the colony was scattered, many families going to Kaskaskia. II. A fort in the Miami valley, erected by Governor St. Clair and General Butler, in October, 1791. Within thirty miles of the post St. Clair's army, which had been badly weakened through desertions, was cut to pieces by the enemy, and the fortification was abandoned.

FORT MASSAC, an early French fortification, erected about 1711 on the Ohio River, 40 miles from its mouth, in what is now Massac County. It was the first fortification (except Fort St. Louis) in the "Illinois Country," antedating Fort Chartres by several years. The origin of the name is uncertain. The best authorities are of the opinion that it was so called in honor of the engineer who superintended its construction; by others it has been traced to the name of the French Minister of Marine; others assert that it is a corruption of the word "Massacre," a name given to the locality because of the massacre there of a large number of French soldiers by the Indians. The Virginians sometimes spoke of it as the "Cherokee fort." It was garrisoned by the French until after the evacuation of the country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It later became a sort of depot for American settlers, a few families constantly residing within and around the fortification. At a very early day a military road was laid out from the fort to Kaskaskia, the trees alongside being utilized as milestones, the number of miles being cut with irons and painted red. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States Government strengthened and garrisoned the fort by way of defense against inroads by the Spaniards. With the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, the fort was evacuated and never re-garrisoned. According to the "American State Papers," during the period of the French occupation, it was both a Jesuit missionary station and a trading post.

FORT SACKVILLE, a British fortification, erected in 1769, on the Wabash River a short distance below Vincennes. It was a stockade, with bastions and a few pieces of cannon. In 1778 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was for a time commanded by Captain Helm, with a garrison of a few Americans and Illinois French. In December, 1778, Helm and one private alone occupied the fort and surrendered to Hamilton, British Governor of Detroit, who led a force into the country around Vincennes.

FORT SHERIDAN, United States Military Post, in Lake County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 24 miles north of Chicago. Highwood, adjacent on the south, has a population (1910) of 1,219.

FORT ST. LOUIS, a French fortification on a rock (widely known as "Starved Rock"), which consists of an isolated cliff on the south side of the Illinois River nearly opposite Utica, in La Salle County. Its height is between 130 and 140 feet, and its nearly round summit contains an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The side facing the river is nearly perpendicular and, in natural advantages, it is well-nigh impregnable. Here, in the fall of 1682, La Salle and Tonty began the erection of a fort, consisting of earthworks, palisades, store-houses and a block house, which also served as a dwelling and trading post. A windlass drew water from the river, and two small brass cannon, mounted on a parapet, comprised the armament. It was solemnly dedicated by Father Membre, and soon became a gathering place for the surrounding tribes, especially the Illinois. But Frontenac having been succeeded as Governor of New France by De la Barre, who was unfriendly to La Salle, the latter was displaced as Commandant at Fort St. Louis, while plots were laid to secure his downfall by cutting off his supplies and inciting the Iroquois to attack him. La Salle left the fort in 1683, to return to France, and, in 1702, it was abandoned as a military post, though it continued to be a trading post until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle.*)

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.*)

FORT WAYNE & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.*)

FORTIFICATIONS, PREHISTORIC. Closely related in interest to the works of the mound-builders in Illinois—though, probably, owing their origin to another era and an entirely different

race—are those works which bear evidence of having been constructed for purposes of defense at some period anterior to the arrival of white men in the country. While there are no works in Illinois so elaborate in construction as those to which have been given the names of "Fort Ancient" on the Maumee in Ohio, "Fort Azatlan" on the Wabash in Indiana, and "Fort Aztalan" on Rock River in Southern Wisconsin, there are a number whose form of construction shows that they must have been intended for warlike purposes, and that they were formidable of their kind and for the period in which they were constructed. It is a somewhat curious fact that, while La Salle County is the seat of the first fortification constructed by the French in Illinois that can be said to have had a sort of permanent character (see *Fort St. Louis* and *Starved Rock*), it is also the site of a larger number of prehistoric fortifications, whose remains are in such a state of preservation as to be clearly discernible, than any other section of the State of equal area. One of the most formidable of these fortifications is on the east side of Fox River opposite the mouth of Indian Creek and some six miles northeast of Ottawa. This occupies a position of decided natural strength, and is surrounded by three lines of circumvallation, showing evidence of considerable engineering skill. From the size of the trees within this work and other evidences, its age has been estimated at not less than 1,200 years. On the present site of the town of Marseilles at the rapids of the Illinois, seven miles east of Ottawa, another work of considerable strength existed. It is also said that the American Fur Company had an earthwork here for the protection of its trading station, erected about 1816 or '18, and consequently belonging to the present century. Besides Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock, the outline of another fort, or outwork, whose era has not been positively determined, about half a mile south of the former, has been traced in recent times. De Baugis, sent by Governor La Barre, of Canada, to succeed Tonty at Fort St. Louis, is said to have erected a fort on Buffalo Rock, on the opposite side of the river from Fort St. Louis, which belonged practically to the same era as the latter.—There are two points in Southern Illinois where the aborigines had constructed fortifications to which the name "Stone Fort" has been given. One of these is a hill overlooking the Saline River in the southern part of Saline County, where there is a wall or breastwork five feet in height enclosing an area of less than an acre in extent. The other is on the west side of Lusk's Creek, in Pope County, where a breastwork has been constructed by loosely piling up the stones across a ridge, or tongue of land, with vertical sides and surrounded by a bend of the creek. Water is easily obtainable from the creek below the fortified ridge.—The remains of an old Indian fortification were found by early settlers of McLean County, at a point called "Old Town Timber," about 1822 to 1825. It was believed then that it had been occupied by the Indians during the War of 1812. The story of the Indians was that it was burned by General Harrison in 1812, though this is improbable in view of the absence of any historical mention of the fact. Judge H. W. Beckwith, who examined its site in 1880, is of the opinion that its history goes back as far as 1752, and that it was erected by the Indians as a defense against the French at Kaskaskia. There was also a tradition that there had been a French mission at this point.—One of the most interesting stories of early fortifications in the State is that of Dr. V. A. Boyer, an old citizen of Chicago, in a paper contributed to the Chicago Historical Society. Although the work alluded to by him was evidently constructed after the arrival of the French in the country, the exact period to which it belongs is in doubt. According to Dr. Boyer, it was on an elevated ridge of timber land in Palos Township, in the western part of Cook County. He says: "I first saw it in 1833, and since then have visited it in company with other persons, some of whom are still living. I feel sure that it was not built during the Sac War from its appearance. . . . It seems probable that it was the work of French traders or explorers, as there were trees a century old growing in its environs. It was evidently the work of an enlightened people skilled in the science of warfare. . . . As a strategic point it most completely commanded the surrounding country and the crossing of the swamp or 'Sag.' Is it improbable that this was the fort occupied by Colonel Durantye in 1765? The remains of a small fort, supposed to have been a French trading post, were found by the pioneer settlers of Lake County, where the present city of Waukegan stands, giving to that place its first name of "Little Fort." This structure was seen in 1825 by Col. William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury), who had served in the session of the General Assembly of that year as a Representative from Sangamon County, and was then on his way to Green Bay, and the remains of the pickets or palisades were visible as late as 1835. While the date of its

erection is unknown, it probably belonged to the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a tradition that a fort or trading post, erected by a Frenchman named Garay (ôr Guarie) stood on the North Branch of the Chicago River prior to the erection of the first Fort Dearborn in 1803.

FOSS, George Edmund, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Franklin County, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard University, in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York City, finally graduating from the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He never held any political office until elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (1894), from the Seventh Illinois District, receiving a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic and Populist competitors. In 1896 he was again the candidate of his party, and was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, as he was a third time, in 1898, by more than 12,000 majority. In the Fifty-fifth Congress Mr. Foss was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

FOSTER, (Dr.) John Herbert, physician and educator, was born of Quaker ancestry at Hillsborough, N. H., March 8, 1796. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but at the age of 16 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H., and, three years later, began teaching with an older brother at Schoharie, N. Y. Having spent some sixteen years teaching and practicing medicine at various places in his native State, in 1832 he came west, first locating in Morgan County, Ill. While there he took part in the Black Hawk War, serving as a Surgeon. Before the close of the year he was compelled to come to Chicago to look after the estate of a brother who was an officer in the army and had been killed by an insubordinate soldier at Green Bay. Having thus fallen heir to a considerable amount of real estate, which, in subsequent years, largely appreciated in value, he became identified with early Chicago and ultimately one of the largest real-estate owners of his time in the city. He was an active promoter of education during this period, serving on both City and State Boards. His death occurred, May 18, 1874, in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding nine days previous.

FOSTER, John Wells, author and scientist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and educated at Wesleyan University, Conn; later studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits, being employed for several years in the geological survey of Ohio, during which he investigated the coal-beds of the State. Having incidentally devoted considerable attention to the study of metallurgy, he was employed about 1844 by mining capitalists to make the first systematic survey of the Lake Superior copper region, upon which, in conjunction with J. D. Whitney, he made a report which was published in two volumes in 1850-51. Returning to Massachusetts, he participated in the organization of the "American Party" there, though we find him soon after breaking with it on the slavery question. In 1855 he was a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) District, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and, for some time, was Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad. The latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to archæological researches and writings, also serving for some years as Professor of Natural History in the (old) University of Chicago. His works include "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, Mineral Resources," etc. (Chicago, 1869); "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," (New York, 1872); "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (Chicago, 1873), besides contributions to numerous scientific periodicals. He was a member of several scientific associations and, in 1869, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, June 29, 1873.

FOUKE, Philip B., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Jan. 23, 1818; was chiefly self-educated and began his career as a clerk, afterwards acting as a civil engineer; about 1841-42 was associated with the publication of "The Belleville Advocate," later studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, served as Prosecuting Attorney, being re-elected to that office in 1856. Previous to this, however, he had been elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850), and, in 1858, was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected two years later. While still in Congress he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Shiloh. After leaving the army he removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed Public Administrator and practiced law for some time. He then took up the prosecution of the cotton-claims against the Mexican Government, in which he

was engaged some seven years, finally removing to Washington City and making several trips to Europe in the interest of those suits. He won his cases, but died soon after a decision in his favor, largely in consequence of overtaxing his brain in their prosecution. His death occurred in Washington Oct. 5, 1856, when he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, President Grant and a number of Senators and Congressmen acting as pall bearers at his funeral.

FOWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born in Burford, Conn., August 11, 1837; was partially educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, finally graduating at Genesee College, N. Y., in 1859. He then began the study of law in Chicago, but, changing his purpose, entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, graduating in 1860. Having been admitted to the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference, he was appointed successively to Chicago churches till 1872, then became President of the Northwestern University, holding this office four years, when he was elected to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate" of New York. In 1884 he was elected and ordained Bishop. His residence was in San Francisco, his labors being confined largely to the Pacific States. Died, Mar. 20, 1908.

FOX RIVER (of Illinois)—called Pishtaka by the Indians—rises in Waukesha County, Wis., and after running southward through Kenosha and Racine Counties in that State passes into Illinois. It intersects McHenry and Kane Counties and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which point it flows southwestward, until it empties into the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 239 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Elgin, Aurora and Ottawa. It affords abundant water power.

FOXES, an Indian tribe. (See Sacs and Foxes.)

FRANCIS, Simeon, pioneer journalist, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1796; learned the printer's trade at New Haven, and, in connection with a partner, published a paper at Buffalo, N. Y. In consequence of the excitement growing out of the abduction of Morgan in 1826 (being a Mason) he was compelled to suspend and coming to Illinois in the fall of 1831 commenced the publication of "The Sangamo Journal" (now "The Illinois State") "Journal" at Springfield, continuing his connection therewith until 1855, when he sold out to Messrs. Barbour & Baker. Abraham Lincoln was his close friend and often wrote editorials for his paper. Mr. Francis was active in the organization of the State Agricultural Society (1853), serving as its Recording Secretary for several years. In 1859 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he published "The Oregon Farmer" and served as President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the regular army, serving until 1870, when he retired on half-pay. Died, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1872.—**Allen** (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., April 14, 1815; in 1834, joined his brother at Springfield, Ill., and became a partner in the publication of "The Journal" until its sale in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., serving until 1871, when he engaged in the fur trade. Later he was United States Consul at Port Stanley, Can., dying there, about 1887.—**Josiah** (Francis), cousin of the preceding, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 17, 1804; was early connected with "The Springfield Journal"; in [illegible] at Athens, Mount Carmel, returning to Springfield, was elected to the Legislature in 1840 and served as Treasurer. Mayor of Springfield, 1856 to 1857.

FRANKLIN, a village in Morgan County, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville. The place has brick and tile works, is connected with Naples by ferry, and the surrounding country is agricultural. Pop. (1890) 278; (1900) 287; (1910) 296.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, located in the south-central part of the State, was organized in 1818, and has an area of 431 square miles. Population (1890) 19,655; (1900) 19,653; (1910) 20,[illegible]. The county is well timbered, and is drained by the Big Muddy River. The soil is fertile, and the products include cereals, potatoes, sorghum, wool, pork and fruit. The county seat is Benton, with a population (1910) of 2,[illegible]. The county contains no large towns, although large, well-cultivated farms are numerous. The earliest white settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the hereditary traditions of generous, southwestern hospitality are preserved among the residents of the [illegible]. Pop. (1910) 20,[illegible].

FRANKLIN GROVE, a town of Lee County, on Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 88 miles west of Chicago. Grain, poultry, and live-stock are shipped from here. It has banks, water works, high school and a weekly paper. Population (1890) 736; (1900) 681; (1910) [illegible].

FRAZIER, Robert, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southern Illinois at an early day and served as State Senator from Edwards County in the Second and Third General Assemblies, in the

latter being an opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the time he was a member of the Legislature, resided in what afterwards became Wabash County. Subsequently he removed to Edwards County, near Albion, where he died. "Frazier's Prairie," in Edwards County, was named for him.

FREEBURG, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles southeast of Belleville. Population (1880), 1,038; (1890), 848; (1900), 1,214; (1910), 1,397.

FREEMAN, Norman L., lawyer and Supreme Court Reporter, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., May 9, 1823; in 1831 accompanied his widowed mother to Ann Arbor, Mich., removing six years afterward to Detroit; was educated at Cleveland and Ohio University, taught school at Lexington, Ky., while studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1851, was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced some eight years. He then began farming in Marion County, Mo., but, in 1862, returned to Shawneetown and, in 1863, was appointed Reporter of Decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred at Springfield near the beginning of his sixth term in office, August 23, 1894.

FREE MASONS, the oldest secret fraternity in the State—known as the "Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons"—the first Lodge being instituted at Kaskaskia, June, 3, 1806, with Gen. John Edgar, Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. These are names of persons who were, without exception, prominent in the early history of Illinois. A Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it now exists, took place at Jacksonville in 1840. The number of Lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was six, with 157 members; the number of Lodges within the same jurisdiction in 1895 was 713, with a membership of 50,727, of which 47,335 resided in Illinois. The dues for 1895 were $37,834.50; the contributions to members, their widows and orphans, $25,038.41; to non-members, $6,306.38, and to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, $1,315.80.—Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar—the pioneer organization of its kind in this or any neighboring State—was organized in Chicago, May 20, 1845, and the Grand Commandery of the order in Illinois in 1857, with James V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander. In 1895 it was made up of sixty-five subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 9,355, and dues amounting to $7,754.75. The principal officers in 1895-96 were Henry Hunter Montgomery, Grand Commander; John Henry Witbeck, Grand Treasurer, and Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Recorder.—The Springfield Chapter of Royal Arch-Masons was organized in Springfield, Sept. 17, 1841, and the Royal Arch Chapter of the State at Jacksonville, April 9, 1850, the nine existing Chapters being formally chartered Oct. 14, of the same year. The number of subordinate Chapters, in 1895, was 186, with a total membership of 16,414.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, embraced 32 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 2,318.

FREEPORT, a city and railway center, the county-seat of Stephenson County, 121 miles west of Chicago; has good water-power from the Pecatonica River, with several manufacturing establishments, the output including carriages, wagon-wheels, wind-mills, coffee-mills, organs, piano-stools, leather, mineral paint, foundry products; has three daily and weekly papers. The Illinois Central Railroad has shops here and the city has a Government postoffice building. Pop. (1890), 10,189; (1900), 13,258; (1910), 17,567.

FREEPORT COLLEGE, an institution at Freeport, Ill., incorporated in 1895; is co-educational; had a faculty of six instructors in 1896, with 116 pupils.

FREER, Lemuel Covell Paine, early lawyer, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1815; came to Chicago in 1836, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a zealous anti-slavery man and an active supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion; for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. Died, in Chicago, April 14, 1892.

FRENCH, Augustus C., ninth Governor of Illinois (1846-52), was born in New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. After coming to Illinois, he became a resident of Crawford County, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and Receiver, for a time, of the Land Office at Palestine. He served as Presidential Elector in 1844, was elected to the office of Governor as a Democrat in 1846 by a majority of nearly 17,000 over two competitors, and was the unanimous choice of his party for a second term in 1848. His adminis-

tration was free from scandals. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Matteson, and later accepted the chair of Law at McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1858 he was the nominee of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Gov. John Reynolds being the candidate of the Buchanan branch of the party. Both were defeated. His last public service was as a member from St. Clair County of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The first premonition of this struggle in the West was given in 1698, when two English vessels entered the mouth of the Mississippi to take possession of the French Territory of Louisiana, which then included what afterward became the State of Illinois. This expedition however returned without result. Great Britain was anxious to have a colorable pretext for attempting to oust the French, and began negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes as early as 1724, expecting thereby to fortify her original claim, which was based on the right of prior discovery. The numerous shiftings of the political kaleidoscope in Europe prevented any further steps in this direction on the part of England until 1748-49, when the Ohio Land Company received a royal grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio River, with exclusive trading privileges. The Company proceeded to explore and survey and, about 1752, established a trading post on Loramie Creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. The French foresaw that hostilities were probable and advanced their posts as far east as the Allegheny River. Complaints by the Ohio Company induced an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Virginia. Among the ambassadors sent to the French by the Governor of Virginia was George Washington, who thus, in early manhood, became identified with Illinois history. His report was of such a nature as to induce the erection of counter fortifications by the British, one of which (at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers) was seized and occupied by the French before its completion. Then ensued a series of engagements which, while not involving large forces of men, were fraught with grave consequences, and in which the French were generally successful. In 1755 occurred "Braddock's defeat" in an expedition to recover Fort Duquesne (where Pittsburg now stands), which had been captured by the French the previous year, and the Government of Great Britain determined to redouble its efforts. The final result was the termination of French dominion in the Ohio Valley. Later came the decisive fall of French ascendency in Canada as the result of the battle of Quebec; but the vanquished yet hoped to be able to retain Louisiana and Illinois. But France was forced to indemnify Spain for the loss of Florida, which it did by the cession of all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi (including the city of New Orleans), and this virtually ended French hopes in Illinois. The last military post in North America to be garrisoned by French troops was Fort Chartres, in Illinois Territory, where St. Ange remained in command until its evacuation was assumed by the English.

FRENCH GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS. French Governors began to be appointed by the Company of the Indies (which see) in 1722, the "Illinois Country" having previously been treated as a dependency of Canada. The first Governor (or "Commandant") was Pierre Dugue de Boisbriant, who was commandant for only three years, when he was summoned to New Orleans (1725) to succeed de Bienville as Governor of Louisiana. Capt. de Tisne was in command for a short time after his departure, but was succeeded by another Captain in the royal army, whose name is variously spelled de Liette, de Lielte, De Siette and Desiette. He was followed in turn by St. Ange (the father of St. Ange de Bellerive), who died in 1742. In 1732 the Company of the Indies surrendered its charter to the crown and the Governors of the Illinois Country were thereafter appointed directly by royal authority. Under the earlier Governors justice had been administered under the civil law; with the change in the method of appointment the code known as the "Common Law of Paris" came into effect, although not rigidly enforced because found in many particulars to be ill-suited to the needs of a new country. The first of the Royal Governors was Pierre d'Artaguette, who was appointed in 1734, but was captured while engaged in an expedition against the Chickasaws in 1736 and burned at the stake (see *D'Artaguette*). He was followed by Alphonse de la Buissoniere, who was succeeded, in 1740, by Capt. Benoist de St. Claire. In 1742 he gave way to the Chevalier Bertel or Berthet, but was reinstated about 1748. The last of the French Governors of the "Illinois Country" was Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, who retired to St. Louis, after turning over the command to Captain Sterling, the English officer sent to supersede him, in 1765. (St. Ange de Bellerive died, Dec. 27, 1774.) The administration of the French commandants, while firm, was usually conserva-

tive and benevolent. Local self-government was encouraged as far as practicable, and, while the Governors' power over commerce was virtually unrestricted, they interfered but little with the ordinary life of the people.

FREW, Calvin Hamill, lawyer and State Senator, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated at Finley (Ohio) High School, Beaver (Pa.) Academy and Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio.; in 1862 was Principal of the High School at Kalida, Ohio, where he began the study of law, which he continued the next two years with Messrs. Strain & Kidder, at Monmouth, Ill., meanwhile acting as Principal of a high school at Young America; in 1865 removed to Paxton, Ford County, which has since been his home, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Frew served as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Ford County (1865-68); in 1868 was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, re-elected in 1870, and again in '78. While practicing law he has been connected with some of the most important cases before the courts in that section of the State, and his fidelity and skill in their management are testified by members of the bar, as well as Judges upon the bench. Of late years he has devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, with a view to the improvement of his health but not with the intention of permanently abandoning his profession.

FRY, Jacob, pioneer and soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1799; learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Illinois in 1819, working first at Alton, but, in 1820, took up his residence near the present town of Carrollton, in which he built the first house. Greene County was not organized until two years later, and this border settlement was, at that time, the extreme northern white settlement in Illinois. He served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff (simultaneously) for six years, and was then elected Sheriff, being five times re-elected. He served through the Black Hawk War (first as Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards as Colonel), having in his regiment Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, John Wood (afterwards Governor) and Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and re-appointed in 1839 and '41, later becoming Acting Commissioner, with authority to settle up the business of the former commission, which was that year legislated out of office. He was afterwards appointed Canal Trustee by Governor Ford, and, in 1847, retired from connection with canal management. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and trade for three years, meanwhile serving one term in the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago by President Buchanan, but was removed in 1859 because of his friendship for Senator Douglas. In 1860 he returned to Greene County; in 1861, in spite of his advanced age, was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later participated in numerous engagements (among them the battle of Shiloh), was captured by Forrest, and ultimately compelled to resign because of impaired health and failing eyesight, finally becoming totally blind. He died, June 27, 1881, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield. Two of Colonel Fry's sons achieved distinction during the Civil War.—**James Barnet** (Fry), son of the preceding, was born at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1847, and was assigned to artillery service; after a short experience as Assistant Instructor, joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery, in Mexico, remaining there through 1847-48. Later, he was employed on frontier and garrison duty, and again as Instructor in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Academy during 1854-59; became Assistant Adjutant-General, March 16, 1861, then served as Chief of Staff to General McDowell and General Buell (1861-62), taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, and in the campaign in Kentucky; was made Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, in March, 1863, and conducted the drafts of that year, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General, April 21, 1864. He continued in this office until August 30, 1866, during which time he put in the army 1,120,621 men, arrested 76,562 deserters, collected $26,366,316.78 and made an exact enrollment of the National forces. After the war he served as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, till June 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request. Besides his various official reports, he published a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875," and "History and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their origin in 1692 to the Present Time," (1877). Died, in Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894.—**William M.** (Fry), another son, was Provost Marshal of the North Illinois District during the Civil War, and rendered valuable service to the Government.

FULLER, Allen Curtis, lawyer, jurist and Adjutant-General, was born in Farmington,

Conn., Sept. 24, 1822; studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., was admitted to practice, in 1846 came to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and, after practicing there some years, was elected Circuit Judge in 1861. A few months afterward he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant-General by appointment of Governor Yates, entering upon the duties of the office in November, 1861. At first it was understood that his acceptance was only temporary, so that he did not formally resign his place upon the bench until July, 1862. He continued to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General until January, 1865, when, having been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he was succeeded in the Adjutant-General's office by General Isham N. Haynie. He served as Speaker of the House during the following session, and as State Senator from 1867 to 1873 in the Twenty fifth, Twenty sixth and Twenty seventh General Assemblies. He was also elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1860, and again in 1876. After retiring from office, General Fuller devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and looking after a large private business at Belvidere. Died Dec. 6, 1901.

FULLER, Charles E., lawyer and legislator was born at Flora, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1849, attended the district school until 12 years of age, and, between 1861 and '67, served as clerk in stores at Belvidere and Cherry Valley. He then spent a couple of years in the book business in Iowa, when 1869 he began the study of law with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since then Mr. Fuller has practiced his profession at Belvidere was Corporation Attorney for that city in 1875-76, the latter year being elected State's Attorney for Boone County. From 1879 to 1891 he served continuously in the Legislature, first as State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty second General Assemblies, then as a member of the House for three sessions, in 1888 being returned to the Senate, where he served the next two sessions. Mr. Fuller established a high reputation in the Legislature as a debater, and was the candidate of his party (the Republican) for Speaker of the House in 1885. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. Mr. Fuller was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit at the judicial election of June, 1897.

FULLER, Melville Weston, eighth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and became City Attorney of his native city, but resigned and removed to Chicago the following year. Through his mother's family he traces his descent back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His literary and legal attainments are of a high order. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and as a member of the Legislature in 1863, after that time devoting his attention to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, since which time he had resided at Washington, although still claiming a residence in Chicago where he had considerable property interests. Died July 4, 1910.

FULLERTON, Alexander N., pioneer settler and lawyer born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, was educated at Middlebury College and Litchfield Law School and, coming to Chicago in 1833, finally engaged in real estate and mercantile business in which he was very successful. His name has been given to one of the avenues of Chicago as well as associated with one of the prominent business blocks. He was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Died, Sept. 29, 1880.

FULTON, a city and railway center in Whiteside County, 165 miles west of Chicago, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. It was formerly the terminus of a line of steamers which annually brought millions of bushels of grain down the Mississippi from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, returning with merchandise, agricultural implements, etc., but this river trade gradually died out, having been usurped by the various railroads. Fulton has extensive factories for the making of stoves, besides some important lumber industries. The Northern Illinois College is located here. Population (1890), 2,099; (1900), 2,685; (1910), 2,174.

FULTON COUNTY, [illegible] west of and bordering on the Illinois River; was originally a part of Pike County, but was not organized until 1823. named for Robert Fulton. It has an area of 864 square miles, with a population (1910) of 37,549. The soil is rich, well watered and wooded. Drainage is effected by the Illinois and Spoon Rivers, the former constituting its eastern boundary, and by Copperas Creek. Lewistown became the county-seat immediately after county organization, and so remains to the present time (1899). The surface of the county at a distance from the

river is generahy flat, although along the Illinois there are bluffs rising to the height of 125 feet. The soil is rich, and underlying it are rich, workable seams of coal. A thin seam of cannel coal has been mined near Avon, with a contiguous vein of fire-clay. Some of the earliest settlers were Messrs. Craig and Savage, who, in 1818, built a saw mill on Otter Creek; Ossian M. Ross and Stephen Dewey, who laid off Lewistown on his own land in 1822. The first hotel in the entire military tract was opened at Lewistown by Truman Phelps, in 1827. A flat-boat ferry across the Illinois was established at Havana, in 1823. The principal towns are Canton(pop.6,564), Lewistown (2,166), Farmington (1,375), and Vermont (1,158).

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, a line extending from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite Havana, to Galesburg, 61 miles. It is a single-track, narrow-gauge (3-foot) road, although the excavations and embankments are being widened to accommodate a track of standard gauge. The grades are few, and, as a rule, are light, although, in one instance, the gradient is eighty-four feet to the mile. There are more than 19 miles of curves, the maximum being sixteen degrees. The rails are of iron, thirty-five pounds to the yard, road not ballasted. Capital stock outstanding (1895), $636,794; bonded debt, $484,000; miscellaneous obligations, $462,362; total capitalization, $1,583,-156. The line from Havana to Fairview (31 miles) was chartered in 1878 and opened in 1880 and the extension from Fairview to Galesburg chartered in 1881 and opened in 1882.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1797; grew up with meager educational advantages and, in 1823, came to Illinois, finally settling at what afterwards became known as Funk's Grove in McLean County. Here, with no other capital than industry, perseverance, and integrity, Mr. Funk began laying the foundation of one of the most ample fortunes ever acquired in Illinois outside the domain of trade or speculation. By agriculture and dealing in live-stock, he became the possessor of a large area of the finest farming lands in the State, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, leaving an estate valued at his death at not less than $2.000,000. Mr. Funk served three sessions in the General Assembly, first as Representative in the Twelfth (1840-42), and as Senator in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth (1862-66), dying before the close of his last term, Jan. 29, 1865. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and gave a liberal and patriotic support to the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the session of the Twenty-third General Assembly, in February, 1863, he delivered a speech in the Senate in indignant condemnation of the policy of the anti-war factionists, which, although couched in homely language, aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of the Government throughout the State and won for its author a prominent place in State history.—**Benjamin F.** (Funk), son of the preceding, was born in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838. After leaving the district schools, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but suspended his studies to enter the army in 1862, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. After five months' service he was honorably discharged, and re-entered the University, completing a three-years' course; later, for three years, followed farming, and, in 1869, located in Bloomington where from 1871 he served seven consecutive terms as Mayor; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888, and in 1892, was elected Representative in Congress for the 14th District; for fifteen years was also a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville. Died Feb. 15, 1899.—**Lafayette** (Funk), another son of Isaac Funk, was a Representative from McLean County in the Thirty-third General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Other sons who have occupied seats in the same body include George W., Representative in the Twenty-seventh, and Duncan M., Representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Assemblies The Funk family have been conspicuous in the affairs of McLean County for a generation, and its members have occupied many other positions of importance and influence, besides those named, under the State, County and municipal governments.

GAGE, Lyman J., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836; received a common school education in his native county, and, on the removal of his parents, in 1848, to Rome, N. Y., enjoyed the advantages of instruction in an academy. At the age of 17 he entered the employment of the Oneida Central Bank as office-boy and general utility clerk, but, two years afterwards, came to Chicago, first securing employment in a planing mill, and, in 1858, obtaining a position as bookkeeper of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of $500 a year. By 1861 he had been advanced to the position of cashier of the

concern, but, in 1868, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he became the Vice President in 1881 and, in 1891, the President. Mr. Gage was also one of the prominent factors in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago, becoming one of the guarantors of the $10,000,000 promised to be raised by the city of Chicago, and being finally chosen the first President of the Exposition Company He also presided over the bankers' section of the World's Congress Auxiliary in 1893, and for a number of years, was President of the Civic Federation of Chicago. On the assumption of the Presidency by President McKinley, in March, 1897, Mr. Gage was selected for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time 1899

GALATIA, a village of Saline County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles southeast of Duquoin, has a bank, leading industry is coal-mining. Pop. (1890), 519; (1900), 642; (1910), 745.

GALE, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1789. Left an orphan at eight years of age, he fell to the care of older sisters who inherited the vigorous character of their father which they instilled into the son. He graduated at Union College in 1814 and having taken a course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1816 was licensed by the Hudson Presbytery and assumed the charge of building up new churches in Jefferson County, N. Y., serving also for six years as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Adams. Here his labors were attended by a revival in which Charles G. Finney, the eloquent evangelist, and other eminent men were converts. Having resigned his charge at Adams on account of illness, he spent the winter of 1823-24 in Virginia, where his views were enlarged by contact with a new class of people. Later, removing to Oneida County, N. Y., by his marriage with Harriet Selden he acquired a considerable property, insuring an income which enabled him to extend the field of his labors. The result was the establishment of the Oneida Institute, a manual labor school, at Whitesboro, with which he remained from 1827 to 1834, and out of which grew Lane Seminary and Oberlin and Knox Colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the West and a committee representing a party of proposed colonists was appointed to make a selection of a site, which resulted, in the following year, in the choice of a location in Knox County, Ill., including the site of the present city of Galesburg, which was named in honor of Mr. Gale, as the head of the enterprise. Here, in 1837, were taken the first practical steps in carrying out plans which had been previously matured in New York, for the establishment of an institution which first received the name of Knox Manual Labor College. The manual labor feature having been finally discarded, the institution took the name of Knox College in 1857. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise, by a liberal donation of lands contributing to its first endowment, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, being intimately identified with its history. From 1840 to '42 he served in the capacity of acting Professor of Ancient Languages and for fifteen years thereafter, as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Died, at Galesburg, Sept. 31, 1861.

—**William Selden** Gale, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, came with his father to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836 and was educated there. Having read law with the Hon. James Knox, he was admitted to the bar in 1845 but practiced only a few years, as he began to turn his attention to measures for the development of the country. One of these was the Central Military Tract Railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), of which he was the most active promoter and a Director. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, from the adoption of township organization in 1850 to 1895, with the exception of four years, and, during the long controversy which resulted in the location of the county seat at Galesburg, was the leader of the Galesburg party, and subsequently took a prominent part in the erection of public buildings there. Other positions held by him include the office of Postmaster of the city of Galesburg, 1849-53; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1870-72. Presidential Elector in 1872, Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, City Alderman, 1872-82 and 1891-95; member of the Commission appointed by Governor Oglesby in 1885 to revise the State Revenue Laws, by appointment of President Harrison, Superintendent of the Galesburg Government Building, and a long term Trustee of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Rock Island, by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He has also been a frequent representative of his party (the Republican) in State and District Conventions, and, since 1861, has been an active and leading member of the Board of Trustees of

Knox College. Mr. Gale was married, Oct. 6, 1845, to Miss Caroline Ferris, granddaughter of the financial representative of the Galesburg Colony of 1836, and has had eight children, of whom four are living. Died Sep. 1, 1900.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, a city and port of entry, 150 miles in a direct line west by northwest of Chicago; is located on Galena River, about 4½ miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and is an intersecting point for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Illinois Central Railroads, with connections by stub with the Chicago Great Western. It is built partially in a valley and partially on the bluffs which overlook the river, the Galena River being made navigable for vessels of deep draught by a system of lockage. The vicinity abounds in rich mines of sulphide of lead (galena), from which the city takes its name. Galena is adorned by handsome public and private buildings and a beautiful park, in which stands a fine bronze statue of General Grant, and a symmetrical monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Jo Daviess County who lost their lives during the Civil War. Its industries include a furniture factory, a table factory, two foundries, a tub factory and a carriage factory. Zinc ore is now being produced in and near the city in large quantities, and its mining interests will become vast at no distant day. It owns an electric light plant, and water is furnished from an artesian well 1,700 feet deep. Galena was one of the earliest towns in Northern Illinois to be settled, its mines having been worked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Many men of distinction in State and National affairs came from Galena, among whom were Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. John O. Duer, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. E. D. Baker, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State under Grant, Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State of Illinois, and Judge Drummond. Pop. (1900), 5,005; (1910), 4,835.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway.*)

GALESBURG, the county-seat of Knox County and an important educational center. The first settlers were emigrants from the East, a large proportion of them being members of a colony organized by Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, N. Y., in whose honor the original village was named. It is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district 53 miles northwest of Peoria, 99 miles northeast of Quincy and 163 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center, being at the junction of the main line with two branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. It was incorporated as a village in 1841, and as a city by special charter in 1857. There are beautiful parks and the residence streets are well shaded, while 25 miles of street are paved with vitrified brick. The city owns a system of waterworks receiving its supply from artesian wells and artificial lakes, has an efficient and well-equipped paid fire-department, an electric street car system with three suburban lines, gas and electric lighting systems, steam-heating plant, etc. It also has a number of flourishing mechanical industries, including two iron foundries, agricultural implement works, flouring mills, carriage and wagon works and a broom factory, besides other industrial enterprises of minor importance. The manufacture of vitrified paving brick is quite extensively carried on at plants near the city limits, the city itself being the shipping-point as well as the point of administrative control. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has shops and stockyards here, while considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. The public buildings include a courthouse, Government postoffice building, an opera house, nineteen churches, ten public schools with a high school and free kindergarten, and a handsome public library building erected at a cost of $100,000, of which one-half was contributed by Mr. Carnegie. Galesburg enjoys its chief distinction as the seat of a large number of high class literary institutions, including Knox College (nonsectarian), Lombard University (Universalist), and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University, and St. Joseph's Academy (both Roman Catholic). Three interurban electric railroad lines connect Galesburg with neighboring towns; city has 2 daily and 4 weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 22,089.

GALLATIN COUNTY, one of three counties organized in Illinois Territory in 1812—the others being Madison and Johnson. Previous to that date the Territory had consisted of only two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. The new county was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. It is situated on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and has an area of 340 square miles; population (1910), 14,628. The first cabin erected by an American settler was the home of Michael Sprinkle, who settled at Shawneetown in 1800. The place early became an important trading post and distributing point.

A ferry across the Wabash was established in 1803, by Alexander Wilson, whose descendants conducted it for more than seventy-five years. Although Stephen Rector made a Government survey as early as 1807, the public lands were not placed on the market until 1818. Shawneetown, the county-seat, is the most important town, having a population of some 2,200. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, and mining is an important industry. The prosperity of the county has been much retarded by floods, particularly at Shawneetown and Equality. At the former point the difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio River has been as much as fifty-two feet.

GALLOWAY, Andrew Jackson, civil engineer, was born of Scotch ancestry in Butler County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1814; came with his father to Corydon, Ind., in 1820, took a course in Hanover College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1837; then came to Mount Carmel, White County, Ill., with a view to employment on projected Illinois railroads, but engaged in teaching for a year, having among his pupils a number who have since been prominent in State affairs. Later, he obtained employment as an assistant engineer, serving for a time under William Gooding, Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was also Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate in 1840-41, and held the same position in the House in 1846-47, and again in 1848-49, in the meantime having located a farm in La Salle County, where the present city of Streator stands. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Canal Trustees, and, in 1851, became assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, later superintending its construction, and finally being transferred to the land department, but retiring in 1855 to engage in real-estate business in Chicago, dealing largely in railroad lands. Mr. Galloway was elected a County Commissioner for Cook County, and has since been connected with many measures of local importance.

GALVA, a town in Henry County, 45 miles southeast of Rock Island and 48 miles north-northwest of Peoria; the point of intersection of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It stands at the summit of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and is a manufacturing and coal-mining town. It has eight churches, three banks, good schools, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and wealthy, and is rich in coal. Pop. (1900), 2,682; (1910), 2,498.

GARDNER, a village in Garfield Township, Grundy County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles south-southwest of Chicago and 26 miles north-northeast of Pontiac; on the Kankakee and Seneca branch of the "Big Four," and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Coal-mining is the principal industry. Gardner has two banks, four churches, a high school, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,036; (1910), 946.

GARDNER, COAL CITY & NORMANTOWN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

GARY, Joseph Easton, lawyer and jurist, was born of Puritan ancestry, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 9, 1821. His early educational advantages were such as were furnished by district schools and a village academy, and, until he was 22 years old, he worked at the carpenter's bench. In 1843 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied law. After admission to the bar he practiced for five years in Southwest Missouri, thence going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849, and to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. After seven years of active practice he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, where he sat for thirty years, being four times nominated by both political parties, and his last re-election—for a term of six years, occurring in 1893. He presided at the trial of the Chicago anarchists in 1886—one of the causes celebres of Illinois. Some of his rulings therein were sharply criticised, but he was upheld by the courts of appellate jurisdiction, and his connection with the case has given him world-wide fame. In November 1888, the Supreme Court of Illinois transferred him to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which he served three times as Chief Justice. Died Oct. 31, 1906.

GASSETTE, Norman Theodore, real estate operator, was born at Townsend, Vt., April 21, 1839, came to Chicago at ten years of age and after spending a year at Shurtleff College, took a preparatory collegiate course at the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, rising in the second year to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, at the battle of Chickamauga, by gallantry displayed while serving as an Aid-de-Camp, winning a recommendation for a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The war over, he served one term as Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, but later engaged in the real-estate and loan business as the head of the extensive firm of Norman T. Gassette & Co. He was a

Republican in politics, active in Grand Army circles and prominent as a Mason, holding the position of Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois on occasion of the Triennial Conclave in Washington in 1889. He also had charge, as President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, for some time prior to his decease, of the erection of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1891.

GATEWOOD, William Jefferson, early lawyer, was born in Warren County, Ky., came to Franklin County, Ill., in boyhood, removed to Shawneetown in 1823, where he taught school two or three years while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and served in five General Assemblies—as Representative in 1830-32, and as Senator, 1834-42. He is described as a man of fine education and brilliant talents. Died, Jan. 8, 1842.

GAULT, John C., railway manager, was born at Hooksett, N. H., May 1, 1829; in 1850 entered the local freight office of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, later becoming General Freight Agent of the Vermont Central. Coming to Chicago in 1859, he successively filled the positions of Superintendent of Transportation on the Galena & Chicago Union, and (after the consolidation of the latter with the Chicago & Northwestern), that of Division Superintendent, General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager; Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; General Manager of the Wabash (1879-83); Arbitrator for the trunk lines (1883-85), and General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (1885-90), when he retired. Died, in Chicago, August 29, 1891.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. The following is a list of the General Assemblies which have met since the admission of Illinois as a State up to 1898—from the First to the Fortieth inclusive—with the more important acts passed by each and the duration of their respective sessions:

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY held two sessions, the first convening at Kaskaskia, the State Capital, Oct. 5, and adjourning Oct. 13, 1818. The second met, Jan. 4, 1819, continuing to March 31. Lieut-Gov. Pierre Menard presided over the Senate, consisting of thirteen members, while John Messinger was chosen Speaker of the House, containing twenty-seven members. The most important business transacted at the first session was the election of two United States Senators—Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Sr.—and the filling of minor State and judicial offices. At the second session a code of laws was enacted, copied chiefly from the Virginia and Kentucky statutes, including the law concerning "negroes and mulattoes," which long remained on the statute book. An act was also passed appointing Commissioners to select a site for a new State Capital, which resulted in its location at Vandalia. The sessions were held in a stone building with gambrel-roof pierced by dormer-windows, the Senate occupying the lower floor and the House the upper. The length of the first session was nine days, and of the second eighty-seven—total, ninety-six days.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820. It consisted of fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. John McLean, of Gallatin County, was chosen Speaker of the House. A leading topic of discussion was the incorporation of a State Bank. Money was scarce and there was a strong popular demand for an increase of circulating medium. To appease this clamor, no less than to relieve traders and agriculturists, this General Assembly established a State Bank (see *State Bank*), despite the earnest protest of McLean and the executive veto. A stay-law was also enacted at this session for the benefit of the debtor class. The number of members of the next Legislature was fixed at eighteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives—this provision remaining in force until 1831. The session ended Feb. 15, having lasted seventy-four days.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 2, 1822. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate, while in the organization of the lower house, William M. Alexander was chosen Speaker. Governor Coles, in his inaugural, called attention to the existence of slavery in Illinois despite the Ordinance of 1787, and urged the adoption of repressive measures. Both branches of the Legislature being pro-slavery in sympathy, the Governor's address provoked bitter and determined opposition. On Jan. 9, 1823, Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, defeating John Reynolds, Leonard White and Samuel D. Lockwood. After electing Mr. Thomas and choosing State officers, the General Assembly proceeded to discuss the majority and minority reports of the committee to which had been referred the Governor's address. The minority report recommended the abolition of slavery, while that of the majority favored the adoption of a resolution calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the avowed object

being to make Illinois a slave State. The latter report was adopted, but the pro-slavery party in the House lacked one vote of the number necessary to carry the resolution by the constitutional two-thirds majority. What followed has always been regarded as a blot upon the record of the Third General Assembly. Nicholas Hansen, who had been awarded the seat from Pike County at the beginning of the session after a contest brought by his opponent, John Shaw, was unseated after the adoption of a resolution to reconsider the vote by which he had been several weeks before declared elected. Shaw having thus been seated the resolution was carried by the necessary twenty-four votes. Mr. Hansen, although previously regarded as a pro-slavery man, had voted with the minority when the resolution was first put upon its passage. Hence followed his deprivation of his seat. The triumph of the friends of the convention was celebrated by what Gov. John Reynolds (himself a conventionist) characterized as "a wild and indecorous procession by torchlight and liquor." (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*) The session adjourned Feb. 18, having continued seventy-nine days.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held two sessions, the first being convened, Nov. 15, 1824, by proclamation of the Executive, some three weeks before the date for the regular session, in order to correct a defect in the law relative to counting the returns for Presidential Electors. Thomas Mather was elected Speaker of the House, while Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate. Having amended the law concerning the election returns for Presidential Electors, the Assembly proceeded to the election of two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edwards (resigned) and the other for the full term beginning March 4, 1825. John McLean was chosen for the first and Elias Kent Kane for the second. Five circuit judgeships were created, and it was provided that the bench of the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges and that semi-annual sessions of that tribunal should be held at the State capital. (See *Judicial Department.*) The regular session came to an end, Jan. 18, 1825, but at its own request, the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor Hubbard re-convened the body in special session on Jan. 2, 1826, to enact a new apportionment law under the census of 1825. A sine die adjournment was taken, Jan. 28, 1826. One of the important acts of the regular session of 1825 was the adoption of the first free school law in Illinois, the measure having been introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of the State. This Legislature was in session a total of ninety-two days, of which sixty-five were during the first session and twenty-seven during the second.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 4, 1826, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney presiding in the Senate and John McLean in the House. At the request of the Governor an investigation into the management of the bank at Edwardsville was had, resulting, however, in the exoneration of its officers. The circuit judgeships created by the preceding Legislature were abrogated and their incumbents legislated out of office. The State was divided into four circuits, one Justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each. (See *Judicial Department.*) This General Assembly also elected a State Treasurer to succeed Abner Field, James Hall being chosen on the ninth ballot. The Supreme Court Judges as created by the preceding Legislature, presented a well digested report on the revision of the laws, which was adopted without material alteration. One of the important measures enacted at this session was an act establishing a State penitentiary, the funds for its erection being obtained by the sale of saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*, also *Salt Manufacture.*) The session ended Feb. 20—having continued seventy-eight days.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 1, 1828. The Jackson Democrats had a large majority in both houses. John McLean was, for the third time, elected Speaker of the House, and, later in the session, was elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General were also appointed or elected. The most important legislation of the session was as follows: Authorizing the sale of school lands and the borrowing of the proceeds from the school fund for the ordinary governmental expenses; providing for a return to the viva voce method of voting; creating a fifth judicial circuit and appointing a Judge therefor; providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to sell lands and commence its construction. The Assembly adjourned, Jan. 23, 1829, having been in session fifty-four days.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, Dec. 6, 1830. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, Zadoc Casey, and William L. D. Ewing presided over the two houses, respectively. John Reynolds was Governor, and the majority of the Senate being made up of his political adversaries,

experienced no little difficulty in securing the confirmation of his nominees. Two United States Senators were elected: Elias K. Kane being chosen to succeed himself and John M. Robinson to serve the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased. The United States census of 1830 gave Illinois three Representatives in Congress instead of one, and this General Assembly passed a re-apportionment law accordingly. The number of State Senators was increased to twenty-six, and of members of the lower house to fifty-five. The criminal code was amended by the substitution of imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty in lieu of the stocks and public flogging. This Legislature also authorized the borrowing of $100,000 to redeem the notes of the State Bank which were to mature the following year. The Assembly adjourned, Feb. 16, 1831, the session having lasted seventy-three days.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The session began Dec. 3, 1832, and ended March 2, 1833. William L. D. Ewing was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and succeeded Zadoc Casey as Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having been elected a Representative in Congress. Alexander M. Jenkins presided over the House as Speaker. This Legislature enacted the first general incorporation laws of Illinois, their provisions being applicable to towns and public libraries. It also incorporated several railroad companies, —one line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River (projected as a substitute for the canal), one from Peru to Cairo, and another to cross the State, running through Springfield. Other charters were granted for shorter lines, but the incorporators generally failed to organize under them. A notable incident in connection with this session was the attempt to impeach Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was the first and last trial of this character in the State's history, between 1818 and 1899. Failing to secure a conviction in the Senate (where the vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal, with four Senators excused from voting), the House attempted to remove him by address, but in this the Senate refused to concur. The first mechanics' lien law was enacted by this Legislature, as also a law relating to the "right of way" for "public roads, canals, or other public works." The length of the session was ninety days.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions. The first began Dec. 1, 1834, and lasted to Feb. 13, 1835. Lieutenant-Governor Jenkins presided in the Senate and James Semple was elected Speaker of the House without opposition. On Dec. 20, John M. Robinson was re-elected United States Senator Abraham Lincoln was among the new members, but took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the body. The principal public laws passed at this session were. Providing for the borrowing of $500,000 to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise its expenditure; incorporating the Bank of the State of Illinois; and authorizing a loan of $12,000 by Cook County, at 10 per cent interest per annum from the county school fund, for the erection of a court house in that county. The second session of this Assembly convened, Dec. 7, 1835, adjourning, Jan. 18, 1836. A new canal act was passed, enlarging the Commissioners' powers and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of money borrowed to aid in its construction. A new apportionment law was also passed providing for the election of forty-one Senators and ninety-one Representatives, and W. L. D. Ewing was elected United States Senator, to succeed Elias K. Kane, deceased. The length of the first session was seventy-five days, and of the second forty-three days—total, 118.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, like its predecessor, held two sessions. The first convened Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourned March 6, 1837. The Whigs controlled the Senate by a large majority, and elected William H. Davidson, of White County, President, to succeed Alexander M. Jenkins, who had resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship. (See *Jenkins, Alexander M.*) James Semple was re-elected Speaker of the House, which was fully two-thirds Democratic. This Legislature was remarkable for the number of its members who afterwards attained National prominence. Lincoln and Douglas sat in the lower house, both voting for the same candidate for Speaker—Newton Cloud, an independent Democrat. Besides these, the rolls of this Assembly included the names of a future Governor, six future United States Senators, eight Congressmen, three Illinois Supreme Court Judges, seven State officers, and a Cabinet officer. The two absorbing topics for legislative discussion and action were the system of internal improvements and the removal of the State capital. (See *Internal Improvement Policy* and *State Capitals.*) The friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the seat of the State government, while the Internal Improvement Act was passed over the veto of Governor Duncan. A second session of this Legislature met on the call of the

Governor, July 10, 1837, and adjourned July 22. An act legalizing the suspension of State banks was adopted, but the recommendation of the Governor for the repeal of the internal improvement legislation was ignored. The length of the first session was ninety-two days and of the second thirteen—total 105.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held both a regular and a special session. The former met Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839. The Whigs were in a majority in both houses, and controlled the organization of the Senate. In the House, however, their candidate for Speaker—Abraham Lincoln—failing to secure his full party vote, was defeated by W. L. D. Ewing. At this session $800,000 more was appropriated for the "improvement of water-ways and the construction of railroads." all efforts to put an end to, or even curtail, further expenditures on account of internal improvements meeting with defeat. An appropriation (the first) was made for a library for the Supreme Court; the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, and the further issuance of bank notes of a smaller denomination than $5 was prohibited. By this time the State debt had increased to over $13,000,000, and both the people and the Governor were becoming apprehensive as to ultimate results of this prodigal outlay. A crisis appeared imminent, and the Governor, on Dec. 9, 1839, convened the Legislature in special session to consider the situation. (This was the first session ever held at Springfield; and, the new State House not being completed, the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court found accommodation in three of the principal church edifices.) The struggle for a change of State policy at this session was long and hard fought, no heed being given to party lines. The outcome was the virtual abrogation of the entire internal improvement system. Provision was made for the calling in and destruction of all unsold bonds and the speedy adjustment of all unsettled accounts of the old Board of Public Works, which was legislated out of office. The special session adjourned Feb. 3, 1840. Length of regular session ninety-two days, of the special, fifty-seven—total, 149.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature was strongly Democratic in both branches. It first convened, by executive proclamation, Nov. 23, 1840, the object being to provide for payment of interest on the public debt. In reference to this matter the following enactments were made: Authorizing the hypothecation of $300,000 internal improvement bonds, to meet the interest due Jan. 1, 1841; directing the issue of bonds to be sold in the open market and the proceeds applied toward discharging all amounts due on interest account for which no other provision was made; levying a special tax of ten cents on the $100 to meet the interest on the last mentioned class of bonds, as it matured. For the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Jacksonville) another appropriation of $100,000 was made. The called session adjourned, sine die, on Dec. 5, and the regular session began two days later. The Senate was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor (Stinson H. Anderson), and William L. D. Ewing was chosen Speaker of the House. The most vital issue was the propriety of demanding the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, with its branches, and here party lines were drawn. The Whigs finally succeeded in averting the closing of the institutions which had suspended specie payments, and in securing for those institutions the privilege of issuing small bills. A law reorganizing the judiciary was passed by the majority over the executive veto, and in face of the defection of some of its members. On a partisan issue all the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and five Justices added to the bench of the Supreme Court. The session was stormy, and the Assembly adjourned March 1, 1841. This Legislature was in session ninety-eight days—thirteen during the special session and eighty-five during the regular.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of forty-one Senators and 121 Representatives; convened Dec. 5, 1842. The Senate and House were Democratic by two-thirds majority in each. Lieut.-Gov. John Moore was presiding officer of the Senate and Samuel Hackelton Speaker of the House with W. L. D. Ewing, who had been acting Governor and United States Senator, as Clerk of the latter. Richard Yates, Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen T. Logan and Gustavus Koerner, were among the new members. The existing situation seemed fraught with peril. The State debt was nearly $14,000,000; immigration had been checked; the State and Shawneetown banks had gone down and their currency was not worth fifty cents on the dollar; Auditor's warrants were worth no more, and Illinois State bonds were quoted at fourteen cents. On Dec. 18, Judge Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, having defeated Stephen A. Douglas for the Democratic caucus nomination on the nineteenth ballot by a majority of one vote. The State Bank (in which the State had been a large shareholder) was permitted to go into liquidation upon

the surrender of State bonds in exchange for a like amount of bank stock owned by the State. The same conditional release was granted to the bank at Shawneetown. The net result was a reduction of the State debt by about $3,000,000. The Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of $1,600,000 on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the canal and meeting the indebtedness already incurred. The Executive was also made sole "Fund Commissioner" and, in that capacity, was empowered (in connection with the Auditor) to sell the railroads, etc., belonging to the State at public auction. Provision was also made for the redemption of the bonds hypothecated with Macalister and Stebbins. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds.*) The Congressional distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of public lands was acquiesced in, and the revenues and resources of the State were pledged to the redemption "of every debt contracted by an authorized agent for a good and valuable consideration." To establish a sinking fund to meet such obligation, a tax of twenty cents on every $100, payable in coin, was levied. This Legislature also made a re-apportionment of the State into Seven Congressional Districts. The Legislature adjourned, March 6, 1843, after a session of ninety-two days.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, the session lasting ninety-two days. The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and fifteen Whigs; the House of eighty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. David Davis was among the new members. William A. Richardson defeated Stephen T. Logan for the Speakership, and James Semple was elected United States Senator to succeed Samuel McRoberts, deceased. The canal law was amended by the passage of a supplemental act, transferring the property to Trustees and empowering the Governor to complete the negotiations for the borrowing of $1,600,000 for its construction. The State revenue being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, to say nothing of the arrears of interest on the State debt, a tax of three mills on each dollar's worth of property was imposed for 1845 and of three and one-half mills thereafter. Of the revenue thus raised in 1845 one mill was set apart to pay the interest on the State debt and one and one-half mills for the same purpose from the taxes collected in 1846 "and forever thereafter."

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 7, 1846. The farewell message of Governor Ford and the inaugural of Governor French were leading incidents. The Democrats had a two-thirds majority in each house. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Wells presided in the Senate, and Newton Cloud was elected Speaker of the House, the complimentary vote of the Whigs being given to Stephen T. Logan. Stephen A. Douglas was elected United States Senator, the whigs voting for Cyrus Edwards. State officers were elected as follows: Auditor, Thomas H. Campbell; State Treasurer, Milton Carpenter—both by acclamation; and Horace S Cooley was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State. A new school law was enacted; the sale of the Gallatin County salines was authorized; the University of Chicago was incorporated, and the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville established; the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad was authorized; District Courts were established; and provision was made for refunding the State debt. The Assembly adjourned, March 1, 1847, after a session of eighty-five days.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This was the first Legislature to convene under the Constitution of 1847. There were twenty-five members in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The body assembled on Jan. 1, 1849, continuing in session until Feb. 12—the session being limited by the Constitution to six weeks. Zadoc Casey was chosen Speaker, defeating Richard Yates by a vote of forty-six to nineteen. After endorsing the policy of the administration in reference to the Mexican War and thanking the soldiers, the Assembly proceeded to the election of United States Senator to succeed Sidney Breese. The choice fell upon Gen. James Shields, the other caucus candidates being Breese and McClernand, while Gen. William F. Thornton led the forlorn hope for the Whigs. The principle of the Wilmot proviso was endorsed. The Governor convened the Legislature in special session on Oct. 22. A question as to the eligibility of Gen. Shields having arisen (growing out of his nativity and naturalization), and the legal obstacles having been removed by the lapse of time, he was re-elected Senator at the special session. Outside of the passage of a general law authorizing the incorporation of railroads, little general legislation was enacted. The special session adjourned Nov. 7. Length of regular session forty-three days; special, seventeen—total sixty.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1851, adjourned Feb. 17 — length of session forty-three days. Sidney Breese (ex-Senator) was chosen Speaker. The session was

characterized by a vast amount of legislation, not all of which was well considered. By joint resolution of both houses the endorsement of the Wilmot proviso at the previous session was rescinded. The first homestead exemption act was passed, and a stringent liquor law adopted, the sale of liquor in quantities less than one quart being prohibited. Township organization was authorized and what was virtually free-banking was sanctioned. The latter law was ratified by popular vote in November, 1851. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad was also passed at this session, the measure being drafted by James L. D. Morrison. A special session of this Assembly was held in 1852 under a call by the Governor, lasting from June 7 to the 23d—seventeen days. The most important general legislation of the special session was the reapportionment of the State into nine Congressional Districts. This Legislature was in session a total of sixty days.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The first or regular session convened Jan. 3, 1853, and adjourned Feb. 14. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and five Whigs; the House of fifty-nine Democrats, sixteen Whigs and one "Free Soiler." Lieutenant-Governor Koerner presided in the upper and ex-Gov. John Reynolds in the lower house. Governor Matteson was inaugurated on the 16th. Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, Jan. 5, the Whigs casting a complimentary vote for Joseph Gillespie. More than 450 laws were enacted, the majority being "private acts." The prohibitory temperance legislation of the preceding General Assembly was repealed and the license system re-enacted. This body also passed the famous "black laws" designed to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State. The sum of $18,000 was appropriated for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; the State Agricultural Society was incorporated; the remainder of the State lands was ordered sold, and any surplus funds in the treasury appropriated toward reducing the State debt. A special session was convened on Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4. The most important measures adopted were a legislative re-apportionment, an act providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a charter for the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. The regular session lasted forty-three days, the special twenty-four—total, sixty-seven.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 1, 1855, and adjourned Feb. 15—the session lasting forty-six days. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House. The political complexion of the Legislature was much mixed, among the members being old-line Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Pro-slavery Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Nebraska question was the leading issue, and in reference thereto the Senate stood fourteen Nebraska members and eleven anti-Nebraska; the House, thirty-four straight-out Democrats, while the entire strength of the opposition was forty-one. A United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Gen. James Shields, and the friends of free-soil had a clear majority of four on joint ballot. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs, and General Shields of the Democrats. The two houses met in joint session, Feb. 8. The result of the first ballot was, Lincoln, forty-five; Shields, forty-one; scattering, thirteen; present but not voting, one. Mr. Lincoln's strength steadily waned, then rallied slightly on the sixth and seventh ballots, but again declined. Shields' forty-one votes rising on the fifth ballot to forty-two, but having dropped on the next ballot to forty-one, his name was withdrawn and that of Gov. Joel A. Matteson substituted. Matteson gained until he received forty-seven votes, which was the limit of his strength. On the ninth ballot Lincoln's vote having dropped to fifty-one, he was withdrawn, at his own request, his support going, on the next ballot, to Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, who received fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson and one for Archibald Williams, one member not voting. Trumbull, having received a majority, was elected. Five members had voted for him from the start. These were Senators John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and Burton C. Cook, and Representatives Henry S. Baker and George T. Allen. It had been hoped that they would, in time, come to the support of Mr. Lincoln, but they explained that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote only for an anti-Nebraska Democrat. They were all subsequently prominent leaders in the Republican party. Having inaugurated its work by accomplishing a political revolution, this Legislature proceeded to adopt several measures more or less radical in their tendency. One of these was the Maine liquor law, with the condition that it be submitted to popular vote. It failed of ratification by vote of the people at an election held in the following June. A new common school law was enacted, and railroads were required to fence their tracks. The Assembly also adopted a reso-

lution calling for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but this was defeated at the polls.

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned, sine die, Feb. 19. A Republican State administration, with Governor Bissell at its head, had just been elected, but the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. Lieut. Gov. John Wood presided over the Senate, and Samuel Holmes, of Adams County, defeated Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook, for the Speakership of the House. Among the prominent members were Norman B. Judd, of Cook; A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson; Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon; John A. Logan, of Jackson; William R. Morrison, of Monroe, Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison, and S. W. Moulton, of Shelby. Among the important measures enacted by this General Assembly were the following: Acts establishing and maintaining free schools; establishing a Normal University at Normal; amending the banking law; providing for the general incorporation of railroads; providing for the building of a new penitentiary, and funding the accrued arrears of interest on the public debt. Length of session, forty-six days.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1859, and was in session for fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 24. The Senate consisted of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members. The presiding officers were:—of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Wood; of the House, W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County, who defeated his Republican opponent, Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, on a viva voce vote. The Governor's message showed a reduction of $1,166,877 in the State debt during two years preceding, leaving a balance of principal and arrears of interest amounting to $11,138,454. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Assembly, in joint session, elected Stephen A. Douglas to succeed himself as United States Senator, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln. The Legislature was thrown into great disorder in consequence of an attempt to prevent the receipt from the Governor of a veto of a legislative apportionment bill which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the Republicans, who denounced it as partisan and unjust.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened in regular session on Jan. 7, 1861, consisting of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. For the first time in the State's history, the Democrats failed to control the organization of either house. Lieut.-Gov. Francis A. Hoffman presided over the Senate, and S. M. Cullom, of Sangamon, was chosen Speaker of the House, the Democratic candidate being James W. Singleton. Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles County, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson. The message of the retiring Governor (John Wood) reported a reduction of the State debt, during four years of Republican administration, of $2,860,402, and showed the number of banks to be 110, whose aggregate circulation was $12,320,964. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator on January 10, receiving fifty-four votes, to forty-six cast for Samuel S. Marshall. Governor Yates was inaugurated, Jan. 14. The most important legislation of this session related to the following subjects: the separate property rights of married women; the encouragement of mining and the support of public schools; the payment of certain evidences of State indebtedness; protection of the purity of the ballot-box, and a resolution submitting to the people the question of the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Joint resolutions were passed relative to the death of Governor Bissell; to the appointment of Commissioners to attend a Peace Conference in Washington, and referring to federal relations. The latter deprecated amendments to the United States Constitution, but expressed a willingness to unite with any States which might consider themselves aggrieved, in petitioning Congress to call a convention for the consideration of such amendments, at the same time pledging the entire resources of Illinois to the National Government for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The regular session ended Feb. 22, having lasted forty-seven days.—Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Governor Yates reconvened the General Assembly in special session to consider and adopt methods to aid and support the Federal authority in preserving the Union and protecting the rights and property of the people. The two houses assembled on April 23. On April 25 Senator Douglas addressed the members on the issues of the day, in response to an invitation conveyed in a joint resolution. The special session closed May 3, 1861, and not a few of the legislators promptly volunteered in the Union army. Length of the regular session, forty-seven days; of the special, eleven—total fifty-eight.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY was composed of twenty-five Senators and eighty-eight Representatives. It convened Jan. 5, 1863, and was Democratic in both branches. The presiding officer of the Senate was Lieutenant-Governor

Hoffman; Samuel A. Buckmaster was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-five. On Jan. 12, William A. Richardson was elected United States Senator to succeed S. A. Douglas, deceased, the Republican nominee being Governor Yates, who received thirty-eight votes out of a total of 103 cast. Much of the time of the session was devoted to angry discussion of the policy of the National Government in the prosecution of the war. The views of the opposing parties were expressed in majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations—the former condemning and the latter upholding the Federal administration. The majority report was adopted in the House on Feb. 12, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight, and the resolutions which it embodied were at once sent to the Senate for concurrence. Before they could be acted upon in that body a Democratic Senator—J. M. Rodgers of Clinton County—died. This left the Senate politically tied, a Republican presiding officer having the deciding vote. Consequently no action was taken at the time, and on Feb. 14 the Legislature adjourned till June 2. Immediately upon re-assembling, joint resolutions relating to a sine die adjournment were introduced in both houses. A disagreement regarding the date of such adjournment ensued, when Governor Yates, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, in such cases, sent in a message (June 10, 1863) proroguing the General Assembly until "the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865." The members of the Republican minority at once left the hall. The members of the majority convened and adjourned from day to day until June 24, when, having adopted an address to the people setting forth their grievances and denouncing the State executive, they took a recess until the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1864. The action of the Governor, having been submitted to the Supreme Court, was sustained, and no further session of this General Assembly was held. Owing to the prominence of political issues, no important legislation was effected at this session, even the ordinary appropriations for the State institutions failing. This caused much embarrassment to the State Government in meeting current expenses, but banks and capitalists came to its aid, and no important interest was permitted to suffer. The total length of the session was fifty days—forty one days before the recess and nine days after.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1865, and remained in session forty-six days. It consisted of twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. The Republicans had a majority in both houses. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the Senate, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen Speaker of the House, over Ambrose M. Miller, Democrat, the vote standing 48 to 33. Governor Yates, in his valedictory message, reported that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure attendant upon the enlistment and maintenance of troops, etc., the State debt had been reduced $987,786 in four years. On Jan. 4, 1865, Governor Yates was elected to the United States Senate, receiving sixty-four votes to forty three cast for James C. Robinson. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by this Legislature, and sundry special appropriations made. Among the latter was one of $3,000 toward the State's proportion for the establishment of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg; $25,000 for the purchase of the land on which is the tomb of the deceased Senator Douglas; besides sums for establishing a home for Soldiers' Orphans and an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children. The first act for the registry of legal voters was passed at this session.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held one regular and two special sessions. It first convened and organized on Jan. 7, 1867. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the upper, and Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, over the lower house. The Governor (Oglesby), in his message, reported a reduction of $2,607,958 in the State debt during the two years preceding, and recommended various appropriations for public purposes. He also urged the calling of a Convention to Amend the Constitution. On Jan. 15, Lyman Trumbull was chosen United States Senator, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to T. Lyle Dickey, who received thirty-three votes out of 169. The regular session lasted fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 28. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified and important legislation enacted relative to State taxation and the regulation of public warehouses; a State Board of Equalization of Assessments was established, and the office of Attorney-General created. (Under this law Robert G. Ingersoll was the first appointee.) Provision was made for the erection of a new State House, to establish a Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, and for the support of other State institutions. The first special session con-

vened on June 11, 1867, having been summoned to consider questions relating to internal revenue. The lessee of the penitentiary having surrendered his lease without notice, the Governor found it necessary to make immediate provision for the management of that institution. Not having included this matter in his original call, no necessity then existing, he at once summoned a second special session, before the adjournment of the first. This convened on June 11, remained in session until June 28, and adopted what is substantially the present penitentiary law of the State. This General Assembly was in session seventy-one days—fifty-three at the regular, three at the first special session and fifteen at the second.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 4, 1869. The Republicans had a majority in each house. The newly elected Lieutenant Governor, John Dougherty, presided in the Senate, and Franklin Corwin of Peru, was again chosen Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby submitted his final message at the opening of the session, showing a total reduction in the State debt during his term of $4,743,821. Governor John M. Palmer was inaugurated Jan. 11. The most important acts passed by this Legislature were the following: Calling the Constitutional Convention of 1869; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; granting well behaved convicts a reduction in their terms of imprisonment; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; providing for the regulation of freights and fares on railroads; establishing the Southern Normal University; providing for the erection of the Northern Insane Hospital; and establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," especially affecting the interests of the city of Chicago, occupied a great deal of time during this session, and though finally passed over the Governor's veto, was repealed in 1873. This session was interrupted by a recess which extended from March 12 to April 13. The Legislature re-assembled April 14 and adjourned sine die, April 20, having been in actual session seventy-four days.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY had four sessions, one regular, two special and one adjourned. The first convened Jan. 4, 1871, and adjourned on April 17, having lasted 104 days, when a recess was taken to Nov. 15 following. The body was made up of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives. The Republicans again controlled both houses, electing William M. Smith, Speaker (over William R. Morrison, Democrat), while Lieutenant-Governor Dougherty presided in the Senate. The latter occupied the Hall of Representatives in the old State Capitol, while the House held its sessions in a new church edifice erected by the Second Presbyterian Church. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator, defeating Thomas J. Turner (Democrat) by a vote, on joint ballot, of 131 to 89. This was the first Illinois Legislature to meet after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and its time was mainly devoted to framing, discussing and passing laws required by the changes in the organic law of the State. The first special session opened on May 24 and closed on June 22, 1871, continuing thirty days. It was convened by Governor Palmer to make additional appropriations for the necessary expenses of the State Government and for the continuance of work on the new State House. The purpose of the Governor in summoning the second special session was to provide financial relief for the city of Chicago after the great fire of Oct. 9-11, 1871. Members were summoned by special telegrams and were in their seats Oct. 13, continuing in session to Oct. 24—twelve days. Governor Palmer had already suggested a plan by which the State might aid the stricken city without doing violence to either the spirit or letter of the new Constitution, which expressly prohibited special legislation. Chicago had advanced $2,500,000 toward the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under the pledge of the State that this outlay should be made good. The Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to pay both principal and interest of this loan, amounting, in round numbers, to about $3,000,000. The adjourned session opened on Nov. 15, 1871, and came to an end on April 9, 1872—having continued 147 days. It was entirely devoted to considering and adopting legislation germane to the new Constitution. The total length of all sessions of this General Assembly was 293 days.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1873. It was composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives; the upper house standing thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats, and the lower, eighty-six Republicans to sixty-seven Democrats. The Senate chose John Early, of Winnebago, President pro tempore, and Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 13, but, eight days later, was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in the Governorship by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge. An

appropriation of $1,000,000 was made for carrying on the work on the new capitol and various other acts of a public character passed, the most important being an amendment of the railroad law of the previous session. On May 6 the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 8, 1874. The purpose of the recess was to enable a Commission on the Revision of the Laws to complete a report. The work was duly completed and nearly all the titles reported by the Commissioners were adopted at the adjourned session. An adjournment, sine die, was taken March 31, 1874—the two sessions having lasted, respectively, 119 and 83 days—total 202.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1875. While the Republicans had a plurality in both houses, they were defeated in an effort to secure their organization, through a fusion of Democrats and Independents. A. V. Glenn (Democrat) was elected President pro tempore of the Senate (becoming acting Lieutenant-Governor), and Elijah M. Haines was chosen presiding officer of the lower house. The leaders on both sides of the Chamber were aggressive, and the session, as a whole, was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State. Little legislation of vital importance (outside of regular appropriation bills) was enacted. This Legislature adjourned April 15, having been in session 100 days.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned, sine die, on May 24. The Democrats and Independents in the Senate united in securing control of that body, although the House was Republican. Fawcett Pherib of La Salle County, was chosen President pro tempore of the upper, and James Shaw Speaker of the lower house. The inauguration of State officers took place Jan. 8, Shelby M. Cullom becoming Governor and Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor. This was one of the most exciting years in American political history. Both of the dominant parties claimed to have elected the President, and the respective votes in the Electoral College were so close as to excite grave apprehension in many minds. It was also the year for the choice of a Senator by the Illinois Legislature, and the attention of the entire country was directed toward this State. Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the Democratic caucus and John A. Logan of the Republicans. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, most of the Republican vote going to Charles B. Lawrence, and the Democrats going over to David Davis, who, although an original Republican and friend of Lincoln, and Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, had become an Independent Democrat. On the fortieth ballot (taken Jan. 25), Judge Davis received 101 votes to 94 for Judge Lawrence (Republican) and five scattering, thus securing Davis' election. Not many acts of vital importance were passed by this Legislature. Appellate Courts were established and new judicial districts created, the original jurisdiction of county courts was enlarged; better safeguards were thrown about miners; measures looking at once to the supervision and protection of railroads were passed, as well as various laws relating chiefly to the police administration of the State and of municipalities. The length of the session was 142 days.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1879, with a Republican majority in each house. Andrew Shuman, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the Senate, and William A. James of Lake County was chosen Speaker of the House. John M. Hamilton of McLean County (afterwards Governor) was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on Jan. 21, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to Gen. John C. Black. Various laws of public importance were enacted by this Legislature, among them being one creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the first oleomargarine law; a drainage and levee act; a law for the reorganization of the militia; an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers; a law limiting the partnership power, and various laws looking toward the supervision and control of railways. The session lasted 144 days, and the Assembly adjourned, sine die, May 31, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1881, the Republicans having a majority in both branches. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton presided in the Senate, William J. Campbell of Cook County being elected President pro tempore. Horace H. Tremaine also of Cook was chosen Speaker of the House. Besides the routine legislation the most important measures enacted by this Assembly were laws to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; regulating the sale of firearms; providing more stringent penalties for the adulteration of food, drink or medicine; regulating the practice of pharmacy and dentistry; amending the revenue and school laws; and requiring annual statements from official custodians of public moneys. The Legislature adjourned May 30, after having been

in session 146 days, but was called together again in special session by the Governor on March 23, 1882, to pass new Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, and for the consideration of other subjects. The special session lasted forty four days, adjourning May 5—both sessions occupying a total of 190 days.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1883, with the Republicans again in the majority in both houses. William J. Campbell was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but not until the sixty-first ballot, six Republicans refusing to be bound by the nomination of a caucus held prior to their arrival at Springfield. Loren C. Collins, also of Cook, was elected Speaker of the House. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to Thomas M. Shaw in the Senate, and to Austin O. Sexton in the House. Governor Cullom, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator, Jan. 16, receiving a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. The celebrated "Harper High-License Bill," and the first "Compulsory School Law" were passed at this session, the other acts being of ordinary character. The Legislature adjourned June 18, having been in session 168 days.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1885. The Senate was Republican by a majority of one, there being twenty-six members of that party, twenty-four Democrats and one greenback Democrat. William J. Campbell, of Cook County, was for the third time chosen President pro tempore. The House stood seventy-six Republicans and seventy-six Democrats, with one member—Elijah M. Haines of Lake County—calling himself an "Independent." The contest for the Speakership continued until Jan. 29, when, neither party being able to elect its nominee, the Democrats took up Haines as a candidate and placed him in the chair, with Haines' assistance, filling the minor offices with their own men. After the inauguration of Governor Oglesby, Jan. 30, the first business was the election of a United States Senator. The balloting proceeded until May 18, when John A. Logan received 103 votes to ninety-six for Lambert Tree and five scattering. Three members—one Republican and two Democrats—had died since the opening of the session; and it was through the election of a Republican in place of one of the deceased Democrats, that the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate. The session was a stormy one throughout, the Speaker being, much of the time, at odds with the House, and an unsuccessful effort was made to depose him. Charges of bribery against certain members were preferred and investigated, but no definite result was reached. Among the important measures passed by this Legislature were the following: A joint resolution providing for submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting contract labor in penal institutions; providing by resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan Commission of twelve to draft a new revenue code; the Crawford primary election law; an act amending the code of criminal procedure; establishing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, subsequently located at Quincy; creating a Live-Stock Commission and appropriating $531,712 for the completion of the State House. The Assembly adjourned, sine die, June 26, 1885, after a session of 171 days.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1887. The Republicans had a majority of twelve in the Senate and three in the House. For President pro tempore of the Senate, August W. Berggren was chosen; for Speaker of the House, Dr. William F. Calhoun, of De Witt County. The death of General Logan, which had occurred Dec. 26, 1886, was officially announced by Governor Oglesby, and, on Jan. 18, Charles B. Farwell was elected to succeed him as United States Senator. William R. Morrison and Benjamin W. Goodhue were the candidates of the Democratic and Labor parties, respectively. Some of the most important laws passed by this General Assembly were the following: Amending the law relating to the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, etc.; the Chase bill to prohibit book-making and pool-selling; regulating trust companies; making the Trustees of the University of Illinois elective; inhibiting aliens from holding real estate, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins. An act virtually creating a new State banking system was also passed, subject to ratification by popular vote. Other acts, having more particular reference to Chicago and Cook County, were: a law making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damage resulting from mobs and riots; the Merritt conspiracy law; the Gibbs Jury Commission law, and an act for the suppression of bucket-shop gambling. The session ended June 15, 1887, having continued 162 days.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1889, in its first (or regular) session, the Republicans being largely in the majority. The Senate elected Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey County, President pro tempore, and the House

Asa C Matthews of Pike County, Speaker. Mr. Matthews was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury by President Harrison, on May 9 (see *Matthews, Asa C.*), and resigned the Speakership on the following day. He was succeeded by James H. Miller of Stark County. Shelby M. Cullom was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 22, the Democrats again voting for ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The "Sanitary Drainage District Law," designed for the benefit of the city of Chicago, was enacted at this session; an asylum for insane criminals was established at Chester; the annexation of cities, towns, villages, etc., under certain conditions, was authorized; more stringent legislation was enacted relative to the circulation of obscene literature; a new compulsory education law was passed, and the employment on public works of aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens was prohibited. This session ended May 28. A special session was convened by Governor Fifer on July 24, 1890, to frame and adopt legislation rendered necessary by the Act of Congress locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Miller having died in the interim, William G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The special session concluded Aug. 1, 1890, having enacted the following measures: An Act granting the use of all State lands (submerged or other) in or adjacent to Chicago, to the World's Columbian Exposition for a period to extend one year after the closing of the Exposition; authorizing the Chicago Boards of Park Commissioners to grant the use of the public parks, or any part thereof, to promote the objects of such Exposition; a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment granting to the city of Chicago the power (provided a majority of the qualified voters desired it) to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, the same to bear interest and the proceeds of their sale to be turned over to the Exposition Managers to be devoted to the use and for the benefit of the Exposition. (See also *World's Columbian Exposition.*) The total length of the two sessions was 150 days.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12 following. Lieut.-Gov. Ray presided in the Senate, Milton W. Matthews, Republican, of Urbana, being elected President pro tem. The Democrats had control in the House and elected Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County Speaker. The most exciting feature of the session was the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles B. Farwell. Neither of the two leading parties had a majority on joint ballot, the balance of power being held by three "Independent" members of the House, who had been elected as representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance. Richard J. Oglesby was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and John M. Palmer of the Democrats. For a time the Independents stood as a unit for A. J. Streeter, but later two of the three voted for ex-Governor Palmer, finally, on March 11, securing his election on the 154th ballot in joint session. Meanwhile the Republicans had cast tentative ballots for Alson J. Streeter and Cicero J. Lindley, in hope of drawing the Independents to their support, but without effective result. The final ballot stood—Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101, Streeter 1. Of 1,296 bills introduced in both Houses at this session only 151 became laws, the most important being: The Australian ballot law, and acts regulating building and loan associations; prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen at manual labor, fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent., prohibiting the "truck system" of paying employés, and granting the right of suffrage to women in the election of school officers. An amendment of the State Constitution permitting the submission of two Constitutional Amendments to the people at the same time was submitted by this Legislature and ratified at the election of 1892. The session covered a period of 157 days.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body convened Jan. 4, 1893. The Democrats were in the ascendency in both houses, having a majority of seven in the Senate and of three in the lower house. Joseph R. Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor, was ex-officio President of the Senate, and John W. Eppinger, of Alton, was chosen President pro tem. Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County was again chosen Speaker of the House. The inauguration of the new State officers took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This Legislature was in session 161 days, adjourning June 16, 1893. Not very much legislation of a general character was enacted. New Congressional and Legislative apportionments were passed, the former dividing the State into twenty-two districts. An Insurance Department was created, a naval militia was established, the scope of the juvenile reformatory was enlarged and the compulsory education law was amended.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions—a regular and a special. The former opened Jan. 9, 1895, and

closed June 11 following. The political complexion of the Senate was—Republicans, thirty-three; Democrats, eighteen; of the House, ninety-two Republicans and sixty-one Democrats. John Meyer, of Cook County, was elected Speaker of the House, and Charles Bogardus of Piatt County, President pro tem of the Senate. Acts were passed making appropriations for improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Springfield; authorizing the establishment of a Western Hospital for the Insane ($100,000); appropriating $100,000 for a Western Hospital for the Insane; $65,000 for an Asylum for Incurable Insane; $50,000, each, for two additional Normal Schools—one in Northern and the other in Eastern Illinois; $25,000 for a Soldiers' Widows' Home—all being new institutions—besides $15,000 for a State exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition; $65,000 to mark, by monuments, the position of Illinois troops on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Other acts passed fixed the salaries of members of the General Assembly at $1,000 each for each regular session; accepted the custody of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, authorized provision for the retirement and pensioning of teachers in public schools, and authorized the adoption of civil service rules for cities. The special session convened, pursuant to a call by the Governor, on June 25, 1895, took a recess, June 28 to July 9, re-assembled on the latter date, and adjourned, sine die, August 2. Outside of routine legislation, no laws were passed except one providing additional necessary revenue for State purposes and one creating a State Board of Arbitration. The regular session continued 157 days and the special twenty-nine—total 186.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1897, and adjourned, sine die, June 4. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, the House standing eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists, and the Senate, thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of fifty votes. Both houses were promptly organized by the election of Republican officers, Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County being chosen Speaker of the House, and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Governor Tanner and the other Republican State officers were formally inaugurated on Jan. 11, and, on Jan. 20, William E. Mason (Republican) was chosen United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, receiving in joint session 125 votes to seventy-seven for John P. Altgeld (Democrat). Among the principal laws enacted at this session were the following: An act concerning aliens and to regulate the right to hold real estate, and prescribing the terms and conditions for the conveyance of the same; empowering the Commissioners who were appointed at the previous session to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois Volunteers in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, to expend the remaining appropriations in their hands for the erection of monuments on the battle-grounds; authorizing the appointment of a similar Commission to ascertain and mark the positions held by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh; to reimburse the University of Illinois for the loss of funds resulting from the Spaulding defalcation and affirming the liability of the State for "the endowment fund of the University, amounting to $456,712.91, and for so much in addition as may be received in future from the sale of lands"; authorizing the adoption of the "Torrens land-title system" in the conveyance and registration of land titles by vote of the people in any county; the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts of the State into one and locating the Court at Springfield; creating a State Board of Pardons, and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations. An act of this session, which produced much agitation and led to a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere, was the street railroad law empowering the City Council, or other corporate authority of any city, to grant franchises to street railway companies extending to fifty years. This act was repealed by the General Assembly of 1899 before any street railway corporation had secured a franchise under it. A special session was called by Governor Tanner to meet Dec. 7, 1897, the proclamation naming five topics for legislative action. The session continued to Feb. 24, 1898, only two of the measures named by the Governor in his call being affirmatively acted upon. These included: (1) an elaborate act prescribing the manner of conducting primary elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and (2) a new revenue law regulating the manner of assessing and collecting taxes. One provision of the latter law limits the valuation of property for assessment purposes to one-fifth its cash value. The length of the regular session was 150 days, and that of the special session eighty days—total, 230 days.

GENESEO, a city in Henry County, about two miles south of the Green River. It is on the Chi-

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 23 miles east of Rock Island and 75 miles west of Ottawa. It is in the heart of a grain-growing region, and has two large grain elevators. Manufacturing is also carried on to a considerable extent here, furniture, wagons and farming implements constituting the chief output. Geneseo has eleven churches, a graded and a high school, a collegiate institute, two banks, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 3,182; (1900), 3,556; (1910), 3,199.

GENEVA, a city and railway junction on Fox River, and the county-seat of Kane County, 35 miles west of Chicago. It has a fine courthouse, completed in 1892 at a cost of $250,000, and numerous handsome churches and school buildings. A State Reformatory for juvenile female offenders has been located here. There is an excellent water-power, operating six manufactories, including extensive glucose works. The town has a bank, creamery, water-works, gas and electric light plant, and two semi-weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and dairy farming. Population (1890), 1,692; (1900), 2,446; (1910), 2,451.

GENOA, a village of De Kalb County, on Galena Division of the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, the Ill. Cent. and C., A. & N. W. Railroad, 59 miles west of Chicago. During 1911 it had one bank, also one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,146; (1910), 1,257.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. The geological structure of Illinois embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole paleonic series of formations, from the calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the coal measures. In addition to these older rocks there is a limited area in the extreme southern end of the State covered with Tertiary deposits. Overspreading these formations are beds of more recent age comprising sands, clays and gravel, varying in thickness from ten to more than two hundred feet. These superficial deposits may be divided into Alluvium, Loess and Drift, and constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Under this heading may be noted three distinct groups, the Calciferous, the Trenton and the Cincinnati. The first mentioned group comprises the St. Peter's Sandstone and the Lower Magnesian Limestone. The former outcrops only at a single locality, in La Salle County, extending about two miles along the valley of the Illinois River in the vicinity of Utica. The thickness of the strata appearing above the surface is about 80 feet, thin bands of Magnesian limestone alternating with layers of Calciferous sandstone. Many of the layers contain good hydraulic rock, which is utilized in the manufacture of cement. The entire thickness of the rock below the surface has not been ascertained, but is estimated at about 400 feet. The St. Peter's Sandstone outcrops in the valley of the Illinois, constituting the main portion of the bluffs from Utica to a point beyond Ottawa, and forms the "bed rock" in most of the northern townships of La Salle County. It also outcrops on the Rock River in the vicinity of Oregon City, and forms a conspicuous bluff on the Mississippi in Calhoun County. Its maximum thickness in the State may be estimated at about 200 feet. It is too incoherent in its texture to be valuable as a building stone, though some of the upper strata in Lee County have been utilized for caps and sills. It affords, however, a fine quality of sand for the manufacture of glass. The Trenton group, which immediately overlies the St. Peter's Sandstone, consists of three divisions. The lowest is a Brown Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, usually found in regular beds, or strata, varying from four inches to two feet in thickness. The aggregate thickness varies from twenty feet, in the northern portion of the State to sixty or seventy feet at the bluff in Calhoun County. At the quarries in La Salle County, it abounds in fossils, including a large Lituites and several specimens of Orthoceras, Maclurea, etc. The middle division of the Trenton group consists of light gray, compact limestones in the southern and western parts of the State, and of light blue, thin bedded, shaly limestone in the northern portions. The upper division is the well-known Galena limestone, the lead-bearing rock of the Northwest. It is a buff colored, porous Dolomite, sometimes arenaceous and unevenly textured, giving origin to a ferruginous, sandy clay when decomposed. The lead ores occur in crevices, caverns and horizontal seams. These crevices were probably formed by shrinkage of the strata from crystallization or by some disturbing force from beneath and have been enlarged by decomposition of the exposed surface. Fossils belonging to a lower order of marine animal life, the coral are found in this rock, as are also marine shells, corals and crustaceans. Although this limestone crops out over a considerable portion of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rock River, the productive lead mines are chiefly confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. All the divisions of the Trenton group afford good build-

ing material, some of the rock being susceptible of a high polish and making a handsome, durable marble. About seventy feet are exposed near Thebes in Alexander County. All through the Southwest this stone is known as Cape Girardeau marble, from its being extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The Cincinnati group immediately succeeds the Trenton in the ascending scale, and forms the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian system. It usually consists of argillaceous and sandy shales, although, in the northwest portion of the State, Magnesian limestone is found with the shales. The prevailing colors of the beds are light blue and drab, weathering to a light ashen gray. This group is found well exposed in the vicinity of Thebes, Alexander County, furnishing a durable building stone extensively used for foundation walls. Fossils are found in profusion in all the beds, many fine specimens, in a perfect state of preservation, having been exhumed.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The Niagara group in Northern Illinois consists of brown, gray and buff magnesian limestones, sometimes evenly bedded, as at Joliet and Athens, and sometimes concretionary and brecciated, as at Bridgeport and Port Byron. Near Chicago the cells and pockets of this rock are filled with petroleum, but it has been ascertained that only the thirty upper feet of the rock contain bituminous matter. The quarries in Will and Jersey Counties furnish fine building and flagging stone. The rock is of a light gray color, changing to buff on exposure. In Pike and Calhoun Counties, also, there are outcroppings of this rock and quarries are numerous. It is usually evenly bedded, the strata varying in thickness from two inches to two feet, and breaking evenly. Its aggregate thickness in Western and Northern Illinois ranges from fifty to 150 feet. In Union and Alexander Counties, in the southern part of the State, the Upper Silurian series consists chiefly of thin bedded gray or buff-colored limestone, silicious and cherty, flinty material largely preponderating over the limestone. Fossils are not abundant in this formation, although the quarries at Bridgeport, in Cook County, have afforded casts of nearly 100 species of marine organisms, the calcareous portion having been washed away.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.—This system is represented in Illinois by three well marked divisions, corresponding to the Oriskany sandstone, the Onondaga limestone and the Hamilton and Corniferous beds of New York. To these the late Professor Worthen, for many years State Geologist, added, although with some hesitancy, the black shale formation of Illinois. Although these comprise an aggregate thickness of over 500 feet, their exposure is limited to a few isolated outcroppings along the bluffs of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The lower division, called "Clear Creek Limestone," is about 250 feet thick, and is only found in the extreme southern end of the State. It consists of chert, or impure flint, and thin-bedded silico-magnesian limestones, rather compact in texture, and of buff or light gray to nearly white colors. When decomposed by atmospheric influences, it forms a fine white clay, resembling common chalk in appearance. Some of the cherty beds resemble burr stones in porosity, and good mill-stones are made therefrom in Union County. Some of the stone is bluish-gray, or mottled and crystalline, capable of receiving a high polish, and making an elegant and durable building stone. The Onondaga group comprises some sixty feet of quartzose sandstone and striped silicious shales. The structure of the rock is almost identical with that of St. Peter's Sandstone. In the vicinity of its outcrop in Union County are found fine beds of potter's clay, also variegated in color. The rock strata are about twenty feet thick, evenly bedded and of a coarse, granular structure, which renders the stone valuable for heavy masonry. The group has not been found north of Jackson County. Large quantities of characteristic fossils abound. The rocks composing the Hamilton group are the most valuable of all the divisions of the Devonian system, and the outcrops can be identified only by their fossils. In Union and Jackson Counties it is found from eighty to 100 feet in thickness, two beds of bluish gray, fetid limestone being separated by about twenty feet of calcareous shales. The limestones are highly bituminous. In Jersey and Calhoun Counties the group is only six to ten feet thick, and consists of a hard, silicious limestone, passing at some points into a quartzose sandstone, and at others becoming argillaceous, as at Grafton. The most northern outcrop is in Rock Island County, where the rock is concretionary in structure and is utilized for building purposes and in the manufacture of quicklime. Fossils are numerous, among them being a few fragments of fishes, which are the oldest remains of vertebrate animals yet found in the State. The black shale probably attains its maximum development in Union County, where it ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness. Its lower portion is a fine, black, laminated slate, sometimes closely resembling the bituminous

shales associated with the coal seams, which circumstance has led to the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. The bituminous portion of the mass, on distillation, yields an oil closely resembling petroleum. Crystals of iron pyrites are abundant in the argillaceous portion of the group, which does not extend north of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Pike.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This is divisible into five groups, as follows: The Kinderhook group, the Burlington limestone, and the Keokuk, St. Louis and Chester groups. Its greatest development is in the southern portion of the State, where it has a thickness of 1,400 or 1,500 feet. It thins out to the northward so rapidly that, in the vicinity of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, it is only 300 feet thick, while it wholly disappears below Rock Island. The Kinderhook group is variable in its lithological character, consisting of argillaceous and sandy shales, with thin beds of compact and oolitic limestone passing locally into calcareous shales or impure limestone. The entire formation is mainly a mechanical sediment, with but a very small portion of organic matter. The Burlington limestone, on the other hand, is composed almost entirely of the fossilized remains of organic beings, with barely enough sedimentary material to act as a cement. Its maximum thickness scarcely exceeds 200 feet, and its principal outcrops are in the counties of Jersey, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Warren and Henderson. The rock is usually a light gray, buff or brown limestone, either coarsely granular or crystalline in structure. The Keokuk group immediately succeeds the Burlington in the ascending order, with no well defined line of demarcation, the chief points of difference between the two being in color and in the character of fossils found. At the upper part of this group is found a bed of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing a great variety of geodes which furnish beautiful cabinet specimens of crystallized quartz, chalcedony, dolomite and iron pyrites. In Jersey and Monroe Counties a bed of hydraulic limestone, adapted to the manufacture of cement, is found at the top of this formation. The St. Louis group is partly a fine-grained or semi-crystallized bluish-gray limestone, and partly concretionary, as around Alton. In the extreme southern part of the State the rock is highly bituminous and susceptible of receiving a high polish, being used as a black marble. Beds of magnesian limestone are found here and there, which furnish a good stone for foundation walls. In Hardin County the rock is traversed by veins of fluor spar, carrying galena and zinc blonde. The Chester group is only found in the southern part of the State, thinning out from a thickness of eight hundred feet in Jackson and Randolph Counties, to about twenty feet at Alton. It consists of hard, gray, crystalline, argillaceous limestones, alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones which locally replace each other. A few species of true carboniferous flora are found in the arenaceous shales and sandstones of this group the earliest traces of pre-historic land plants found in the State. Outcrops extend in a narrow belt from the southern part of Hardin County to the southern line of St. Clair County, passing around the southwest border of the coal field.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This includes the Conglomerate or "Mill Stone Grit" of European authors, and the true coal measures. In the southern portion of the State its greatest thickness is about 1,200 feet. It becomes thinner toward the north, scarcely exceeding 400 or 500 feet in the vicinity of La Salle. The word "conglomerate" designates a thick bed of sandstone that lies at the base of the coal measures and appears to have resulted from the culmination of the arenaceous sedimentary accumulations. It consists of massive quartzose sandstone, sometimes nearly white, but more frequently stained red or brown by the ferruginous matter which it contains, and is frequently composed in part of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter. When highly ferruginous, the oxide of iron cements the sand into a hard crust on the surface of the rock, which successfully resists the denuding influence of the atmosphere, so that the rock forms towering cliffs on the banks of the stream along which are its outcrops. Its thickness varies from 200 feet in the southern part of the State to twenty-five feet in the northern. It has afforded a few species of fossil plants, but no animal remains. The coal measures of Illinois are at least 1,200 feet thick and cover nearly three-fourths of its entire area. The strata are horizontal, the dip rarely exceeding six to ten feet to the mile. The formation is made up of sandstone, shales, thin beds of limestone, coal and its associated fire clays. The thickness of the workable beds is from six to twenty-four inches in the upper measures, and from two to five feet in the lower measures. The fire-clays on which the coal seams usually rest, probably represent the ancient soil on which grew the trees and plants from which the coal is formed.

When pure these clays are valuable for the manufacture of fire brick, tile and common pottery. Illinois coal is wholly of the bituminous variety, the metamorphic conditions which resulted in the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania not having extended to this State. Fossils, both vegetable and animal, abound in the coal measures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—This system is represented only in the southern end of the State, where certain deposits of stratified sands, shales and conglomerate are found, which appear to mark the northern boundary of the great Tertiary formation of the Gulf States. Potter's clay, lignite and silicious woods are found in the formation.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.—This system embraces all the superficial material, including sands, clay, gravel and soil which overspreads the older formations in all portions of the State. It gives origin to the soil from which the agricultural wealth of Illinois is derived. It may be properly separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first-named occupies the lowest position in the series, and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness from twenty to 120 feet, and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice. The subsoil over a large part of the northern and central portions of the State is composed of fine brown clay. Prof. Desquereux (Illinois Geological Survey, Vol. I.) accounts for the origin of this clay and of the black prairie soil above it, by attributing it to the growth and decomposition of a peculiar vegetation. The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the principal rivers. The fossils found in this formation consist chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. Stone implements of primeval man are also discovered. The term alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits forming the bottom lands of the rivers and smaller streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. When sufficiently elevated, they constitute the richest and most productive farming lands in the State.

GEORGETOWN, a city (incor. 1909) of Vermilion County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles south of Danville. It has a bank and one weekly paper; extensive coal mines in vicinity. Pop. (1910), 2,307.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SCHOOL, located at Addison, Du Page County; incorporated in 1852; has a faculty of three instructors and reports 187 pupils for 1897-98, with a property valuation of $9,600.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Clinton County, on the Southern Railroad 25 miles east of Belleville, in a farming and stock-raising district. Pop. (1910), 655; (1910), 711.

GEST, William H., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1838. When but four years old his parents removed to Rock Island, where he has since resided. He graduated from Williams College in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always been actively engaged in practice. In 1886 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District, and was re-elected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated by Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat.

GIBAULT, Pierre, a French priest, supposed to have been born at New Madrid in what is now Southeastern Missouri, early in the eighteenth century; was Vicar-General at Kaskaskia, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches at Cahokia, St. Genevieve and adjacent points, at the time of the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and rendered Clark important aid in conciliating the French citizens of Illinois. He also made a visit to Vincennes and induced the people there to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. He even advanced means to aid Clark's destitute troops, but beyond a formal vote of thanks by the Virginia Legislature, he does not appear to have received any recompense. Governor St. Clair, in a report to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, dwelt impressively upon the value of Father Gibault's services and sacrifices, and Judge Law said of him, "Next to Clark and (Francis) Vigo, the United States are indebted more to Father Gibault for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than to any other man." The date and place of his death are unknown

GIBSON CITY, a town in Ford County, situated on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 34 miles east of Bloomington, and at the intersection of the Wabash Railroad and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. The principal mechanical industries are iron works, canning works, a shoe factory and a tile factory. It has two banks, two newspapers, nine churches and an academy. A college is projected. Population 1890, 1,868; 1900, 2,054; 1910, 2,086.

GILL, Joseph B., Lieutenant-Governor (1893-97), was born on a farm near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862. In 1868 his father settled at Murphysboro, where Mr. Gill still makes his home. His academic education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers in St. Louis, and at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale. In 1886 he graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Returning home he purchased an interest in "The Murphysboro Independent," which paper he conducted and edited up to January, 1893. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. As a legislator he was prominent as a champion of the labor interest. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, serving from January, 1893, to '97.

GILLESPIE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 20 miles southwest of Litchfield. This is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Pop. 1890, 918; 1900, 2,253; 1910, 2,341.

GILLESPIE, Joseph, lawyer and Judge, was born in New York City, August 22, 1800, of Irish parents, who removed to Illinois in 1819, settling on a farm near Edwardsville. After coming to Illinois, at 19 years, he did not attend school over two months. In 1827 he went to the lead mines at Galena, remaining until 1829. In 1831, at the invitation of Cyrus Edwards, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, having been elected Probate Judge in 1836. He also served during two campaigns (1831 and '32) in the Black Hawk War. He was a Whig in politics and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term, and was a member of the State Senate from 1847 to 1859. In 1853 he received the few votes of the Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and, in 1860, presided over the second Republican State Convention at Decatur, at which elements were set in motion which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time a week later. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1867 for a second term, serving until 1873. Died at his home at Edwardsville, Jan. 7, 1887.

GILLETT, John Dean, agriculturist and stockman, was born in Connecticut, April 28, 1829, spent several years of his youth in Georgia, and in 1858 came to Illinois by way of St. Louis, finally reaching "Salt Knob" in Logan County, where an uncle of the same name resided. Here he went to work, and, by frugality and judicious investments, finally acquired a large body of choice lands, adding to his agricultural operations the rearing and feeding of stock for the Chicago and foreign markets. In this he was remarkably successful. In his later years he was President of a National Bank at Lincoln. At the time of his death, August 27, 1888, he was the owner of 16,500 acres of improved lands in the vicinity of Elkhart, Logan County, besides large herds of fine stock, both cattle and horses. He left a large family, one of his daughters being the wife of the late Senator Richard J. Oglesby.

GILLETT, Philip Goode, specialist and educator, born in Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833, was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1852, and the same year became an instructor in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. In 1856 he became Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining there until 1893, when he resigned. Thereafter, for some years, he was President of the Association for the Promotion of Speech by the Deaf, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., but later returned to Jacksonville, where he died, [illegible], 1901.

GILLHAM, Daniel B., agriculturist and legislator, was born at a place now called Wanda, in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1826—his father being a farmer and itinerant Methodist preacher, who belonged to one of the pioneer families in the American Bottom at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, but did not graduate from the latter. In his early life he followed the vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the most prosperous and highly

cultivated portions of the American Bottom, a few miles below Alton, but, in 1872, removed to Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1866, serving eight years as Superintendent and later as its President; was also a Trustee of Shurtleff College some twenty-five years, and for a time President of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1882, serving a term of four years in the latter. On the night of March 17, 1890, he was assaulted by a burglar in his house, receiving a wound from a pistol-shot in consequence of which he died, April 6, following. The identity of his assailant was never discovered, and the crime consequently went unpunished.

GILMAN, a city in Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 81 miles south by west from Chicago and 208 miles northeast of St. Louis. It is in the heart of one of the richest corn districts of the State and has large stock-raising and fruit-growing interests. It has an opera house, a public library, an extensive nursery, brick and tile works, a linseed oil mill, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring from 90 to 200 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,441; (1910), 1,305.

GILMAN, Arthur, was born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837, the son of Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Gilman & Godfrey, in whose warehouse the printing press of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored at the time of its destruction by a mob in 1837; was educated in St. Louis and New York, began business as a banker in 1857, but, in 1870, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with "The Riverside Press." Mr. Gilman was one of the prime movers in what is known as "The Harvard Annex" in the interest of equal collegiate advantages for women, and has written much for the periodical press, besides publishing a number of volumes in the line of history and English literature.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

GIRARD, a city in Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Springfield and 13 miles north-northeast of Carlinville. Coal-mining is carried on extensively here. The city also has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), [illegible], 1,524; (1900), 1,661; (1910), 1,891.

GLENCOE, a village of Cook County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 19 miles north of Chicago. Population (1890), 569; (1900), 1,020; (1910), 1,899.

GLENN, Archibald A., ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 30, 1819. In 1828 his father's family removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion, and later in Schuyler County. At the age of 13, being forced to abandon school, for six years he worked upon the farm of his widowed mother, and, at 19, entered a printing office at Rushville, where he learned the trade of compositor. In 1844 he published a Whig campaign paper, which was discontinued after the defeat of Henry Clay. For eleven years he was Circuit Clerk of Brown County, during which period he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the State Board of Equalization from 1868 to 1872. The latter year he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and, in 1875, chosen its President, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. He early abandoned legal practice to engage in banking and in mercantile investment. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he removed to Kansas, where he resided until his death, May 21, 1901.

GLEN CARBON, a village of Madison County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; in coal mining region. Pop. (1910), 1,220.

GLEN ELLYN, a village of Dupage County, two miles east of Wheaton, on Chicago & North Western Railroad. Pop. (1910), 1,763.

GLENN, John J., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1831; graduated from Miami University in 1856 and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. Removing to Illinois in 1860, he settled in Mercer County, a year later removing to Monmouth in Warren County, where he still resides. In 1877 he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1879, '85, '91, and '97. After his last election he served for some time, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Appellate Court for the Springfield District, but ultimately resigned and returned to Circuit Court duty. His reputation as a cool-headed, impartial Judge stood very high, and his name had been favorably regarded for a place on the Supreme Bench. Died Jan. 6, 1905.

GLOVER, Joseph Otis, lawyer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 13, 1810, and educated in the high-school at Aurora in that State. In 1835 he came west to attend to a land case at Galena for his father, and, although not then a lawyer, he managed the case so successfully that he was asked to take charge of two others. This

determined the bent of his mind towards the law, to the study of which he turned his attention under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, then of Ottawa. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1840 he formed a partnership with the late Burton C. Cook which lasted over thirty years. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became one of the founders of the Republican party and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he entertained, at the time of his [Lincoln's] debate with Senator Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858. In 1868 he served as Presidential Elector at the time of General Grant's first election to the Presidency, and the following year was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners, of which he afterwards became President, serving six years. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1892.

GODFREY, (Capt. Benjamin, sea captain and philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794; at nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea, his first voyage being to Ireland, where he spent nine years. The War of 1812 coming on, he returned home, spending a part of the next three years in the naval service, also gaining a knowledge of the science of navigation. Later, he became master of a merchant-vessel making voyages to Italy, Spain, the West Indies and other countries, finally, by shipwreck in Cuban waters, losing the bulk of his fortune. In 1824 he engaged in mercantile business at Matamoras, Mex., where he accumulated a handsome fortune; but, in transferring it (amounting to some $200,000 in silver) across the country on pack-animals, he was attacked and robbed by brigands, with which that country was then infested. Resuming business at New Orleans, he was again successful, and, in 1832, came north, locating near Alton, Ill., the next year engaging in the warehouse and commission business as the partner of Winthrop S. Gilman, under the name of Godfrey & Gilman. It was in the warehouse of this firm at Alton that the printing press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored when it was seized and destroyed by a mob, and Lovejoy was killed, in October, 1837. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah P.*) Soon after establishing himself at Alton, Captain Godfrey made a donation of land and money for the erection of a young ladies' seminary at the village of Godfrey, four miles from Alton. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.) The first cost of the erection of buildings, borne by him, was $53,000. The institution was opened, April 11, 1838, and Captain Godfrey continued to be one of its Trustees as long as he lived. He was also one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Alton & Springfield Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Alton), in which he invested heavily and unprofitably. Died at Godfrey, April 13, 1862.

GOLCONDA, a village and county seat of Pope County, on the Ohio River, 80 miles northeast of Cairo; located in agricultural and mining district, zinc, lead and kaolin mined in the vicinity; has a courthouse, eight churches, schools, one bank, a newspaper, a box factory, flour and saw mills and a fluor-spar factory. It is the terminus of a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Pop. (1890) 1,173; (1900) 1,141; (1910) 1,088.

GOLDZIER, Julius, ex-Congressman, was born at Vienna, Austria, Jan. 20, 1854, and emigrated to New York in 1866. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877 and where he has practiced law ever since. From 1890 to 1892 he was a member of the Chicago City Council, and, in 1892 was the successful Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, for Congress, but was defeated in 1894 by Edward D. Cooke. At the Chicago city election of 1899 he was again returned to the Council as Alderman for the Thirty-second Ward.

GOODING, James, pioneer, was born about 1767, and, in 1832, was residing at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., when he removed to Cook County, Ill., settling in what was later called "Gooding's Grove," now a part of Will County. The Grove was also called the "Yankee Settlement," from the Eastern origin of the principal settlers. Mr. Gooding was accompanied or soon after joined, by three sons—James, Jr., William and Jasper—and a nephew, Charles Gooding, all of whom became prominent citizens. The senior Gooding died in 1849, at the age of 82 years. **William Gooding,** civil engineer, son of the preceding, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., April 1, 1805, educated in the common schools and by private tuition, after which he divided his time chiefly between teaching and working on the farm of his father, James Gooding. Having devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, he obtained employment in 1826 on the Welland Canal, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lockport, N. Y., but sold out at the end of the first year and went to Ohio to engage in his profession.

Being unsuccessful in this, he accepted employment for a time as a rodman, but later secured a position as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal. After a brief visit to his father's in 1832, he returned to Ohio and engaged in business there for a short time, but the following year joined his father, who had previously settled in a portion of what is now Will County, but then Cook, making the trip by the first mail steamer around the lakes. He at first settled at "Gooding's Grove" and engaged in farming. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but, in 1842, became Chief Engineer, continuing in that position until the completion of the canal in 1848, when he became Secretary of the Canal Board. Died, at Lockport, Will County, in May, 1878.

GOODRICH, Grant, lawyer and jurist, was born in Milton, Saratoga, County, N. Y., August 7, 1811, grew up in Western New York, studied law and came to Chicago in 1834, becoming one of the most prominent and reputable members of his profession, as well as a leader in many of the movements for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the community. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, an active member of the Union Defense Committee during the war, an incorporator and life-long Trustee of the Northwestern University, and President of the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, besides being identified with many organizations of a strictly benevolent character. In 1859 Judge Goodrich was elected a Judge of the newly organized Superior Court, but, at the end of his term, resumed the practice of his profession. Died, March 15, 1889.

GORE, David, ex-State Auditor, was born in Trigg County, Ky., April 5, 1827; came with his parents to Madison County, Ill., in 1834, and served in the Mexican War as a Quartermaster, afterwards locating in Macoupin County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful Greenback-Labor candidate for State Treasurer, in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Macoupin-Morgan District, and, in 1892, nominated and elected, as a Democrat, Auditor of Public Accounts, serving until 1897. For some sixteen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last two years of that period being its President. His home is at Carlinville.

GOUDY, Calvin, early printer and physician, was born in Ohio, June 2, 1814; removed with his parents, in childhood, to Indianapolis, and in 1832 to Vandalia, Ill., where he worked in the State printing office and bindery. In the fall of 1833 the family removed to Jacksonville, and the following year he entered Illinois College, being for a time a college-mate of Richard Yates, afterwards Governor. Here he continued his vocation as a printer, working for a time on "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois" and "Goudy's Almanac," of which his father was publisher. In association with a brother while in Jacksonville, he began the publication of "The Common School Advocate," the pioneer publication of its kind in the Northwest, which was continued for about a year. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Henry and Merriman in Springfield, finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College and, in 1844 began practice at Taylorville; in 1847 was elected Probate Judge of Christian County for a term of four years; in 1851 engaged in mercantile business, which he continued nineteen years. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in the session of the following year, was a leading supporter of the act establishing the State Normal School at Normal, still later serving for some sixteen years on the State Board of Education. Died, at Taylorville, in 1877. Dr. Goudy was an older brother of the late William C. Goudy of Chicago.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indiana, May 15, 1824; came to Illinois, with his father, first to Vandalia and afterwards to Jacksonville, previous to 1833, where the latter began the publication of "The Farmer's Almanac"—a well-known publication of that time. At Jacksonville young Goudy entered Illinois College, graduating in 1845, when he began the study of law with Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the next year began practice at Lewistown, Fulton County; served as State's Attorney (1852-55) and as State Senator (1856-60); at the close of his term removed to Chicago, where he became prominent as a corporation and railroad lawyer, in 1886 becoming General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During President Cleveland's first term, Mr. Goudy was believed to exert a large influence with the administration, and was credited with having been largely instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Died, April 27, 1893.

GRAFF, Joseph V., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; after graduating from the Terre Haute high-school, spent one year in Wabash College at Crawfords-

ville, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, but, with the exception of President of the Board of Education, never held any public office until elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District, as a Republican, in November, 1894. Mr. Graff was a successful candidate for re-election in 1896, and again in '98.

GRAFTON, a city in Jersey County, situated on the Mississippi River and a few miles below the mouth of the Illinois River. The bluffs are high and fine river views are obtainable. A fine quality of fossiliferous limestone is quarried here and exported by the river. The town has a bank, three churches, a graded school and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 788; (1900), 1,116.

GRAIN INSPECTION, a mode of regulating the grain-trade in accordance with State law, and under the general supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The principal executive officer of the department is the Chief Inspector of Grain, the expenses of whose administration are borne by fees. The chief business of the inspection department is transacted in Chicago, where the principal offices are located. (See *Railroad and Warehouse Commission.*)

GRAMMAR, John, pioneer and early legislator, came to Southern Illinois at a very early date and served as a member of the Third Territorial Council for Johnson County (1816-18); was a citizen of Union County when it was organized in 1818, and served as State Senator from that county in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26) and again in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies (1830-34), for the District composed of Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties. He is described as having been very illiterate, but a man of much shrewdness and considerable influence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, a fraternal, charitable and patriotic association, limited to men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War, and received honorable discharge. Its founder was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In this task he had the coöperation of Rev. William J. Rutledge, Chaplain of the same regiment, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. Henry E. Howe, and Col. B. F. Hawkes, all Illinois veterans. Numerous conferences were held at Springfield, in this State, a ritual was prepared, and the first post was chartered at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. I. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Redsame, I. N. Coltrin, and Aquila Toland. All but one of these had served in Illinois regiments. At first, the work of organization proceeded slowly, the ex-soldiers generally being somewhat doubtful of the result of the project, but before July 12, 1866, the date fixed for the assembling of a State Convention to form the Department of Illinois, thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and by 1869 there were 350 reported in Illinois. By October, 1866, Departments had been formed in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and posts established in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20 of that year. In 1891 there were 7,500 posts, located in every State and Territory of the Union, with a membership of 450,000. The scheme of organization provides for precinct, State and National bodies. The first are known as posts, each having a number, to which the name of some battle or locality, or of some deceased soldier may be prefixed; the second (State organizations) are known as Departments, and the supreme power of the Order is vested in the National Encampment, which meets annually. As has been said, the G. A. R. had its inception in Illinois. The aim and dream of Dr. Stephenson and his associates was to create a grand organization of veterans which, through its cohesion, no less than its numerous social constitute a potential factor in the inculcation and development of patriotism as well as mutual support. While he died [illegible] that he had not seen the fruition of his hopes the present has witnessed the fullest realization of his dream. (See *Stephenson, B. F.*) The constitution of the order expressly prohibits any attempt to use the organization for partisan purposes, or even the discussion, at any meeting, of partisan questions. Its aims are to foster and strengthen fraternal feelings among members; to assist comrades needing help or protection and aid comrades' widows and orphans, and to inculcate unswerving loyalty. The "Woman's Relief Corps" is an auxiliary organization, originating at Portland, Maine, in 1869. The following is a list of Illinois Department Commanders, chronolog-

ically arranged: B. F. Stephenson (Provisional, 1866), John M. Palmer (1866-68), Thomas O. Osborne (1869-70), Charles E. Lippincott (1871), Hubert Dilger (1872), Guy T. Gould (1873), Hiram Hilliard (1874-76), Joseph S. Reynolds (1877), T. B. Coulter (1878), Edgar D. Swain (1879-80), J. W. Burst (1881), Thomas G. Lawler (1882), S. A. Harper (1883), L. T. Dickason (1884), William W. Berry (1885), Philip Sidney Post (1886), A. C. Sweetser (1887), James A. Sexton (1888), James S. Martin (1889), William L. Distin (1890), Horace S. Clark (1891), Edwin Harlan (1892), Edward A. Blodgett (1893), H. H. McDowell (1894), W. H. Powell (1895), William G. Cochran (1896), A. L. Schimpff (1897), John C. Black (1898), John B. Inman (1899). The following Illinoisans have held the position of Commander-in-Chief: S. A. Hurlbut, (two terms) 1866-67; John A. Logan, (three terms) 1868-70; Thomas G. Lawler, 1894; James A. Sexton, 1898.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY, a co-educational institution at Onarga, Iroquois County, incorporated in 1863; had a faculty of eleven teachers in 1897-98, with 285 pupils—145 male and 140 female. It reports an endowment of $10,000 and property valued at $55,000. Besides the usual classical and scientific departments, instruction is given in music, oratory, fine arts and preparatory studies.

GRAND TOWER, a town in Jackson County, situated on the Mississippi River, 27 miles southwest of Carbondale; the western terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale R. R.; named from a high, rocky island in the river. Pop. (1910), 873.

GRANT PARK, a village of Kankakee County on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; 50 miles south of Chicago. Pop. (1910), 692.

GRAND TOWER & CAPE GIRARDEAU RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

GRAND TOWER & CARBONDALE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

GRANGER, Flavel K., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, educated in public schools at Sodus in the same State, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., in 1853. Here, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, removing to McHenry County the same year, and soon after engaging in the live-stock and wool business. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, being successively re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and being chosen Temporary Speaker of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. He was a member of the State Senate for the Eighth District, having been elected in 1896. His home was at West McHenry, Ill. Died June 10, 1905.

GRANT, Alexander Fraeser, early lawyer and jurist, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1804; came to Illinois at an early day and located at Shawneetown, where he studied law with Henry Eddy, the pioneer lawyer and editor of that place. Mr. Grant is described as a man of marked ability, as were many of the early settlers of that region. In February, 1835, he was elected by the General Assembly Judge for the Third Circuit, as successor to his preceptor, Mr. Eddy, but served only a few months, dying at Vandalia the same year.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, (originally Hiram Ulysses), Lieutenant-General and President, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point Military Academy, in 1843, and served through the Mexican War. After a short residence at St. Louis, he became a resident of Galena in 1860. His war-record is a glorious part of the Nation's history. Entering the service of the State as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Springfield, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and still later serving as a drill-master at Camp Yates, in June following he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, which he immediately led into the field in the State of Missouri; was soon after promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and became a full Major-General of Volunteers on the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, in February following. His successes at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, were the leading victories of the Union armies in 1863. His successful defense of Chattanooga was also one of his victories in the West in the same year. Commissioned a Major-General of the Regular Army after the fall of Vicksburg, he became Lieutenant-General in 1864, and, in March of that year, assumed command of all the Northern armies. Taking personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he directed the campaign against Richmond, which resulted in the final evacuation and downfall of the Confederate capital and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 8, 1865. In July, 1866, he was made General—the office being created for him. He also served as Secretary of War, ad interim, under President Johnson, from August, 1867, to January, 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1872. His administration may not have been free from mistakes, but it was charac-



Linne Monument. Lincoln Monument. Schiller Statue.

The Sphinx.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO



Franklin Square.

Grant Monument.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Shakespeare Statue.
Beethoven Statue.

terized by patriotism and integrity of purpose. During 1877-79 he made a tour of the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors. In 1880 his friends made an unsuccessful effort to secure his renomination as a Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. Died, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His chief literary work was his "Memoirs" (two volumes, 1885-86), which was very extensively sold.

GRANVILLE, a village of Putnam County, six miles east of Henepin, at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad with two other lines; is in an agricultural and coal-mining district; has one weekly paper. Population (1900), 320; (1910), 1,391.

GRATIOT, Charles, of Huguenot parentage, born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1752. After receiving a mercantile training in the counting-house of an uncle in London, he emigrated to Canada, entering the employ of another uncle at Montreal. He first came to the "Illinois Country" in 1775, as an Indian trader, remaining one year. In 1777 he returned and formed a partnership with David McRae and John Kay, two young Scotchmen from Montreal. He established depots at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Upon the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, he rendered that commander material financial assistance, becoming personally responsible for the supplies needed by the penniless American army. When the transfer of sovereignty took place at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804, and Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States, it was from the balcony of his house that the first American flag was unfurled in Upper Louisiana. In recompense for his liberal expenditure, he was promised 30,000 acres of land near the present site of Louisville, but this he never received. Died, at St. Louis, April 21, 1817.

GRAVIER, Father Jacques, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, but at what date cannot be stated with certainty. After some years spent in Canada he was sent by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Illinois Mission (1688), succeeding Allouez as Superior two years later, and being made Vicar-General in 1691. He labored among the Miamis, Peorias and Kaskaskias—his most numerous conversions being among the latter tribe—as also among the Cahokias, Osages, Tamaroas and Missouris. It is said to have been largely through his influence that the Illinois were induced to settle at Kaskaskia instead of going south. In 1705 he received a severe wound during an attack by the Illinois Indians, incited, if not actually led, by one of their medicine men. It is said that he visited Paris for treatment, but failed to find a cure. Accounts of his death vary as to time and place, but all agree that it resulted from the wound above mentioned. Some of his biographers assert that he died at sea; others that he returned from France, yet suffering from the Indian poison, to Louisiana in February, 1708, and died near Mobile, Ala., the same year.

GRAY, Elisha, electrician and inventor, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835; after serving as an apprentice at various trades, took a course at Oberlin College, devoting especial attention to the physical sciences, meanwhile supporting himself by manual labor. In 1865 he began his career as an electrician and, in 1867, received his first patent; devised a method of transmitting telephone signals, and, in 1875, succeeded in transmitting four messages simultaneously on one wire to New York and Boston, a year later accomplishing the same with eight messages to New York and Philadelphia. Professor Gray has invented a telegraph switch, a repeater, enunciator and type-writing telegraph. From 1869 to '73 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus at Cleveland and Chicago, but has since been electrician of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. His latest invention, the "telautograph"—for reproducing by telegraph the handwriting of the sender of a telegram—attracted great interest at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He was author of "Telegraphy and Telephony" and "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony." Died Dec. 30, 1901.

GRAY, William C., Ph.D., editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from the Farmers (now Belmont) College in 1850, read law and began secular editorial work in 1852, being connected in the next fourteen years with "The Tiffin Tribune," "Cleveland Herald" and "Newark American." Then, after several years spent in general publishing business in Cincinnati, after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago, to take charge of "The Interior," the organ of the Presbyterian Church, which he conducted until his death, Sept. 29, 1901. His success of the paper under his management gave evidence of his editorial ability. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Wooster University in 1881.

GRAYVILLE, a city situated on the border of White and Edwards Counties, lying chiefly in the former, on the Wabash River, 35 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Carmi and forty miles southwest of Vincennes. It is located in the heart of a heavily timbered

region and is an important hard wood market. Valuable coal deposits exist. The industries include flour, saw and planing mills, stave factories and creamery. The city has an electric light and water plant, two banks, eight churches, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 1,940.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and studied law; enlisted as a private at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee; was killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (of 1843 and '49). (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (2). (See *Wabash Railway.*)

GREEN RIVER, rises in Lee County, and, after draining part of Bureau County, flows westward through Henry County, and enters Rock River about 10 miles east by south from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

GREEN, William H., State Senator and Judge, was born at Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1830. In 1847 he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, and, for three years following, taught school, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice at Mount Vernon, removing to Metropolis the next year, and to Cairo in 1863. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was re-elected in 1860 and, two years later, was elected to the State Senate for four years. In December, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mulkey, retiring with the expiration of his term in 1867. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, '64, '68, '80, '84 and '88, besides being for many years a member of the State Central Committee of that party, and also, for four terms, a member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been for several years the President. He was engaged for several years in the practice of his profession at Cairo. Died June 6, 1902.

GREENE, Henry Sacheveral, attorney, was born in the North of Ireland, July, 1833, brought to this country in his early years, and from nine compelled to support himself, sometimes as a clerk and at others setting type in a printing office. After spending some time in Western New York, in 1853 he commenced the study of law at Danville, Ind., with Hugh Crea, now of Decatur, Ill.; four years later settled at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he taught and studied law with Lawrence Weldon, now of the Court of Claims, Washington. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, on the motion of Abraham Lincoln, and was associated in practice, for a time, with Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton; later served as Prosecuting Attorney and one term (1867-69) as Representative in the General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he removed to Springfield, forming a law partnership with Milton Hay and David T. Littler, under the firm name of Hay, Greene & Littler, still later becoming the head of the firm of Greene & Humphrey. From the date of his removal to Springfield, for some thirty years his chief employment was as a corporation lawyer, for the most part in the service of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railways. His death occurred at his home in Springfield, after a protracted illness, Feb. 25, 1899. Of recognized ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, high minded and honorable in all his dealings, he commanded respect wherever he was known.

GREENE, William G., pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1812; came to Illinois in 1822 with his father (Bowling Greene), who settled in the vicinity of New Salem, now in Menard County. The younger Greene was an intimate friend and fellow-student, at Illinois College, of Richard Yates (afterwards Governor), and also an early friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, under whom he held an appointment in Utah for some years. He died at Tallula, Menard County, in 1894.

GREENFIELD, a city in the eastern part of Greene County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles east of Carrollton and 55 miles north of St. Louis; is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region. The city has several churches, public schools, a seminary, electric light plant, steam flouring mill, and one weekly paper. It is an important shipping point for cattle, horses, swine, corn, grain and produce. Pop. (1890), 1,131; (1900), 1,085; (1910), 1,161.

GREENE COUNTY, cut off from Madison and separately organized in 1821; has an area of 540 square miles; population (1910), 22,363; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. The soil and climate are varied and adapted to a diversity of products, wheat and fruit being among the principal. Building stone and clay

are abundant. Probably the first English-speaking settlers were David Stockton and James Whiteside, who located south of Macoupin Creek in June, 1817. Samuel Thomas and others (among them Gen. Jacob Fry) followed soon afterward. The Indians were numerous and aggressive, and had destroyed not a few of the monuments of the Government surveys, erected some years before. Immigration of the whites, however, was rapid, and it was not long before the nucleus of a village was established at Carrollton, where General Fry erected the first house and made the first coffin needed in the settlement. This town, the county-seat and most important place in the county, was laid off by Thomas Carlin in 1821. Other flourishing towns are Whitehall (population, 1,961), and Roodhouse (an important railroad center) with a population of 2,360.

GREENUP, village of Cumberland County, at intersection of the Vandalia Line and Evansville branch Ill. Cent. Ry., in farming and fruit-growing region; has powder mill, bank, broom factory, several churches, public library, good schools and two papers. Pop. (1910), 1,224.

GREENVIEW, a village in Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles north-northwest of Springfield and 36 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has a coal mine, bank, one weekly paper, seven churches and a graded and high school. Pop. (1900), 1,019; (1910), 921.

GREENVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Bond County, on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Corn and wheat are raised extensively in the surrounding country, and there are extensive coal mines adjacent to the city. The leading manufacturing product is in the line of wagons. It is the seat of Greenville College (a coeducational institution); has several banks and one weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,868; (1900), 2,504; (1910), 3,178.

GREENVILLE, TREATY OF, a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with a number of Indian tribes (see *Indian Treaties*), at Greenville, after his victory over the savages at the battle of Maumee Rapids in August, 1795. This was the first treaty relating to Illinois lands in which a number of tribes united. The lands conveyed within the present limits of the State of Illinois were as follows: A tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; another, twelve miles square, near the mouth of the Illinois River; another, six miles square, around the old fort at Peoria; the post of Fort Massac; the 150,000 acres set apart as bounty lands for the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and "the lands at all other places in the possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which has been thus extinguished." On the other hand, the United States relinquished all claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes. The cash consideration paid by the Government was $210,000.

GREGG, David L., lawyer and Secretary of State, emigrated from Albany, N. Y., and began the practice of law at Joliet, Ill., where, in 1839, he also edited "The Juliet Courier," the first paper established in Will County. From 1842 to 1846, he represented Will, Du Page and Iroquois Counties in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies; later removed to Chicago, after which he served for a time as United States District Attorney; in 1847 was chosen one of the Delegates from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, and served as Secretary of State from 1850 to 1853, as successor to Horace S. Cooley, who died in office the former year. In the Democratic State Convention of 1852 Mr. Gregg was a leading candidate for the nomination for Governor, though finally defeated by Joel A. Matteson, served as Presidential Elector for that year, and in 1853 was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, still later for a time acting as the minister or adviser of King Kamehamaha IV, who died in 1863. Returning to California, he was appointed by President Lincoln Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev., where he died, Dec. 23, 1868.

GREGORY, John Milton, clergyman and educator, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 6, 1822, graduated from Union College in 1846, and, after devoting two years to the study of law, studied theology and entered the Baptist ministry. After a brief pastorate in the East he came West, becoming Principal of a classical school at Detroit. His ability as an educator was soon recognized, and, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1863. In 1854 he assisted in founding "The Michigan Journal of Education," of which he was editor-in-chief. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, and four years

later was called to that of the newly founded University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he remained until 1880. He was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, Illinois State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, also serving as one of the judges in the educational department of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. From 1882 to '85 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.) in 1866. While State Superintendent he published a "Compend of School Laws" of Michigan, besides numerous addresses on educational subjects. Other works of his are "Handbook of History" and "Map of Time" (Chicago, 1866); "A New Political Economy" (Cincinnati, 1882); and "Seven Laws of Teaching" (Chicago, 1883). While holding a chair as Professor Emeritus of Political Economy in the University of Illinois during the latter years of his life, he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, Oct. 20, 1898. By his special request he was buried on the grounds of the University at Champaign.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, soldier, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. Two years at a seminary at Corydon, followed by one year at Bloomington University, completed his early education, which was commenced at the common schools. He read law at Corydon, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but resigned to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was almost immediately commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and was brevetted Major-General on March 13, 1865. At Atlanta he was severely wounded, and disabled from service for a year. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. His political career began in 1856, when he stumped his county for Fremont. From that time until 1892 he was always prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and, in 1867-68, was the financial agent of his State (Indiana) in New York. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1883 he resigned this position to accept the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Arthur. In July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In Oct. 1884, he was appointed United States Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was an earnest advocate of the renomination of Grant in that year, but subsequently took no active personal part in politics. In 1888 he was the substantially unanimous choice of Illinois Republicans for the Presidency, but was defeated in convention. In 1892 he was tendered the Populist nomination for President, but declined. In 1893 President Cleveland offered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, dying in office at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

GREUSEL, Nicholas, soldier, was born in Germany, July 4, 1817, the son of a soldier of Murat; came to New York in 1833 and to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; served as a Captain of the First Michigan Volunteers in the Mexican War; in 1857, came to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he promptly enrolled himself as a private in a company organized at Aurora, of which he was elected Captain and attached to the Seventh Illinois (three-months' men), later being advanced to the rank of Major. Re-enlisting for three years, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but, in August following, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville and the campaign against Corinth; compelled to resign on account of failing health, in February, 1863, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, whence he returned to Aurora in 1893. Died at Aurora, April 25, 1896.

GRIDLEY, Asahel, lawyer and banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 21, 1810; was educated at Pompey Academy and, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, locating at Bloomington and engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on quite extensively some eight years. He served as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company during the Black Hawk War of 1832, and soon after was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, thereby acquiring the title of "General." In 1840 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after began to turn his attention to the study of law, subsequently forming a partnership with Col. J. H. Wickizer, which continued for a number of years. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1850, he took a conspicuous part in the two succeeding sessions of the General Assembly in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads by way of Bloomington; was also, at a later period, a leading promoter of the

Indiana, Bloomington & Western and other lines. In 1858 he joined J. Y. Scammon and J. H. Burch of Chicago, in the establishment of the McLean County Bank at Bloomington, of which he became President and ultimately sole proprietor; also became proprietor, in 1857, of the Bloomington Gas-Light & Coke Company, which he managed some twenty-five years. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican cause in 1856, serving upon the State Central Committee during the campaign of that year, but, in 1872, took part in the Liberal Republican movement, serving as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he was a zealous supporter of David Davis for the Presidency. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 20, 1881.

GRIER, (Col.) David Perkins, soldier and merchant, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1837; received a common school education and, in 1852, came to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, subsequently, in partnership with his brother, erecting the first grain-elevator in Peoria, with three or four at other points. Early in the war he recruited a company of which he was elected Captain, but, as the State quota was already full, it was not accepted in Illinois, but was mustered in, in June, as a part of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers. With this organization he took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report to Governor Yates at Springfield, and, on his arrival, was presented with a commission as Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he retained command up to the siege of Vicksburg. During that siege he commanded a brigade and, in subsequent operations in Louisiana, was in command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he had command of all the troops on Dauphin Island, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile, as well as other operations in Alabama. He subsequently had command of a division until his muster-out, July 10, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war, General Grier resumed his business as a grain merchant at Peoria, but, in 1879, removed to East St. Louis, where he had charge of the erection and management of the Union Elevator there—was also Vice-President and Director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Died, April 22, 1891.

GRIERSON, Benjamin H., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826; removed in boyhood to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, about 1850, to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged for a time in teaching music, later embarking in the grain and produce business at Meredosia. He enlisted promptly at the beginning of the Civil War, becoming Aid-de-camp to General Prentiss at Cairo during the three-months' service, later being commissioned Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862, and was commander of a brigade in December following. He was prominent in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes between Memphis and the Tennessee river, and, in April and May, 1863, led the famous raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge in the latter—for the first time penetrating the heart of the Confederacy and causing consternation among the rebel leaders, while materially aiding General Grant's movement against Vicksburg. This demonstration was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the war, and attracted the attention of the whole country. In recognition of this service he was, on June 3, 1863, made a Brigadier-General, and May 27, 1865, a full Major-General of Volunteers. Soon after the close of the war he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry and was successively brevetted Brigadier- and Major General for bravery shown in a raid in Arkansas during December, 1864. His subsequent service was in the West and Southwest conducting campaigns against the Indians, in the meanwhile being in command at Santa Fe, San Antonio and elsewhere. On the promotion of General Miles to a Major Generalship following the death of Maj.-Gen. George Crook in Chicago, March 19, 1890, General Grierson, who had been the senior Colonel for some years, was promoted Brigadier-General and retired with that rank in July following. [illegible] Aug. 31, 1911.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 31, 1819, began business as a bookseller at Hamilton, N. Y., but removed to Chicago, where he established the largest bookselling trade in the Northwest. Mr. Griggs was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and the following year, having sold out to his partners, established himself in the publishing business, which he conducted until 1896, when he retired. The class of books published by him include many educational and classical, with others of a high order of merit. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1897.

GRIGGSVILLE, a city in Pike County, on the Wabash Railroad, 4 miles west of the Illinois River, and 50 miles east of Quincy. Flour, camp stoves and brooms are manufactured here. The city has churches, graded schools, a public library, fair grounds, opera house, a bank and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,400; (1900), 1,404; (1910), 1,262.

GRIMSHAW, Jackson, lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1820, of Anglo-Irish and Revolutionary ancestry. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., and began the study of law with his father, who was a lawyer and an author of repute. His professional studies were interrupted for a few years, during which he was employed at surveying and civil engineering, but he was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in 1843. The same year he settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother, William A. Grimshaw. In 1857 he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress (1856 and '58) in a strongly Democratic District. He was a warm personal friend and trusted counsellor of Governor Yates, on whose staff he served as Colonel. During 1861 the latter sent Mr. Grimshaw to Washington with dispatches announcing the capture of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On arriving at Annapolis, learning that the railroads had been torn up by rebel sympathizers, he walked from that city to the capital, and was summoned into the presence of the President and General Scott with his feet protruding from his boots. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which office he held until 1869. Died, at Quincy, Dec. 13, 1875.

GRIMSHAW, William A., early lawyer, was born in Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in his native city at the age of 19, in 1833 came to Pike County, Ill., where he continued to practice until his death. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and had the credit of preparing the article in the second Constitution prohibiting dueling. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln for President a second time; also served as Presidential Elector in 1880. He was, for a time, one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and, from 1877 to 1882, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, being for a time President of the Board. Died, at Pittsfield, Jan. 7, 1895.

GRINNELL, Julius S., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who were of French descent. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1866, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar; was elected City Attorney in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected State's Attorney for Cook County, in which capacity he successfully conducted some of the most celebrated criminal prosecutions in the history of Illinois. Among these may be mentioned the cases against Joseph T. Mackin and William J. Gallagher, growing out of an election conspiracy in Chicago in 1884; the conviction of a number of Cook County Commissioners for accepting bribes in 1885, and the conviction of seven anarchistic leaders charged with complicity in the Haymarket riot and massacre in Chicago, in May, 1886—the latter trial being held in 1887. The same year (1887) he was elected to the Circuit bench of Cook County, but resigned his seat in 1890 to become counsel for the Chicago City Railway. Died, in Chicago, June 8, 1898.

GROSS, Jacob, ex-State Treasurer and banker, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; having lost his father by death at 13, came to the United States two years later, spent a year in Chicago schools, learned the trade of a tinsmith and clerked in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-Second Illinois Volunteers (the second "Hecker Regiment"); afterwards participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others. At Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg badly shattered by a bullet-wound above the knee, four successive amputations being found necessary in order to save his life. Having been discharged from the service in February, 1865, he took a course in a commercial college, became deputy clerk of the Police Court, served three terms as Collector of the West Town of Chicago, and an equal number of terms (12 years) as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and, in 1884, was elected State Treasurer. Since retiring from the latter office, Mr. Gross has been engaged in the banking business, being President, for several years, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago.

GROSS, William L., lawyer, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1839, came with his father to Illinois in 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1862, but almost immediately

entered the service of the Government, and, a year later, was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and under command of General Stager assigned to the Department of the Ohio as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking control of military telegraphs in that Department with headquarters at New Orleans remaining until August, 1866, meanwhile being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next two years he occupied various positions in the civil telegraph service but in 1868 resumed the practice of law at Springfield, in connection with his brother Eugene L., issuing the first volume of "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," followed in subsequent years by two additional volumes besides an Index to all the Laws of the State. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly from Sangamon County, and, in 1884 was appointed by Governor Hamilton Circuit Judge to succeed Judge C. S. Zane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Upon the organization of the Illinois State Bar Association Judge Gross became its first Secretary, serving until 1883, when he was elected President, again serving as Secretary and Treasurer. Died Jan. 18, 1909.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1852, was educated in the local schools and Wittenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1872, read law in Boston, Mass., and settled down to practice in his native town, in 1874. He was a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District before he was 25 years old, but, being a Republican, was defeated. Two years later, being thrown by a reapportionment into the same district with William McKinley, he put that gentleman in nomination for the seat in Congress to which he was elected. He removed to Chicago in 1886, and for several years was the partner of the late Leonard Swett; in December, 1892, was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as successor to Judge Henry W. Blodgett. On the death of Judge Showalter, in December, 1898, Judge Grosscup was appointed his successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial District. Although one of the youngest incumbents upon the bench of the United States Court, Judge Grosscup has given ample evidence of his ability as a jurist, besides proving himself in harmony with the progressive spirit of the time on questions of national and international interest.

GRUNDY COUNTY, situated in the northeastern quarter of the State, having an area of 440 square miles and a population (1910) of 24,162. The surface is mainly rolling prairie, beneath which is a continuous coal seam three feet thick. Building stone is abundant (particularly near Morris), and there are considerable beds of potter's clay. The county is crossed by the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, although there are several manufacturing establishments. The first white settler of whom any record has been preserved was William Marquis, who arrived at the mouth of the Mazon, in a "prairie schooner," in 1828. Other pioneers were Colonel Sayers, W. A. Halloway, Alexander K. Owen, John Taylor, James McCartney and Joab Coppock. The first public land sale was made in 1835, and in 1841 the county was organized out of a part of La Salle, and named after Felix Grundy, the eminent Tennessean. The first pollbook showed 148 voters. Morris was chosen the county seat, and has so remained. Its present population is 3,653. Another prosperous town is Gardner, with 1,109 inhabitants.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; graduated at Yale College in 1840 and Hartford Theological Seminary in 1845, meanwhile serving two years as Principal of Randolph Academy. From 1845 to 1865 he was pastor of a church at Norwich, Conn., in 1865-68 of the New England Church of Chicago, and 1868-72 President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The latter year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until 1878, when he was elected Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Secular Science" at Andover, holding this position actively until 1891, and then, as Professor Emeritus, until his death, Jan. 25, 1894. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College and had been honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

GURLEY, William F. E., State Geologist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 5, 1854; brought by his parents to Danville, Ill., in 1864, and educated in the public schools of that city and Cornell University, N. Y. Served as City Engineer of Danville in 1885-87 and again in 1892-93. In July of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld State Geologist as successor to Prof. Joshua Lindahl.

HACKER, John S., pioneer and soldier of the Mexican War, was born at Owensburg, Ky., November 1797, in early life removed to Missouri, where he was employed in the stock and produce trade with New Orleans. Having married in 1817, he settled at Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and was also engaged some thirty years in mercantile business. It is said that he was unable to read until taught after marriage by his wife, who appears to have been a woman of intelligence and many graces. In 1824 he was elected Representative in the Fourth General Assembly and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving by re-election in 1838 until 1842, and being a supporter of the internal improvement scheme. In 1837 he voted for the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and, though differing from Abraham Lincoln politically, was one of his warm personal friends. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Missouri militia, and, in the Mexican War, as Captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—Col. W. H. Bissell's. By service on the staff of Governor Duncan, he had already obtained the title of Colonel. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the first formal State Convention of the Democratic party in December, 1837, but the head of the ticket (Col. J. W. Stephenson) having withdrawn on account of charges connected with his administration of the Land Office at Dixon, Colonel Hacker also declined, and a new ticket was put in the field headed by Col. Thomas L. Carlin, which was elected in 1838. In 1849 Colonel Hacker made the overland journey to California, but returning with impaired health in 1852, located in Cairo, where he held the position of Surveyor of the Port for three years, when he was removed by President Buchanan on account of his friendship for Senator Douglas. He also served, from 1854 to '56, as Secretary of the Senate Committee on Territories under the Chairmanship of Senator Douglas, and, in 1856, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1857 he returned to Jonesboro and spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement, dying at the home of his daughter, in Anna, May 18, 1878.

HADLEY, William F. L., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, where he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Edwardsville. He was elected to the State Senate from Madison County in 1886, serving four years, and was nominated for a second term, but declined; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and, in 1895, was nominated and elected, in the Eighteenth District, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, who had been elected in 1894, but died before taking his seat. Mr. Hadley was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but was prevented by protracted illness from making a canvass, and suffered a defeat. He was a son-in-law of the late Edward M. West, long a prominent business man of Edwardsville, and after his retirement from Congress devoted his attention to his profession and banking business. Died at Riverside, Cal., April 25, 1901.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, a homeopathic hospital located in Chicago. It was first opened with twenty beds, in November, 1870, in a block of wooden buildings, the use of which was given rent free by Mr. J. Young Scammon, and was known as the Scammon Hospital. After the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the hospital was placed on the list of public charities. It also received a donation of $10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, besides numerous private benefactions. In April, 1873, at the suggestion of Mr. Scammon, the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Hospital, by which designation it has since been known. In 1893 the corner-stone of a new hospital was laid and the building completed in 1894. It is seven stories in height, with a capacity for 225 beds, and is equipped with all the improved appliances and facilities for the care and protection of the sick. It has also about sixty private rooms for paying patients.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago, chartered in 1834-35, but not organized until 1860, when temporary quarters were secured over a drug-store, and the first college term opened, with a teaching faculty numbering nine professors, besides clinical lecturers, demonstrators, etc. In 1866-67 the institution moved into larger quarters and, in 1870, the corner-stone of a new college building was laid. The six succeeding years were marked by internal dissension, ten of the professors withdrawing to establish a rival school. The faculty was curtailed in numbers and re-organized. In August,

1892, the corner stone of a second building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the new structure occupying the site of the old, but being larger, better arranged and better equipped Women were admitted as students in 1870-71 and co-education of the sexes has ever since continued an established feature of the institution. For more than thirty-five years a free dispensary has been in operation in connection with the college

HAINES, John Charles, Mayor of Chicago and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Chicago in 1835, and, for the next eleven years, was employed in various pursuits; served three terms (1848-54) in the City Council, was twice elected Water Commissioner (1853 and '56), and, in 1858, was chosen Mayor, serving two terms. He also served as Delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874 was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. At the session of 1877 he received sixty-nine votes for the seat in the United States Senate to which Judge David Davis was afterwards elected. Mr. Haines was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway and President of the Savings Institute. During his later years he was a resident of Waukegan, dying there, July 4, 1896.—**Elijah Middlebrook** Haines, brother of the preceding, lawyer, politician and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822; came to Illinois in boyhood, locating first at Chicago, but a year later went to Lake County, where he resided until his death. His education, rudimentary, classical and professional, was self-acquired. He began to occupy and cultivate a farm for himself before attaining his majority, studied law, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Waukegan, in 1860 opened an office in Chicago still, however, making his home at Waukegan. In 1855 he published a compilation of the Illinois township laws, followed by a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." He made similar compilations of the township laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. By nature Mr. Haines was an agitator and his career as a politician both checkered and unique. Originally a Democrat, he abandoned that organization upon the formation of the Republican party, and was elected by the latter to the Legislature from Lake County in 1858, '60 and '62. In 1867 he came into prominence as an anti monopolist, and on this issue was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1870 he was again chosen to the Legislature as an "independent," and, as such, re-elected in '74, '82, '84, '86 and '88, receiving the support, however, of the Democrats in a District normally Republican. He served as Speaker during the sessions of 1875 and '85, the party strength in each of these Assemblies being so equally divided that he either held, or was able to control, the balance of power. He was an adroit parliamentarian, but his decisions were the cause of much severe criticism being regarded by both Democrats and Republicans as often arbitrary and unjust. The two sessions over which he presided were among the stormiest in the State's history. Died, at Waukegan, April 25, 1889.

HALE, Albert, pioneer clergyman, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799, after some years spent as a clerk in a country store at Wethersfield, completed a course in the theological department of Yale College, later serving as a home missionary, in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1831, doing home missionary work in Bond County, and, in 1833, was sent to Chicago, where his open air, benignity and blameless conduct enabled him to exert a powerful influence over the drunken aborigines who constituted a large and menacing class of the population of what was then a frontier town. In 1839 he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, continuing that connection until 1865. From that time until his death, his life was largely devoted to missionary work among the extremely poor and the pariahs of society. Among these he wielded a large influence and always commanded genuine respect from all denominations. His forte was love rather than argument, and in this lay the secret of his success. Died, in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1891.

HALE, Dr. Edwin M., physician, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1829, commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and, in 1850, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at the end of the session locating at Jonesville, Mich. From 1855 he labored in the interest of a representation of homeopathy in the University of Michigan. When this was finally accomplished, he was offered the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, but was compelled to decline in consequence of having been elected to the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1876 he made a visit to Europe and on his return, severed his connection with the Hahnemann and accepted a similar position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he remained

five years when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hale was the author of several volumes held in high esteem by members of the profession, and maintained a high reputation for professional skill and benevolence of character. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of various home and foreign associations. Died, in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.

HALL, Col. Cyrus, soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 29, 1822—the son of a pioneer who came to Illinois about the time of its admission as a State. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Volunteers (Col. Foreman's regiment), during the Mexican War, and in 1850, removed to Shelbyville to engage in hotel-keeping. The Civil War coming on, he raised the first company for the war in Shelby County, which was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois (Col. John M. Palmer's regiment); was promptly promoted from Captain to Major and finally to Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Palmer to Brigadier-General, succeeding to command of the regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment having been finally consolidated with the Fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was transferred, with the rank of Colonel, to the command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, which he resigned in March, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in March, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Returning to Shelbyville, he engaged in the furniture trade, later was appointed Postmaster, serving some ten years and until his death, Sept. 6, 1878.

HALL, James, legislator, jurist, State Treasurer and author, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1793; after serving in the War of 1812 and spending some time with Com. Stephen Decatur in the Mediterranean, in 1815, he studied law, beginning practice at Shawneetown, in 1820. He at once assumed prominence as a citizen, was appointed State's Attorney in 1821, and elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1825. He was legislated out of office two years later and resumed private practice, making his home at Vandalia, where he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of "The Illinois Intelligencer." The same year (1827) he was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer, continuing in office four years. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died, July 5, 1868. He conducted "The Western Monthly Magazine," the first periodical published in Illinois. Among his published volumes may be mentioned "Tales of the Border," "Notes on the Western States," "Sketches of the West," "Romance of Western History," and "History of the Indian Tribes."

HAMER, Thomas, soldier and legislator, was born in Union County, Pa., June 1, 1818; came to Illinois in 1846 and began business as a merchant at Vermont, Fulton County; in 1862 assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; was wounded in the battle of Stone River, returned to duty after partial recovery, but was finally compelled to retire on account of disability. Returning home he resumed business, but retired in 1878; was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1886 and to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected to the latter in 1892, making ten years of continuous service.

HAMILTON, a city in Hancock County, on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa; at junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and Keokuk branch of the Wabash Railway. Its position at the foot of the lower rapids insures abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. An iron railroad and wagon bridge connects the Illinois city with Keokuk. It has two banks, electric lights, one newspaper, six churches, a high school, and an apiary. The surrounding country is a farming and fruit district. The city is the site of Riverside Mineral Springs and a sanitarium. Pop. (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,344; (1910), 1,627.

HAMILTON, John B., M.D, LL.D., surgeon, was born of a pioneer family in Jersey County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847, his grandfather, Thomas M. Hamilton, having removed from Ohio in 1818 to Monroe County, Ill., where the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter (Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton) was for fifty years a Baptist preacher, chiefly in Greene County, and, from 1862 to '65, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Young Hamilton, having received his literary education at home and with a classical teacher at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863 began the study of medicine, and the following year attempted to enlist as a soldier, but was rejected on account of being a minor. In 1869 he graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, for the next five years, was engaged in general practice. Then, having passed an examination before an Army Examining Board, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant, serving successively at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Colville, Washington, and in the Marine Hospital at Boston; in 1879 became Supervising Surgeon-General as successor to Gen. John M. Woodworth

and, during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South, a few years later, rendered efficient service in checking the spread of the disease by taking charge of the camp of refugees from Jacksonville and other stricken points. Resigning the position of Surgeon-General in 1891, he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicago and became Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College besides holding other allied positions; was also editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1896 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the United States Army, in 1897 was appointed Superintendent for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, but died, Dec. 24, 1898.

HAMILTON, John L., farmer and legislator, was born at Newry, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1829; emigrated to Jersey County, Ill., in 1851, where he began life working on a farm. Later, he followed the occupation of a farmer in Mason and Macoupin Counties, finally locating, in 1864, in Iroquois County, which has since been his home. After filling various local offices, in 1875 he was elected County Treasurer of Iroquois County as a Republican, and twice reelected (1877 and '79), also, in 1880, being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, being one of the "103" who stood by General Logan in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1885, was reelected in 1886, and again returned to the same body in 1890 and '98.

HAMILTON, John Marshall, lawyer and ex-Governor, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847; when 7 years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864, at the age of 17, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers — a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Ohio) University, from which he graduated in 1868. For a year he taught school at Henry, and later became Professor of Languages at the Wesleyan (Ill.) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been a successful practitioner at the bar. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. On Feb. 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator. In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Richard J. Oglesby to head the State ticket. Later Governor Hamilton was a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar until his death, Sept. 22, 1905.

HAMILTON, Richard Jones, pioneer lawyer, was born near Danville, Ky., August 21, 1799, studied law and, about 1820, came to Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., in company with Abner Field, afterwards State Treasurer; in 1821 was appointed cashier of the newly established Branch State Bank at Brownsville, Jackson County, but, in 1831, removed to Chicago. Governor Reynolds having appointed him the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he also held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School lands—the sale of the Chicago school section being made under his administration. He was a Colonel of State militia and, in 1832, took an active part in raising volunteers for defense during the Black Hawk War; also was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment for the Mexican War (1847), but was defeated by Colonel Newby. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Died, Dec. 26, 1880.

HAMILTON, William Stephen, pioneer — son of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury — was born in New York City, August 4, 1797, spent three years (1814-17) at West Point, came west and located at an early day at Springfield, Ill., was a deputy surveyor of public lands, elected Representative from Sangamon County to the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26), in 1827 removed to the Lead Mine region, and engaged in mining at "Hamilton's Diggings," now Wiota, in southwest Wisconsin, and occasionally practiced law at Galena; was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1842-43; emigrated to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento, Oct. 9, 1850, where, some twenty years later, a monument was erected to his memory. Colonel Hamilton was an aid-de-camp of Governor Clark, who sent him forward to meet General La Fayette on his way from New Orleans, on occasion of La Fayette's visit to Illinois in 1825.

HAMILTON COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, has an area of 440 square miles, and population (1910) of 18,227—named for Alexander Hamilton. It was organized in 1821, with McLeansboro as the county-seat. The surface of the county is rolling and the fertile soil well watered and drained by numerous creeks, flowing east and south into the Wabash, which constitutes its southeastern

boundary. Coal crops out at various points in the southwestern portion. Originally Hamilton County was a dense forest, and timber is still abundant and saw-mills numerous. Among the hard woods found are black and white oak, black walnut, ash and hickory. The softer woods are in unusual variety. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops, although considerable fruit is cultivated, besides oats, winter wheat and potatoes. Sorghum is also extensively produced. Among the pioneer settlers was a Mr. Auxier (for whom a water course was named), in 1815; Adam Crouch, the Biggerstaffs and T. Stelle, in 1818, and W. T. Golson and Louis Baxter, in 1821. The most important town is McLeansboro, whose population in 1890 was 1,355.

HAMMOND, Charles Goodrich, Railway Manager, was born at Bolton, Conn., June 4, 1804, spent his youth in Chenango County, N. Y., where he became Principal of the Whitesboro Seminary (in which he was partially educated), and entered mercantile life at Canandaigua; in 1834 removed to Michigan, where he held various offices, including member of the Legislature and Auditor; in 1852 completed the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad (the first line from the East) to Chicago, and took up his residence in that city. In 1855 he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon resigned to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe in 1869, he accepted the Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, but was compelled to resign by failing health, later becoming Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was Treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational); also President, for several years, of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Died, April 15, 1884.

HAMPSHIRE, a village of Kane County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 51 miles west-northwest from Chicago. There are brick and tile works, a large canning factory, pickle factory, and machine shop; dairy and stock interests are large. The place has a bank, electric lights and water-works, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 697.

HANCOCK COUNTY, on the western border of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, was organized in 1825 and named for John Hancock; has an area of 780 square miles; population (1910), 30,038. Its early settlers were [illegible] the Middle and Southern States, among them being I. J. Waggen, for nearly sixty years a resident of Montebello Township. Black Hawk, the famous Indian Chief, is reputed to have been born within the limits of Camp Creek Township, in this county. Fort Edwards was erected on the present site of Warsaw, soon after the War of 1812, but was shortly afterwards evacuated. Abraham Lincoln, a cousin of the President of that name, was one of the early settlers. Among the earliest were John Day, Abraham Brewer, Jacob Compton, D. F. Parker, the Dixons, Mendenhalls, Logans, and Luther Whitney. James White, George Y. Cutler and Henry Nichols were the first Commissioners. In 1839 the Mormons crossed the Mississippi, after being expelled from Missouri, and founded the city of Nauvoo in this county. (See *Mormons, Nauvoo.*) Carthage and Appanoose were surveyed and laid out in 1835 and 1836. A ferry across the Mississippi was established at Montebello (near the present site of Hamilton) in 1829, and another, two years later, near the site of old Fort Edwards. The county is crossed by six lines of railway, has a fine public school system, numerous thriving towns, and is among the wealthy counties of the State.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; before he was one year old was taken back to Maryland, his parents' native State. He was educated at Portsmouth, Va., and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen. When the war ended Handy found himself penniless. He was schoolteacher and book-canvasser by turns, meantime writing some for a New York paper. Later he became a clerk in the office of "The Christian Observer" in Richmond. In 1867, by some clever reporting for "The Richmond Dispatch," he was able to secure a regular position on the local staff of that paper, quickly gaining a reputation as a successful reporter, and, in 1869, becoming city editor. From this time until 1887 his promotion was rapid, being employed at different times upon many of the most prominent and influential papers in the East, including "The New York Tribune," "Richmond Enquirer," and, in Philadelphia, upon "The Times," "The Press" and "Daily News." In 1893, at the request of Director-General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Handy accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, preferring this to the Consul-Generalship to Egypt, tendered him about the same time by President

Harrison. Later, as a member of the National Commission to Europe, he did much to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition. For some time after the World's Fair he was associate editor of "The Chicago Times-Herald." In 1897, having been appointed by President McKinley United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, he visited Paris. Upon his return to this country he found himself in very poor health, and went South in a vain attempt to regain his lost strength and vigor, but died, at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANKS, Dennis, pioneer, born in Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799, was a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and, although ten years the senior of the latter, was his intimate friend in boyhood. Being of a sportive disposition, he often led the future President in boyish pranks. About 1818, he joined the Lincoln household in Spencer County, Ind., and finally married Sarah Johnston, the step-sister of Mr. Lincoln, the families removing to Macon County, Ill., together, in 1830. A year or so later, Mr. Hanks removed to Coles County, where he remained until some three years before his death, when he went to reside with a daughter at Paris, Edgar County. It has been claimed that he first taught the youthful Abraham to read and write, and this has secured for him the title of Mr. Lincoln's teacher. He has also been credited with having once saved Lincoln from death by drowning while crossing a swollen stream. Austin Gollaher, a school- and play-mate of Lincoln's, has also made the same claim for himself—the two stories presumably referring to the same event. After the riot at Charleston, Ill., in March, 1863, in which several persons were killed, Hanks made a visit to President Lincoln in Washington in the interest of some of the arrested rioters, and, although they were not immediately released, the fact that they were ordered returned to Charleston for trial and finally escaped punishment, has been attributed to Hanks' influence with the President. He died at Paris, Edgar County, Oct. 31, 1892, in the 94th year of his age, as the result of injuries received from being run over by a buggy while returning from an Emancipation-Day celebration, near that city, on the 22d day of September previous.

HANKS, John, pioneer, a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 9, 1802; joined the Lincolns in Spencer County, Ind., in 1822, and made his home with them two years; engaged in flat-boating, making numerous trips to New Orleans, in one of them being accompanied by Abraham Lincoln, then about 19 years of age, who then had his feelings aroused against slavery by his first sight of a slave-mart. In 1828 Mr. Hanks removed to Macon County, Ill., locating about four miles west of Decatur, and it was partly through his influence that the Lincolns were induced to emigrate to the same locality in 1830. Hanks had cut enough logs to build the Lincolns a house when they arrived, and these were hauled by Abraham Lincoln to the site of the house, which was erected on the north bank of the Sangamon River, near the present site of Harristown. During the following summer he and Abraham Lincoln worked together splitting rails to fence a portion of the land taken up by the elder Lincoln —some of these rails being the ones displayed during the campaign of 1860. In 1831 Hanks and Lincoln worked together in the construction of a flat-boat on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, for a man named Offutt, which Lincoln took to New Orleans, Hanks only going as far as St. Louis, when he returned home. In 1832, Hanks served as a soldier of the Mexican War in the company commanded by Capt. I. C. Pugh, afterwards Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850, when he went to California, where he spent three years, returning in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (afterwards commanded by General Grant), but being already 59 years of age, was placed by Grant in charge of the baggage-train, in which capacity he remained two years, serving in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. While Grant was with the regiment, Hanks had charge of the staff team. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was finally discharged at Winchester, Tenn. He made three trips to California after the war. Died, July 1, 1891.

HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

HANON, Martin, pioneer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., April, 1799; came with his father to Gallatin County, Illinois Territory, in 1812, and, in 1818, to what is now a portion of Christian County, being the first white settler in that region. Died, near Sharpsburg, Christian County, April 5, 1879.

HANOVER, a village in Jo Daviess County, on Apple River, 14 miles south-southeast of Galena. It has a woolen factory, besides five churches and a graded school. The Township, also called Han-

over) extends to the Mississippi, and has a population of about 1,700. Population of the village 1890, 741; 1900, 785; 1910, 650.

HARDIN, the county-seat of Calhoun County, in Hardin Township, on the west bank of the Illinois River, some 30 miles northwest of Alton; in a rich agricultural and fruit-growing region; has churches, a graded school and two newspaper offices. Pop. 1890), 311; (1900), 494; (1910), 654.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, Congressman and soldier, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810. After graduating from Transylvania University and being admitted to the bar, he began practice at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830; for several years he was Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, later being elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served from 1836 to '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, his term expiring in 1845. During the later period of his professional career at Jacksonville he was the partner of David A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that city, and had Richard Yates for a pupil. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers (June 30, 1846) and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista (Feb. 27, 1847) while leading the final charge. His remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried with distinguished honors in the cemetery there, his former pupil, Richard Yates, delivering the funeral oration.—**Gen. Martin D.** (Hardin), soldier, son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 26, 1837; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1859, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a few months later becoming full Second Lieutenant, and, in May, 1861, First Lieutenant. Being assigned to the command of volunteer troops, he passed through various grades until May, 1864, when he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious conduct at North River, Va., became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 2, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General of the regular army in March, 1865, for service during the war, and was finally mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He continued in the regular service, however, until December 15, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Hardin lost an arm and suffered other wounds during the war. His home is in Chicago. —**Ellen Hardin** (Walworth), author, daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832, and educated at the Female Seminary in that place; was married about 1854 to Mansfield Tracy Walworth (son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth of New York). Her husband became an author of considerable repute, chiefly in the line of fiction, but was assassinated in 1873 by a son who was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Mrs. Walworth is a leader of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has given much attention, of late years, to literary pursuits. Among her works are accounts of the Burgoyne Campaign and of the battle of Buena Vista—the latter contributed to "The Magazine of American History"; a "Life of Col. John J. Hardin and History of the Hardin Family," besides a number of patriotic and miscellaneous poems and essays. She served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was for six years principal of a young ladies' school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN COUNTY, situated on the southeast border of the State, and bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River. It has an area of 180 square miles, and was named for a county in Kentucky. The surface is broken by ridges and deep gorges, or ravines, and well timbered with oak, hickory, elm, maple, locust and cottonwood. Corn, wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products. The minerals found are iron, coal and lead, besides carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Elizabethtown is the county-seat. Population (1880), 6,024; (1890), 7,234; (1900), 7,448; (1910), 7,015.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier and Member of Congress, born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807; was educated chiefly at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and, after practicing law for a time, in Oneida County, removed to Illinois, resuming practice and managing several farms for twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847 from Warren County, and of the lower branch of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1848-50). Between 1850 and 1860 he was engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Colonel and, in less than a year, was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866. He did much for the development of the western part of the State in the construction of railroads, the Peoria & Oquawka (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) being one of the lines constructed by him. He left a fortune of about $2,000,000, and, before his death, endowed a professorship in Monmouth College. Died, July 19, 1874.

HARGRAVE, Willis, pioneer, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, settling near Carmi in White County; served in the Third Territorial Legislature (1817-18) and in the First General Assembly of the State (1818-20). His business-life in Illinois was devoted to farming and salt manufacture.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 25, 1820; graduated at Asbury University, Ind., was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa (1847), President of Iowa Wesleyan University (1853), United States Senator (1855-65), Secretary of the Interior (1865-66), but re-elected to the Senate the latter year, and, in 1869, chosen President of Iowa University. He was also a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; in 1873, after leaving the Senate, was editor of "The Washington Chronicle," and, from 1882 to 1885, presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. A daughter of ex-Senator Harlan married Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and (1889-93) United States Minister to England. Mr. Harlan's home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Died, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, Justin, jurist, was born in Ohio about 1801, and at the age of 25 settled in Clark County, Ill.; served in the Black Hawk War of 1832, and in 1835 was appointed a Justice of the Circuit Court, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the following year was elected to the Circuit bench, under the new Constitution, being re-elected in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, continuing in office until 1865; in 1872 was elected County Judge of Clark County. Died, while on a visit in Kentucky, in March, 1879.

HARLOW, George H., ex-Secretary of State, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in business as a commission merchant; also served a term as Mayor of Pekin. For many years he took a prominent part in the history of the State. Early in the '60's he was one of seven to organize at Pekin, the "Union League of America," a patriotic secret organization sworn to preserve the Union, working in harmony with the war party and against the "Sons of Liberty." In 1862 he enlisted, and was about to go to the front when Governor Yates requested him to remain at home and continue his effective work in the Union League, saying that he could accomplish more for the cause in this way than in the field. Accordingly Mr. Harlow continued to labor as an organizer, and the League became a powerful factor in State politics. In 1865 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, but soon after became Governor Oglesby's private secretary. For a time he also served as Inspector-General on the Governor's staff, and had charge of the troops as they were mustered out. During a portion of Mr. Rummel's term (1869-73) as Secretary of State he served as Assistant Secretary, and in 1872 was elected as successor to Secretary Rummel and re-elected in 1876. While in Springfield he acted as correspondent for several newspapers and for a year was City editor of "The Illinois State Journal." In 1881 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was engaged at different periods in the commission and real estate business, but has been retired of late years on account of ill health. Died, May 16, 1900.

HARPER, William H., legislator and commission merchant, born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 4, 1840; was brought by his parents in boyhood to Woodford County, Ill., and served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; took a course in a commercial college and engaged in the stock and grain-shipping business in Woodford County until 1868, when he entered upon the commission business in Chicago. From 1872 to '75 he served by appointment of the Governor, as Chief of the Grain Inspection Department of the City of Chicago; in 1882 was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and re-elected in 1884. During his first term in the Legislature Mr. Harper introduced and secured the passage of the "Illinois Trust Law." For a time he was in grain commission trade, but later was President of the Grand Pacific Hotel Co. Died, Sept. 22, 1900.

HARPER, William Rainey, clergyman and educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; graduated at Muskingum College at the age of 14, delivering the Hebrew oration, this being one of the principal commencement honors in that institution. After three years' private study he took a post-graduate course in philology at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph. D. at the age of 19. For several years he was engaged in teaching at Macon, Tenn., and Denison University, Ohio, meanwhile continuing his philological studies and devoting special attention to Hebrew. In 1879 he accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here he laid the foundation of the "inductive method" of Hebraic study, which rapidly grew in favor. The school by correspondence was known as the

"American Institute of Hebrew," and increased so rapidly that, by 1885, it had enrolled 800 students, from all parts of the world, many leading professors co-operating. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of Semitic Language and Literature at Yale University, having in the previous year become Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and, in 1891, Principal of the entire Chautauqua system. During the winters of 1889-91, Dr. Harper delivered courses of lectures on the Bible in various cities and before several universities and colleges, having been, in 1889, made Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, although still filling his former chair. In 1891 he accepted an invitation to the Presidency of the then incipient new Chicago University, which has rapidly increased in wealth, extent and influence. (See *University of Chicago.*) For some years he was a member of the Chicago Board of Education; was author of numerous philological text-books, relating chiefly to Hebrew, but applying the "inductive method" to the study of Latin and Greek, and sought to improve the study of English along the same lines. In addition, he edited two scientific periodicals and published numerous monographs. Died of cancer of the stomach, Jan. 10, 1906.

HARRIS, Thomas L., lawyer, soldier and Member of Congress, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 29, 1816; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, studied law with Gov. Isaac Toucey, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1842, the same year removing to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill. Here, in 1845, he was elected School Commissioner, in 1846 raised a company for the Mexican War, joined the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) and was elected Major. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, after the wounding of General Shields at the latter, taking command of the regiment in place of Colonel Baker, who had assumed command of the brigade. During his absence in the army (1846) he was chosen to the State Senate; in 1848 was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated by Richard Yates in 1850; was re-elected in 1854, '56, and '58, but died Nov. 24, 1858, a few days after his fourth election and before completing his preceding term.

HARRIS, William Logan, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; was educated at Norwalk Seminary, licensed to preach in 1836 and soon after admitted to the Michigan Conference, being transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1840. In 1845-46 he was a tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; then, after two years' pastoral work and some three years as Principal of Baldwin Seminary, in 1851 returned to the Wesleyan, filling the position first of Principal of the Academic Department and then a professorship; was Secretary of the General Conferences (1856-72) and, during 1860-72, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; in 1872 was elected Bishop, and visited the Methodist Mission stations in China, Japan and Europe; joined the Illinois Conference in 1874, remaining until his death, which occurred in New York, Sept. 2, 1887. Bishop Harris was a recognized authority on Methodist Church law, and published a small work entitled "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, in connection with Judge William J. Henry, of this State, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," having special reference to the Methodist Church.

HARRISBURG, county-seat of Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 70 miles northeast of Cairo The region is devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing, and valuable deposits of salt, coal and iron are found. The town has flour and saw mills, coal mines, dairy, brick and tile works, carriage and other wood-working establishments, two banks and one daily and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,723; (1900), 2,202; (1910), 5,309.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, Congressman and Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; at the age of 20 years graduated from Yale College and began reading law, but later engaged in farming. After spending two years in foreign travel, he entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and, after graduation, settled at Chicago, where he soon became an operator in real estate. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Cook County, serving three years. In 1874 he again visited Europe, and, on his return, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, being re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Chicago, filling that office for four successive biennial terms, but was defeated for re-election in 1887 by his Republican competitor, John A. Roche. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1888, but failed of election. He thereafter made a trip around the world, and, on his return, published an entertaining account of his journey under the title, "A Race with the Sun." In 1891 he was an Independent Democratic candidate for the Chicago mayoralty, but was defeated by Hempstead Washburne, Republican. In 1893 he received the regular nomina-

tion of his party for the office, and was elected. In 1892, in connection with a few associates, he purchased the plant of "The Chicago Times," placing his sons in charge. He was a man of strong character and intense personality, making warm friends and bitter enemies; genial, generous and kindly, and accessible to any one at all times, at either his office or his home. Taking advantage of this latter trait, one Prendergast, on the night of Oct. 28, 1893—immediately following the closing exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition—gained admission to his residence, and, without the slightest provocation, shot him down in his library. He lived but a few hours. The assassin was subsequently tried, convicted and hung.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, being a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia, and laterally related to the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name, and to President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools of Chicago, at the Gymnasium, Altenburg, Germany, and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1881. Having taken a course in Yale Law School, he began practice in Chicago in 1883, remaining until 1889, when he turned his attention to real estate. His father having purchased the "Chicago Times" about 1892, he became associated with the editorship of that paper and, for a time, had charge of its publication, until its consolidation with "The Herald" in 1895. In 1897, he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, his popularity being shown by receiving a majority of the total vote. Again in 1899, he was re-elected to the same office, receiving a plurality over his Republican competitor of over 10,000. Mayor Harrison is one of the youngest men who ever held the office.

HARRISON, William Henry, first Governor of Indiana Territory (including the present States of Illinois), was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, being the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and began the study of medicine, but never finished it. In 1791 he was commissioned an Ensign in the First U. S. Infantry at Fort Washington (the present site of Cincinnati), was promoted a Lieutenant a year later, and, in 1797, assigned to command of the Fort with the rank of Captain. He had previously served as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne, by whom he was complimented for gallantry at the battle of Miami. In 1798 he was appointed by President Adams Secretary of the Northwest Territory, but resigned in 1799 to become Delegate in Congress; in 1800 he was appointed Governor of the newly created Territory of Indiana, serving by reappointment some 12 years. During his incumbency and as Commissioner, a few years later, he negotiated many important treaties with the Indians. In 1811 he won the decisive victory over Chief Tecumseh and his followers at Tippecanoe. Having been made a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, he was promoted to Major-General in 1813 and, as Commander of the Army of the Northwest, he won the important battle of the Thames. Resigning his commission in 1814, he afterwards served as Representative in Congress from Ohio (1816-1819); Presidential Elector in 1820 and 1824; United States Senator 1824-1828; and Minister to the United States of Colombia (1828-29). Returning to the United States, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, serving twelve years. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for President, but was elected in 1840, dying in Washington City, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

HARTZELL, William, Congressman, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, and four years later (1844) to Texas. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, settling in Randolph County, which became his permanent home. He was brought up on a farm, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1859. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was Representative in Congress for two terms, being elected as a Democrat, in 1874, and again in 1876.

HARVARD, an incorporated city in McHenry County, 63 miles northwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has electric light plant, artesian water system, hardware and bicycle factories, malt house, cold storage and packing plant, a flouring mill, a carriage-wheel factory and two weekly papers. The region is agricultural. Population (1890), 1,967; (1900), 2,632; (1904), 4,008.

HASKELL, Harriet Newell, educator and third Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, was born at Waldboro, Lincoln County, Maine, Jan. 14, 1835; educated at Castleton Seminary, Vt., and Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1855. Later, she served as Principal of high schools in Maine and Boston until 1862, when she was called to the principalship of Castleton Seminary. She resigned this

position in 1867 to assume a similar one at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., where she spent her last years. The main building of this institution having been burned in November, 1889, it was rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan largely through the earnest efforts of Miss Hatch. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.) Died May 6, 1907.

HATCH, Ozias Mather, Secretary of the State of Illinois (1857-'65), was born at Hillsborough Center, N. H., April 11, 1814, and removed to Griggsville, Ill., in 1836. In 1829 he began life as a clerk for a wholesale and retail grocer in Boston. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in storekeeping at Griggsville. In the latter year he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of Pike County, holding the office seven years. In 1858 he again embarked in business at Meredosia, Ill. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. An earnest anti-slavery man, he was, in 1856, nominated by the newly organized Republican party for Secretary of State and elected, being re-elected in 1860, on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer. During the war he gave a zealous and effective support to Governor Yates' administration. In 1864 he declined a renomination and retired from political life. He was an original and active member of the Lincoln Monument Association from its organization in 1865 to his death, and, in company with Gov. R. J. Oglesby, made a canvass of Eastern cities to collect funds for statuary to be placed on the monument. After retiring from office he was interested to some extent in the banking business at Griggsville, and was influential in securing the construction of the branch of the Wabash Railway from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He was, for over thirty-five years, a resident of Springfield, dying there, March 12, 1893.

HATFIELD, (Rev.) Robert Miller, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in early life enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained while living on a farm; later, was employed as a clerk at White Plains and in New York City, but, in 1841, was admitted to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, during the next eleven years supplying churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to Brooklyn and occupied pulpits in that vicinity until 1865, when he assumed the pastorship of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, two years later going to the Centenary Church in the same city. He subsequently had charge of churches in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but, returning to Illinois in 1877, he occupied pulpits for the next nine years in Evanston and Chicago. In 1886 he went to Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which was his last regular charge, as, in 1889, he became Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston, of which he had been a Trustee from 1878. As a temporary supply for pulpits or as a speaker in popular assemblies, his services were in constant demand during this period. Dr. Hatfield served as a Delegate to the General Conferences of 1860, '64, '76, '80 and '84, and was a leader in some of the most important debates in those bodies. Died, at Evanston, March 31, 1891.

HATTON, Frank, journalist and Postmaster-General, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; entered his father's newspaper office at Cadiz, as an apprentice, at 11 years of age, becoming foreman and local editor; in 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, but, in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned Second Lieutenant — his service being chiefly in the Army of the Cumberland, but participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Iowa, whither his father had preceded him, and where he edited "The Mount Pleasant Journal" (1869-74); then removed to Burlington, where he secured a controlling interest in "The Hawkeye," which he brought to a point of great prosperity; was Postmaster of that city under President Grant, and, in 1881, became First Assistant Postmaster-General. On the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham in 1884, he was appointed successor to the latter, serving to the end of President Arthur's administration, being the youngest man who ever held a cabinet position, except Alexander Hamilton. From 1882 to 1884, Mr. Hatton managed "The National Republican" in Washington; in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of "The Evening Mail"; retired from the latter in 1887, and, purchasing the plant of "The National Republican" in Washington, commenced the publication of "The Washington Post," with which he was connected until his death, April 30, 1894.

HAVANA, the county-seat of Mason County, an incorporated city founded in 1827 on the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and a point of junction for three railways. It is a shipping-point for corn and osage orange hedge plants. A number of manufactories are located

here. The city has several churches, three public schools and two weekly papers. Population 1890, 2,525; 1900, 3,268; 1910, 3,525.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820, graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and taught in various institutions in Massachusetts and New York, meanwhile studying theology. In 1848 he entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New York Conference; five years later accepted a professorship in Michigan University, but resigned in 1856 to become editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, for seven years—in that time serving two terms in the State Senate and a part of the time being an Overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1872 became Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, but resigned in 1874 to become Chancellor of Syracuse University, N. Y. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died, in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility and power as an orator, wrote much for the periodical press and published several volumes on religious topics, besides a treatise on rhetoric.

HAVEN, Luther, educator, was born near Framingham, Mass., August 6, 1806. With a meager country-school education, at the age of 17 he began teaching, continuing in this occupation six or seven years, after which he spent three years in a more liberal course of study in a private academy at Ellington, Conn. He was next employed at Leicester Academy, first as a teacher, and for eleven years as Principal. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Chicago. After several years spent in manufacturing and real-estate business, in 1854 he became proprietor of "The Prairie Farmer," of which he remained in control until 1858. Mr. Haven took an active interest in public affairs, and was an untiring worker for the promotion of popular education. For ten years following 1853, he was officially connected with the Chicago Board of Education, being for four years its President. The comptrollership of the city was offered him in 1860, but declined. During the war he was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. In October, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector for the Port of Chicago, and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for the Department of the Northwest, serving in this capacity during a part of President Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, dying on March 6, of that year.

HAWK, Robert M. A., Congressman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 23, 1839; came to Carroll County, Ill., in boyhood, where he attended the common schools and later graduated from Eureka College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned First Lieutenant, next promoted to a Captaincy and, finally, brevetted Major for soldierly conduct in the field. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Carroll County, and three times re-elected, serving from 1865 to 1879. The latter year he resigned, having been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term, his successor being Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris, who was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy.

HAWLEY, John B., Congressman and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 9, 1831; accompanied his parents to Illinois in childhood, residing in his early manhood at Carthage, Hancock County. At the age of 20 (1851) he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Rock Island. From 1856 to 1860 he was State's Attorney of Rock Island County. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain, but was so severely wounded at Fort Donelson (1862) that he was obliged to quit the service. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Rock Island, but one year afterward he was removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and, in 1876 was Presidential Elector on the Hayes-Wheeler ticket. In the following year he was appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1880, when he resigned. During the last six years of his life he was Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Died, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, May 24, 1895.

HAY, John, author, diplomatist and Secretary of State, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, of Scottish ancestry; graduated at Brown University, 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill., his father in the meantime having become a resident of Warsaw, Ill.; was admitted to practice in 1861, but immediately went to Washington as assistant private secretary of President Lincoln, acting part of the time as the President's aid-de-camp, also serving for some time under General

Hunter and Gilmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant-General. After President Lincoln's assassination he served as Secretary of Legation at Paris and Madrid, and as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; was also editor for a time of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, and a leading editorial writer on "The New York Tribune." Colonel Hay's more important literary works include "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," and the ten-volume "History of the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but, after retiring from "The New York Tribune," made Washington his home. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England, where, by his tact, good judgment and sound discretion manifested as a diplomatist and speaker on public occasions, he won a reputation as one of the most able and accomplished foreign representatives America has produced. His promotion to the position of Secretary of State on the retirement of Secretary William R. Day, at the close of the Spanish-American War, in September, 1898, followed naturally as a just tribute to the rank which he had won as a diplomatist, was reappointed by President Roosevelt and died in office July 1, 1905.

HAY, John B., ex-Congressman, was born at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1834; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he studied law, and won considerable local prominence in his profession, being for eight years State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. He served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and, in 1868, was elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1870.

HAY, Milton, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817; removed with his father's family to Springfield, Ill., in 1832; in 1838 became a student in the law office of Stuart & Lincoln; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Pittsfield, Pike County. In 1858 he returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan (afterwards his father-in-law), which ended by the retirement of the latter from practice in 1861. Others who were associated with him as partners, at a later date, were Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John M. Palmer, Henry S. Greene and D. T. Littler. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and, as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and member of the Judiciary Committee, was prominent in shaping the Constitution of 1870. Again, as a member of the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1873-74), he assisted in revising and adapting the laws to the new order of things under the new Constitution. The estimate in which he was held by his associates is shown in the fact that he was a member of the Joint Committee of five appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of the State, which was especially complimented for the manner in which it performed its work by concurrent resolution of the two houses. A conservative Republican in politics, gentle and unobtrusive in manner, and of calm, dispassionate judgment and unimpeachable integrity, no man was more frequently consulted by State executives on questions of great delicacy and public importance, during the last thirty years of his life, than Mr. Hay. In 1881 he retired from the active prosecution of his profession, devoting his time to the care of a handsome estate. Died, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAYES, Philip C., ex-Congressman, was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833. Before he was a year old his parents removed to La Salle County, Ill., where the first twenty years of his life were spent upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned successively, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he engaged in journalism, becoming the publisher and senior editor of "The Morris Herald," a weekly periodical issued at Morris, Grundy County. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which renominated Grant, and represented his district in Congress from 1877 to 1881. Later he became editor and part proprietor of "The Republican" at Joliet, Ill., but retired some years since.

HAYES, Samuel Snowden, lawyer and politician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1820; settled at Shawneetown in 1838, and engaged in the drug business for two years; then began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1842, settling first at Mount Vernon and later at Carmi. He early took an interest in politics, stumping the southern counties for the Democratic party in 1843 and '44. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention and, in 1846, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, being re-elected in '48. In 1847 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, but, owing to its distance from the seat of government, its muster rolls were not

received until the quota of the State had been filled. The same year he was chosen a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for White County, and, in 1848, was a Democratic Presidential Elector. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he was afterwards City Solicitor and (1862-65) City Comptroller. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and an earnest worker for Douglas in the campaign which followed. While in favor of the Union he was strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, particularly in its attitude on the question of slavery. His last public service was as a Delegate from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His talents as an orator, displayed both at the bar and before popular assemblies, were of a very high order.

HAYMARKET RIOT, THE, an anarchistic outbreak which occurred in Chicago on the evening of May 4, 1886. For several days prior, meetings of dissatisfied workingmen had been addressed by orators who sought to inflame the worst passions of their hearers. The excitement (previously more or less under restraint) culminated on the date mentioned. Haymarket Square, in Chicago, is a broad, open space formed by the widening of West Randolph Street for an open-air produce market. An immense concourse assembled there on the evening named, inflammatory speeches were made from a cart which was used as a sort of improvised platform. During the earlier part of the meeting the Mayor (Carter H. Harrison) was present, but upon his withdrawal, the oratory became more impassioned and incendiary. Towards midnight, some one whose identity has never been thoroughly proved, threw a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the police, who, under command of Inspector John Bonfield, had ordered the dispersal of the crowd and were endeavoring to enforce the command. Simultaneously a score of men lay dead or bleeding in the street. The majority of the crowd fled, pursued by the officers. Numerous arrests followed during the night and the succeeding morning, and search was made in the office of the principal Anarchistic organ, which resulted in the discovery of considerable evidence of an incriminating character. A Grand Jury of Cook County found indictments for murder against eight of the suspected leaders, all of whom were convicted after a trial extending over several months, both the State and the defense being represented by some of the ablest counsel at the Chicago bar. Seven of the accused were condemned to death, and one (Oscar Neebe) was given twenty years' imprisonment. The death sentence of two—Samuel Fielden and Justus Schwab—was subsequently commuted by Governor Oglesby to life-imprisonment, but executive clemency was extended in 1893 by Governor Altgeld to all three of those serving terms in the penitentiary. Of those condemned to execution, one (Louis Lingg) committed suicide in the county jail by exploding between his teeth a small dynamite bomb which he had surreptitiously obtained; the remaining four (August Spies, Albert D. Parsons, Louis Engel and Adolph Fischer) were hanged in the county jail at Chicago, on November 14, 1887. The affair attracted wide attention, not only throughout the United States but in other countries also.

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier and Adjutant-General, was born at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1824; came to Illinois in boyhood and received but little education at school, but worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, and was licensed to practice in 1846. Throughout the Mexican War he served as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, but, on his return, resumed practice in 1849, and in 1850 was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. He graduated from the Kentucky Law School in 1852, and, in 1856, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo. In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which he had assisted in organizing. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and was severely wounded at the latter. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress as a War Democrat, being defeated by W. J. Allen, and the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He resumed practice at Cairo in 1864, and, in 1865, was appointed by Governor Oglesby Adjutant-General, as successor to Adjutant-General Fuller, but died in office at Springfield, November, 1868.

HAYWARD COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, at Fairfield, Wayne County, incorporated in 1886, is co-educational, had 160 pupils in 1898, with a faculty of nine instructors.

HEACOCK, Russell E., pioneer lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770; having lost his father at 7 years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and came west early in life; in 1806 was studying law in Missouri, and, two years later, was licensed to practice in Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part, locating first

at Kaskaskia and afterwards at Jonesboro, in Union County, in 1823 went to Buffalo, N. Y., but returned west in 1827, arriving where Chicago now stands on July 4, in 1828 was living inside Fort Dearborn, but subsequently located several miles up the South Branch of the Chicago River, where he opened a small farm at a place which went by the name of "Heacock's Point." In 1831 he obtained a license to keep a tavern, in 1833 became a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1835, had a law office in the village of Chicago. He took a prominent part in the organization of Cook County, invested liberally in real estate, but lost it in the crash of 1837. He was disabled by paralysis in 1843 and died of cholera, June 28, 1849. —**Reuben E.** (Heacock), a son of Mr. Heacock, was member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, from Cook County.

HEALTH, BOARD OF, a bureau of the State Government, created by act of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, named by the Governor, who hold office for seven years. It is charged with "general supervision of the interests connected with the health and life of the citizens of the State." All matters pertaining to quarantine fall within its purview, and in this respect it is invested with a power which, while discretionary, is well-nigh autocratic. The same standard holds good, although to a far less extent, as to its supervisory power over contagious diseases, of man or beast. The Board also has a modified control over medical practitioners, under the terms of the statute popularly known as the "Medical Practice Act." Through its powers thereunder, it has kept out or expelled from the State an army of irregular practitioners, and has done much toward raising the standard of professional qualification.

HEALY, George P. A., artist, was born in Boston, July 15, 1808, and early manifested a predilection for art, in which he was encouraged by the painter Scully. He struggled in the face of difficulties until 1836, when, having earned some money by his art, he went to Europe to study, spending two years in Paris and a like period in London. In 1855 he came to Chicago, contemplating a stay of three weeks, but remained until 1867. During this time he is said to have painted 575 portraits, many of them being likenesses of prominent citizens of Chicago and of the State. Many of his pictures, deposited in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society for safe-keeping, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. From 1869 to '91 his time was spent chiefly in Rome. During his several visits to Europe he painted the portraits of a large number of royal personages, including Louis Phillippe of France, as also, in this country, the portraits of Presidents and other distinguished persons. One of his historical pictures was "Webster Replying to Hayne," in which 150 figures are introduced. A few years before his death, Mr. Healy donated a large number of his pictures to the Newberry Library of Chicago. He died in Chicago, June 24, 1894.

HEATON, William Weed, lawyer and jurist, was born at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., April 18, 1814. After completing his academic studies he engaged, for a short time, in teaching, but soon began the study of law, and, in 1838, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-second Circuit, and occupied a seat upon the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1877, while serving as a member of the Appellate Court for the First District.

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German patriot and soldier, was born at Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811. He attained eminence in his native country as a lawyer and politician; was a member of the Baden Assembly of 1842 and a leader in the Diet of 1846-47, but, in 1848, was forced, with many of his compatriots, to find a refuge in the United States. In 1849 he settled as a farmer at Summerfield, in St. Clair County, Ill. He took a deep interest in politics and, being earnestly opposed to slavery, ultimately joined the Republican party, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and '60. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was later transferred to the command of the Eighty-second. He was a brave soldier, and actively participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chancellorsville. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his farm in St. Clair County. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881.

HEDDING COLLEGE, an institution incorporated in 1875 and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill.; has a faculty of seventeen instructors, and reports (1895-96), 403 students, of whom 212 were male and 181 female. The branches taught include the sciences, the classics, music, fine arts, oratory and preparatory courses. The institution has funds and endowment amounting to $55,000, and property valued at $158,000.

HEMPSTEAD, Charles S., pioneer lawyer and first Mayor of Galena, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Sept. 10, 1794—the son of Stephen Hempstead, a patriot of the Revolution. In 1809 he came west in company with a brother, descending the Ohio River in a canoe from Marietta to Shawneetown, and making his way across the "Illinois Country" on foot to Kaskaskia and finally to St. Louis, where he joined another brother (Edward), with whom he soon began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in both Missouri Territory and Illinois, he removed to St. Genevieve, where he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney by appointment of the Governor, but returned to St. Louis in 1818-19 and later became a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1829 Mr. Hempstead located at Galena, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was one of the earliest and best known lawyers. The late Minister E. B. Washburne became a clerk in Mr. Hempstead's law office in 1840, and, in 1845, a partner. Mr. Hempstead was one of the promoters of the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), serving upon the first Board of Directors; was elected the first Mayor of Galena in 1841, and, in the early days of the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln a Paymaster in the Army. Died, in Galena, Dec. 10, 1874.—**Edward** (Hempstead), an older brother of the preceding, already mentioned, came west in 1804, and, after holding various positions at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison, located at St Louis and became the first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory (1811-14). His death occurred as the result of an accident, August 10, 1817.—**Stephen** (Hempstead), another member of this historic family, was Governor of Iowa from 1850 to '54. Died, Feb 16, 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas J., Princeton, Ill., was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1824, came to Illinois in 1837, and was reared upon a farm, but received an academic education. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Stark County, and, in 1849, Clerk of the County Court of the same county, serving in that capacity for four years. Meanwhile he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855 and '56 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and State Senator from 1857 to '60. He entered the Union army, in 1862, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865; served as Presidential Elector for the State at large, 1868, and as Congressman, 1875–95; later, as First Vice-President of National Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes, and had supervision of the Home at Danville, Ill. Died Feb. 5, 1911.

HENDERSON, William H., politician and legislator, was born in Garrard County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1793. After serving in the War of 1812, he settled in Tennessee, where he held many positions of public trust, including that of State Senator. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, and, two years later, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Bureau and Putnam Counties, being re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, being defeated by John Moore. In 1845 he migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1864.

HENDERSON COUNTY, a county comprising 380 square miles of territory, located in the western section of the State and bordering on the Mississippi River. The first settlements were made about 1827-28 at Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Immigration was checked by the Black Hawk War, but revived after the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. The county was set off from Warren in 1841, with Oquawka as the county seat. Population (1850), 10,722; (1890), 9,876. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by limestone. The surface is undulating, and well timbered. Pop. (1900), 10,800; (1910), 9,734.

HENNEPIN, the county-seat of Putnam County, situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles southwest of Chicago, and 3 miles southeast of Bureau Junction. It has a courthouse, a bank, two grain elevators, three churches, a graded school, a newspaper. It is a prominent shipping point for produce by the river. The Hennepin Canal, a project of [illegible] (1902-07), from Illinois River to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, leaves the Illinois about two miles above Hennepin. Population (1880), 623; (1890), 571; (1900), 523; (1910), 451.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a Franciscan (Recollect) friar and explorer, born at Ath, Belgium, about 1630. After several years of clerical service in Belgium and Holland, he was ordered (1675) by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Canada. In 1679 he accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Having reached the Illinois by way of Lake Michigan early in the following year (1680), La Salle proceeded to construct a fort on the east

side of the Illinois River, a little below the present site of Peoria, which afterwards received the name of Fort Creve Coeur. In February, 1680 Father Hennepin was dispatched by La Salle, with two companions, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. Ascending the latter stream, his party was captured by the Sioux and carried to the villages of that tribe among the Minnesota lakes, but finally rescued. During his captivity he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named. After his rescue Hennepin returned to Quebec, and thence sailed to France. There he published a work describing La Salle's first expedition and his own explorations. Although egotistical and necessarily incorrect, this work was a valuable contribution to history. Because of ecclesiastical insubordination he left France for Holland. In 1697 he published an extraordinary volume, in which he set forth claims as a discoverer which have been wholly discredited. His third and last work, published at Utrecht, in 1698, was entitled a "New Voyage in a Country Larger than Europe." It was a compilation describing La Salle's voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi. His three works have been translated into twenty-four different languages. He died, at Utrecht, between 1702 and 1705.

HENNEPIN CANAL. (See *Illinois & Mississippi Canal.*)

HENRY, a city in Marshall County, on the Illinois River and the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 33 miles north-northeast of Peoria; is a thriving commercial center; has grain elevators, flour mills, a creamery, banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,637; (1910), 1,687.

HENRY, James D., pioneer and soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1822, locating at Edwardsville, where, being of limited education, he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night; engaged in merchandising, removed to Springfield in 1826, and was soon after elected Sheriff; served in the Winnebago War (1827) as Adjutant, and, in the Black Hawk War (1831-32) as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, finally being placed in command of a brigade at the battle of Wisconsin and the Bad Axe, his success in both winning for him great popularity. His exposures brought on disease of the lungs, and, going South, he died at New Orleans, March 4, 1834.

HENRY COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties of Northern Illinois, near the western border of the State, having an area of 830 square miles,—named for Patrick Henry. The American pioneer of the region was Dr. Baker, who located in 1835 on what afterwards became the town of Colona. During the two years following several colonies from the eastern States settled at different points (Geneseo, Wethersfield, etc.). The act creating it was passed in 1825, though organization was not completed until 1837. The first county court was held at Dayton. Subsequent county-seats have been Richmond (1837); Geneseo (1840); Morristown (1842); and Cambridge (1843). Population (1870), 36,597; (1890), 33,338; (1900), 40,049; (1910), 41,736.

HERNDON, Archer G., one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the General Assembly of 1836-37, was born in Culpepper County, Va., Feb. 13, 1795; spent his youth in Green County, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., 1820, and to Sangamon in 1821, becoming a citizen of Springfield in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile business; served eight years in the State Senate (1834-42), and as Receiver of the Land Office 1842-49. Died, Jan. 3, 1867. Mr. Herndon was the father of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

HERNDON, William H., lawyer, was born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; brought to Illinois by his father, Archer G. Herndon, in 1820, and to Sangamon County in 1821; entered Illinois College in 1836, but remained only one year on account of his father's hostility to the supposed abolition influences prevailing at that institution; spent several years as clerk in a store at Springfield, studied law two years with the firm of Lincoln & Logan (1842-44), was admitted to the bar and became the partner of Mr. Lincoln, so continuing until the election of the latter to the Presidency. Mr. Herndon was a radical opponent of slavery and labored zealously to promote the advancement of his distinguished partner. The offices he held were those of City Attorney, Mayor and Bank Commissioner under three Governors. Some years before his death he wrote, and, in conjunction with Jesse W. Weik, published a Life of Abraham Lincoln in three volumes—afterwards revised and issued in a two-volume edition by the Messrs. Appleton, New York. Died, near Springfield, March 18, 1891.

HERRIN, a city of Williamson County, 10 miles northwest of Marion; junction of three lines of railroad and center of coal-mining district; has banks, powder plant, machine shops and foundry; two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1910), 6,861.

HERRINGTON, Augustus M., lawyer and politician, was born at or near Meadville, Pa., in 1823;

when ten years of age was brought by his father to Chicago, the family removing two years later (1835) to Geneva, Kane County, where the elder Herrington opened the first store. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1844, obtained great prominence as a Democratic politician, serving as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1856, and as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1860, '64, '68, '76 and '80, and was almost invariably a member of the State Conventions of his party during the same period. He also served for many years as Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Died, at Geneva, Kane County, August 14, 1885.—**James** (Herrington), brother of the preceding, was born in Mercer County, Pa., June 6, 1824, came to Chicago in 1833, but, two years later, was taken by his parents to Geneva, Kane County. In 1843 he was apprenticed to the printing business on the old "Chicago Democrat" (John Wentworth, publisher), remaining until 1848, when he returned to Geneva, where he engaged in farming, being also connected for a year or two with a local paper. In 1849 he was elected County Clerk, remaining in office eight years; also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors, later serving continuously in the lower branch of the General Assembly from 1872 to 1886. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a frequent delegate to Democratic State Conventions. Died, July 7, 1890.—**James Herrington, Sr.,** father of the two preceding, was a Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) for the District embracing the counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone and De Kalb.

HERTZ, Henry L., ex-State Treasurer, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1847, graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1866, and after pursuing the study of medicine for two years, emigrated to this country in 1869. After various experiences in selling sewing-machines, as bank-clerk, and as a farm hand, in 1876 Mr. Hertz was employed in the Recorder's office of Cook County; in 1878 was record-writer in the Criminal Court Clerk's office; in 1884 was elected Coroner of Cook County, and re-elected in 1888. In 1892, as Republican candidate for State Treasurer, he was defeated; but, in 1896, again a candidate for the same office, was elected by a majority of 115,000, serving until 1899. He is now a resident of Chicago.

HESING, Antone Caspar, journalist and politician, was born in Prussia in 1823; left an orphan at the age of 15, he soon after emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore and going thence to Cincinnati. From 1840 to 1842 he worked in a grocery store in Cincinnati and later opened a small hotel. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County as a Republican. In 1862 he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Staats Zeitung" and in 1867 became sole proprietor. In 1871 he admitted his son, Washington, Hesing, to a partnership, installing him as general manager. Died in Chicago, March 31, 1895.—**Washington** (Hesing), son of the preceding, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, educated at Chicago and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1870. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to Chicago and began work upon "The Staats Zeitung," later becoming managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief. While yet a young man he was made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, but declined to serve a second term. In 1872 he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant's Presidential candidacy. Later he affiliated with the Democratic party, as did his father, and in 1893, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Chicago mayoralty, being defeated by Carter H. Harrison. In December, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving four years. His administration was characterized by a high degree of efficiency, and many improvements in the service were adopted, one of the most important being the introduction of postal cars on the street-railroads for the collection of mail matter. In April, 1897, he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee. Died, Dec. 18, 1897.

HEYWORTH, a village of McLean County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles south of Bloomington; has a bank, churches, gas wells, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890) 656; (1900) 681.

HIBBARD, Homer Nash, lawyer, was born at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., Nov. 7, 1824. His early life, being spent upon a farm, and in attendance upon the common schools. After a short term in an academy at Randolph, Vt., at the age of 18 he began the study of law at Rutland—also fitting himself for college with a private tutor. Later, having obtained means by teaching, he took a course in Castleton Academy and Vermont University, graduating from the latter in 1850. Then, having spent some years in teaching, he entered the Dane Law School at Harvard,

later continuing his studies at Burlington and finally in the fall of 1853, removing to Chicago. Here he opened a law office in connection with his old classmate, the late Judge John A. Jameson, but early in the following year removed to Freeport, where he subsequently served as City Attorney, Master in Chancery and President of the City School Board. Returning to Chicago in 1860, he became a member of the law firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard, and still later the head of the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. In 1870 he was appointed by Judge Drummond Register in Bankruptcy for the Chicago District, serving during the life of the law. He was also, for some time, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and Vice-President of the American Insurance Company. Died, Nov. 14, 1897.

HICKS, Stephen G., lawyer and soldier of three wars, was born in Jackson County, Ga., Feb. 22, 1807—the son of John Hicks, one of the seven soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Leaving the roof of a step-father at an early age, he found his way to Illinois, working for a time in the lead mines near Galena, and later at the carpenter's trade with an uncle; served as a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War, finally locating in Jefferson County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Here he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly (1840) and re-elected successively to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Early in the Mexican War (1846) he recruited a company for the Third Regiment, of which he was chosen Captain, a year later becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth. At the beginning of the Civil War Colonel Hicks was practicing his profession at Salem, Marion County. He promptly raised a company which became a part of the Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment saw active service in the campaign in Western Tennessee, including the battle of Shiloh, where Colonel Hicks was dangerously wounded through the lungs, only recovering after some months in hospital and at his home. He rejoined his regiment in July following, but found himself compelled to accept an honorable discharge, a few months later, on account of disability. Having finally recovered, he was restored to his old command, and served to the close of the war. In October, 1863, he was placed in command at Paducah, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, after which he was transferred to Columbus, Ky. While in command at Paducah, the place was desperately assaulted by the rebel Colonel Forrest, but successfully defended, the rebel assailants sustaining a loss of some 1,200 killed and wounded. After the war Colonel Hicks returned to Salem, where he died, Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried, in accordance with his request, in the folds of the American flag. Born on Washington's birthday, it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the death of this brave soldier should have occurred on the anniversary of that of the "Father of His Country."

HIGBEE, Chauncey L., lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821, and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1844. He early took an interest in politics, being elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and two years later to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, and '79. In 1877, and again in '79, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court. Died, at Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1884.

HIGGINS, Van Hollis, lawyer, was born in Genessee County, N. Y., and received his early education at Auburn and Seneca Falls; came to Chicago in 1837 and, after spending some time as clerk in his brother's store, taught some months in Vermilion County; then went to St. Louis, where he spent a year or two as reporter on "The Missouri Argus," later engaging in commercial pursuits; in 1842 removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he read law and was admitted to the bar; in 1845, established himself in practice in Galena, served two years as City Attorney there, but returned to Chicago in 1852, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly; served several years as Judge of the Chicago City Court, and was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Judge Higgins was successful as a lawyer and business man, and was connected with a number of important business enterprises, especially in connection with real-estate operations; was also a member of several local societies of a professional, social and patriotic character. Died, at Darien, Wis., April 17, 1893.

HIGGINSON, Charles M., civil engineer and Assistant Railway President, was born in Chicago, July 11, 1846—the son of George M. Higginson, who located in Chicago about 1843 and engaged in the real-estate business; was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in 1867, remaining until 1875. He then became the pur-

chasing agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but, a year later, returned to Chicago, and soon after assumed the same position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being transferred to the Auditorship of the latter road in 1879. Later, he became assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Line, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Riverside, Ill., May 6, 1899. Mr. Higginson was for several years, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HIGH, James L., lawyer and author, was born at Belleville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; in boyhood came to Wisconsin, and graduated at Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1864, also serving for a time as Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; studied law at the Michigan University Law School and in 1867 came to Chicago, where he began practice. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City and in the absence of the United States District Attorney, conducted the trial of certain Mormon leaders for connection with the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Times," his letters being widely copied. Returning to Chicago he took a high rank in his profession. He was the author of several volumes, including treatises on "The Law of Injunctions as administered in the Courts of England and America," and "Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Prohibitions," which are accepted as high authority with the profession. In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's Works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. Died, Oct. 3, 1898.

HIGHLAND, a city in the southeastern part of Madison County, founded in 1836 and located on the Vandalia line, 32 miles east of St. Louis. Its manufacturing industries include a milk-condensing plant, creamery, flour and planing mills, breweries, embroidery works, etc. It contains several churches and schools, a Roman Catholic Seminary, a hospital, and has three newspapers, one German. Pop. (1890), 1,970; (1910), 2,675.

HIGHWOOD, a village of Lake County, on the Chicago & North Western Railroad, 24½ miles north of Chicago; is adjacent to Fort Sheridan. Pop. (1910), 1,227.

HIGHLAND PARK, an incorporated city of Lake County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles north-northwest of Chicago. It has a salubrious site on a bluff 100 feet above Lake Michigan, and is a favorite residence and health resort. It has a large hotel, several churches, a military academy and a weekly paper. Two Waukegan papers issue editions here. Pop. (1890), 2,161; (1900), 2,806; (1910), 4,209.

HILDRUP, Jesse S., lawyer and legislator, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1833; at 15 removed to the State of New York and afterwards to Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1860 came to Belvidere, Ill., where he began the practice of law, also serving as Corporation Trustee and Township Supervisor, and, during the latter years of the war, as Deputy Provost Marshal. His first important elective office was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, but he was elected Representative in the General Assembly the same year, and again in 1872. While in the House he took a prominent part in the legislation which resulted in the organization of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Mr. Hildrup was also a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois from 1877 to 1881. During the last few years much of his time has been spent in California for the benefit of the health of some members of his family.

HILL, Charles Augustus, ex-Congressman, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., August 23, 1833. He acquired his early education by dint of hard labor, and much privation. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will County, where for several years, he taught school as he had done while in New York. Meanwhile he read law, his last instructor being Hon. H. C. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Will County in 1860, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participating in the battle of Antietam. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Colored Troops, with which he remained until the close of the war, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1865 he returned to Joliet and to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising Will and Grundy Counties, but declined a renomination. In 1888 he was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth Illinois District, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by Lewis Steward, Democrat.

HILLSBORO, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 67 miles northeast of St. Louis. Its manufactures are flour, brick and tile, carriages and harness,

furniture and woolen goods. It has a high school, banks and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding region is agricultural, though considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; dairying is also practiced. Pop. 1900, 1,937; (1910), 3,424.

HINCKLEY, a village of De Kalb County, on the Rochelle Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles west of Aurora; in rich agricultural and dairying region; has grain elevators, brick and tile works, creamery, water and electric light plants. Pop. (1900), 587; (1910), 661.

HINRICHSEN, William H., ex-Secretary of State and ex-Congressman, was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1850; educated at the University of Illinois, spent four years in the office of his father, who was stock-agent of the Wabash Railroad, and six years (1874-80) as Deputy Sheriff of Morgan County; then went into the newspaper business, editing the Jacksonville "Evening Courier," until 1886, after which he was connected with "The Quincy Herald," to 1890, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his place on "The Courier." He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, and elected Secretary of State in 1892, serving until January, 1897. Mr. Hinrichsen was also a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1890, and was Chairman of that body during 1894-96. In 1896 Mr. Hinrichsen was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Sixteenth District and was elected by over 6,000 majority, but failed to secure a renomination in 1898. Died Dec. 18, 1907.

HINSDALE, a village in Du Page County and popular residence suburb, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, an electric light plant, waterworks, sewerage system, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 2,578; (1910), 2,451.

HITCHCOCK, Charles, lawyer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1827; studied at Dartmouth College and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, soon afterward establishing himself for the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which was the only important public office that he held, though his capacity was recognized by his election to the Presidency of that body. Died, May 6, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, Luke, clergyman, was born April 13, 1813, at Lebanon, N. Y., entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834 and after supplying various charges in that State during the next five years, in 1839 came to Chicago, becoming one of the most influential factors in the Methodist denomination in Northern Illinois. Between that date and 1860 he was identified, as regular pastor or Presiding Elder, with churches at Dixon, Ottawa, Belvidere, Rockford, Mount Morris, St. Charles and Chicago (the old Clark Street church), with two years' service (1841-43) as agent of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris—his itinerant labors being interrupted at two or three periods by ill-health, compelling him to assume a superannuated relation. From 1852 to '80, inclusive, he was a delegate every four years to the General Conference. In 1860 he was appointed Agent of the Western Book Concern, and, as the junior representative, was placed in charge of the depository at Chicago—in 1868 becoming the Senior Agent, and so remaining until 1880. His subsequent service included two terms as Presiding Elder for the Dixon and Chicago Districts; the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society; Superintendent of the Wesley Hospital (which he assisted to organize), his last position being that of Corresponding Secretary of the Superannuates' Relief Association. He was also influential in securing the establishment of a church paper in Chicago and the founding of the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Died, while on a visit to a daughter at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1898.

HITT, Daniel F., civil engineer and soldier, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 13, 1810—the son of a Methodist preacher who freed his slaves and removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1814. In 1829 the son began the study of engineering and, removing to Illinois the following year, was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later being employed in surveying some sixteen years. Being stationed at Prairie du Chien at the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), he was attached to the Stephenson Rangers for a year, but at the end of that period resumed surveying and, having settled in La Salle County, became the first Surveyor of that county. In 1861 he joined Colonel Cushman, of Ottawa, in the organization of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the service in March, 1862, and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment took part in various battles, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and La Grange, Tenn. In the latter Colonel Hitt received an injury by being thrown from his horse which compelled his resignation and from

which he never fully recovered. Returning to Ottawa, he continued to reside there until his death, May 11, 1899. Colonel Hitt was father of Andrew J. Hitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party on the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in Grand Army circles.

HITT, Isaac R., real estate operator, was born at Boonsboro, Md., June 2, 1828; in 1845 entered the freshman class at Asbury University, Ind., graduating in 1849. Then, removing to Ottawa, Ill., he was engaged for a time in farming, but, in 1852, entered into the forwarding and commission business at La Salle. Having meanwhile devoted some attention to real-estate law, in 1853 he began buying and selling real estate while continuing his farming operations, adding thereto coal-mining. In May, 1856, he was a delegate from La Salle County to the State Convention at Bloomington which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. Removing to Chicago in 1860, he engaged in the real estate business there; in 1862 was appointed on a committee of citizens to look after the interests of wounded Illinois soldiers after the battle of Fort Donelson, in that capacity visiting hospitals at Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville. During the war he engaged to some extent in the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims. Mr. Hitt has been a member of both the Chicago and the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer on the Commission to lay out the park system of Chicago. Since 1871 he has resided at Evanston, where he aided in the erection of the Woman's College in connection with the Northwestern University. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor agent to prosecute the claims of the State for swamp lands within its limits and gave much of his attention to that business. Died June 13, 1909.

HITT, Robert Roberts, Congressman, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle County. His education was acquired at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University, Ind. In 1858 Mr. Hitt was one of the reporters who reported the celebrated debate of that year between Lincoln and Douglas. From December, 1874, until March, '81, he was connected with the United States embassy at Paris, serving as First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, but resigned the post in 1882, having been elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk. By eight successive re-elections he represented the District continuously since, his career being conspicuous for long service. In that time he had taken an important part in the deliberations of the House, serving as Chairman of many important committees, notably that on Foreign Affairs, of which he had been Chairman for several terms, and for which his diplomatic experience well qualified him. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Committee to visit Hawaii and report upon a form of government for that portion of the newly acquired national domain. Mr. Hitt was strongly supported as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1895, and favorably considered for the position of Minister to England after the retirement of Secretary Day in 1898. Died Sept. 29, 1903.

HOBART, Horace R., was born in Wisconsin in 1839, graduated at Beloit College and, after a brief experience in newspaper work, enlisted, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was assigned to duty as Battalion Quartermaster. Being wounded at Helena, Ark., he was compelled to resign, but afterwards served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Wisconsin District. In 1866 he re-entered newspaper work as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and later was associated, as city editor, with "The Chicago Evening Post" and "Evening Mail", later was editor of "The Jacksonville Daily Journal" and "The Chicago Morning Courier," also being, for some years from 1869, Western Manager of the American Press Association. In 1876 Mr. Hobart became one of the editors of "The Railway Age" (Chicago), with which he remained until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to give his attention to real-estate matters.

HOFFMAN, Francis A., Lieutenant Governor (1861-65), was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1839, reaching Chicago the same year. There he became a boot black in a leading hotel, but within a month was teaching a small German school at Dunkley's Grove (now Addison), Du Page County, and later officiating as a Lutheran minister. In 1847 he represented that county in the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, entered the City Council. Later, he embarked in the real-estate business, and, in 1854, opened a banking house, but was

forced to assign in 1861. He early became a recognized anti-slavery leader and a contributor to the German press, and, in 1856, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Republican State ticket with William H. Bissell, but was found ineligible by reason of his short residence in the United States, and withdrew, giving place to John Wood of Quincy. In 1860 he was again nominated, and having in the meantime become eligible, was elected. In 1864 he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, and assisted in Mr. Lincoln's second election. He was at one time Foreign Land Commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad, and acted as Consul at Chicago for several German States. For a number of years in his later life Mr. Hoffman was editor of an agricultural paper in Southern Wisconsin. Died Jan. 23, 1903.

HOGAN, John, clergyman and early politician, was born in the city of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; brought in childhood to Baltimore, Md., and having been left an orphan at eight years of age, learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1826 he became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, coming west the same year, preached at various points in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Mitchell West, of Belleville, Ill., and soon after, having retired from the itinerancy, engaged in mercantile business at Edwardsville and Alton. In 1836 he was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly from Madison County, two years later was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works and, being re-elected in 1840, was made President of the Board; in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Dixon, where he remained until 1845. During the anti-slavery excitement which attended the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, he was a resident of Alton and was regarded by the friends of Lovejoy as favoring the pro-slavery faction. After retiring from the Land Office at Dixon, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later co-operated with the Democratic party; in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of the city of St. Louis, serving until the accession of Lincoln in 1861; in 1864 was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving two years. He was also a delegate to the National Union (Democratic) Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. After his retirement from the Methodist itinerancy he continued to officiate as a "local" preacher and was esteemed a speaker of unusual eloquence and ability. His death occurred, Feb. 5, 1892. He is author of several volumes, including "The Resources of Missouri," "Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis," and a "History of Methodism."

HOGE, Joseph P., Congressman, was born in Ohio early in the century and came to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. In 1842 he was elected Representative in Congress, as claimed at the time by the aid of the Mormon vote at Nauvoo, serving one term. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and became a Judge in that State, dying a few years since at the age of over 80 years. He is represented to have been a man of much ability and a graceful and eloquent orator. Mr. Hoge was a son-in-law of Thomas C. Browne, one of the Justices of the first Supreme Court of Illinois who held office until 1848.

HOLLISTER, (Dr.) John Hamilton, physician, was born at Riga, N. Y., in 1824; was brought to Romeo, Mich., by his parents in infancy, but his father having died, at the age of 17 went to Rochester, N. Y., to be educated, finally graduating in medicine at Berkshire College, Mass., in 1847, and beginning practice at Otisco, Mich. Two years later he removed to Grand Rapids and, in 1855, to Chicago, where he held, for a time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and, in 1856, became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, in which he has held various chairs. He also served as Surgeon of Mercy Hospital and was, for twenty years, Clinical Professor in the same institution; was President of the State Medical Society, and, for twenty years, its Treasurer. Other positions held by him have been those of Trustee of the American Medical Association and editor of its journal, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Congregational Club. He has also been prominent in Sunday School and church work in connection with the Armour Mission, with which he has been associated for many years.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (FEMALE). The establishment of this institution was authorized by act of June 22, 1893, which appropriated $75,000 towards its erection and maintenance, not more than $15,000 to be expended for a site. (See also *State Guardians for Girls.*) It is designed to receive girls between the ages of 10 and 16 committed thereto by any court of record upon conviction of a misdemeanor, the term of commitment not to be less than one year, or to exceed minority. Justices of the

HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS, GENEVA.







Main Building.

Custodian Building.

Asylum Band.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Peace, however, may send girls for a term not less than three months. The act of incorporation provides for a commutation of sentence to be earned by good conduct and a prolongation of the sentence by bad behavior. The Trustees are empowered, in their discretion, either to apprentice the girls or to adopt them out during their minority. Temporary quarters were furnished for the Home during the first two years of its existence in Chicago, but permanent buildings for the institution have been erected on the banks of Fox River, near Geneva, in Kane County.

HOMER, a village in Champaign County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles west-southwest from Danville and about 18 miles east southeast from Champaign. It supports a carriage factory; also has two banks, several churches, a seminary, an opera house, and one weekly paper. The region is chiefly agricultural. Population (1880), 924; (1890), 917; (1900), 1,080; (1910), 1,086.

HOMESTEAD LAWS. In general such laws have been defined to be "legislation enacted to secure, to some extent, the enjoyment of a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual from liability to be sold for the payment of the debts of its owner, and by restricting his rights of free alienation." In Illinois this exemption extends to the farm and dwelling thereon of every householder having a family, and occupied as a residence, whether owned or possessed under a lease, to the value of $1,000. The exemption continues after death, for the benefit of decedent's wife or husband occupying the homestead and also of the children, if any, until the youngest attain the age of 21 years. Husband and wife must join in releasing the exemption, but the property is always liable for improvements thereon.—In 1862 Congress passed an act known as the "Homestead Law" for the protection of the rights of settlers on public lands under certain restrictions as to active occupancy, under which most of that class of lands since taken for settlement have been purchased.

HOMEWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 23 miles south of Chicago. Population (1900), 352; (1910), 713.

HOOLEY, Richard M., theatrical manager, was born in Ireland, April 13, 1822; at the age of 18 entered the theater as a musician and, four years later, came to America, soon after forming an association with E. P. Christy, the originator of negro minstrelsy entertainments which went under his name. In 1848 Mr. Hooley conducted a company of minstrels through the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and to some of the chief cities on the continent, returned to America five years later, and subsequently managed houses in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, finally locating in Chicago in 1869, where he remained the rest of his life—his theater becoming one of the most widely known and popular in the city. Died, Sept. 8, 1893.

HOOPESTON, a prosperous city in Vermilion County at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads 99 miles south of Chicago. It has grain elevators, a tile factory, brick and tile works, carriage and machine shops, and two large canning factories, besides two banks and two newspapers, issuing daily and weekly editions, several churches, a high school and a business college. Pop., (1890), 3,824; (1900), 4,695; (1910), 4,695.

HOPKINS, Albert J., Congressman, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., August 15, 1846. After graduating from Hillsdale College, Mich., in 1870, he studied law and began practice at Aurora. He rapidly attained prominence at the bar, and in 1872 was elected State's Attorney for Kane County, serving in that capacity for four years. He is an ardent Republican and high in the party's councils, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880, and a Presidential Elector on the Blaine & Logan ticket in 1884. The same year he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the 14th District, serving by successive re-elections until 1903, when he was chosen United States Senator to succeed to Hon. William E. Mason, serving one term. In 1908 he received a majority vote in the primaries for re-election as Senator, but was defeated by William A. Lorimer in the General Assembly. In 1898 he received a majority of more than 18,000 over the combined vote of his competitors for Congress in his district. His residence is at Aurora, Ill.

HOUGHTON, Horace Hocking, pioneer printer and journalist, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 26, 1806; spent his youth on a farm, and at eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Woodstock Overseer"; on arriving at his majority became a journeyman printer and, in 1828, went to New York, spending some time in the employment of the Harper Brothers. After a brief season spent in Boston, he took charge of "The Statesman" at Castleton, Vt., but, in 1834, again went to New York, taking with him a device for throwing the printed sheet off the press, which was afterwards adopted on the

Adams and Hoe printing presses. His next move was to Marietta, Ohio, in 1834, thence by way of Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, working for a time in the office of the old "St. Louis Republican." He soon after went to Galena and engaged in lead-mining, but later became associated with Sylvester M. Bartlett in the management of "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," finally becoming sole proprietor. In 1842 he sold out the paper, but resumed his connection with it the following year, remaining until 1863, when he finally sold out. He afterwards spent some time on the Pacific slope, was for a time American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, but finally returned to Galena and, during the later years of his life, was Postmaster there, dying April 30, 1879.

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, soldier and lawyer, was born in Orange County, Vt., April 26, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and became successively Principal of high schools at Farmington, Mass., and Peoria, Ill. Later, he assisted in organizing the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, of which he was President from 1857 to 1861—being also President of the State Teachers' Association (1856), member of the State Board of Education, and, for some years, editor of "The Illinois Teacher." In August, 1861, he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Colonel of, the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Normal" or "School-Masters' Regiment," from the fact that it was composed largely of teachers and young men from the State colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, a few months later, to brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Leaving the military service in May, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Died, in Washington, Nov. 17, 1897.

HOWLAND, George, educator and author, was born (of Pilgrim ancestry) at Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. After graduating from Amherst College in 1850, he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools, and three years to a tutorship in his Alma Mater, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and French. He began the study of law, but, after a year's reading, he abandoned it, removing to Chicago, where he became Assistant Principal of the city's one high school, in 1858. He became its Principal in 1860, and, in 1880, was elected Superintendent of Chicago City Schools. This position he filled until August, 1891, when he resigned. He also served as Trustee of Amherst College for several years, and as a member of the Illinois State Board of Education, being President of that body in 1883. As an author he was of some note; his work being chiefly on educational lines. He published a translation of the Æneid adapted to the use of schools, besides translations of some of Horace's Odes and portions of the Iliad and Odyssey. He was also the author of an English grammar. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892.

HOYNE, Philip A., lawyer and United States Commissioner, was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1824; came to Chicago in 1841, and, after spending eleven years alternately in Galena and Chicago, finally located permanently in Chicago, in 1852; in 1853 was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, retaining the position five years; was admitted to the bar in March, 1856, and appointed United States Commissioner the same year, remaining in office until his death, Nov. 3, 1894. Mr. Hoyne was an officer of the Chicago Pioneers and one of the founders of the Union League Club.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer and Indian trader, was born at Windsor, Vt., August 22, 1802. His early youth was passed in Canada, chiefly in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1818 he first visited Fort Dearborn, and for nine years traveled back and forth in the interest of his employers. In 1827, having embarked in business on his own account, he established several trading posts in Illinois, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1832. From this time forward he became identified with the history and development of the State. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk and Winnebago Wars, was enterprising and public-spirited, and did much to promote the early development of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature from Vermilion County in 1832, and, in 1835, was appointed by Governor Duncan one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1886. From the time he became a citizen of Chicago, for fifty years, no man was more active or public-spirited in promoting its commercial development and general prosperity. He was identified with almost every branch of business upon which its growth as a commercial city depended, from that of an early Indian trader to that of a real-estate operator, being manager of one of the largest packing houses of his time, as well as promoter of early railroad enterprises. A zealous Republican, he was one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was prominently identified with every local measure

for the maintenance of the Union cause, and, for a year, held a commission as Captain in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment."

HUGHITT, Marvin, Railway President, was born, August, 1837, and, in 1856, began his railroad experience on the Chicago & Alton Railway as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-despatcher. In 1862 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Company in a similar capacity, still later occupying the positions of Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent, remaining in the latter from 1865 to 1870, when he resigned to become Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1872 he became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in connection with which he has held the positions of Superintendent, General Manager, Second Vice-President and President—the last of which (1899) he still occupies.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, was born near Rockford, Ill., June 4, 1854, early learned telegraphy and became a successful operator, but subsequently engaged in teaching and the study of law. In 1872, having passed the required examination, she applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of sex. She then, in conjunction with Mrs. Bradwell and others, interested herself in securing the passage of an act by the Legislature giving women the right that had been denied her, which having been accomplished, she went to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Died, in California, March 27, 1877.

HUNT, Daniel D., legislator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1835, came to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1857, and has since been engaged in hotel, mercantile and farming business. He was elected as a Republican Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1886, and re elected in 1888. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898—giving him a continuous service in one or the other branch of the General Assembly of sixteen years. During the session of 1895, Senator Hunt was especially active in the legislation which resulted in the location of the Northern Illinois Normal Institute at De Kalb.

HUNT, George, lawyer and ex-Attorney-General, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841; having lost both parents in childhood, came, with an uncle, to Edgar County, Ill., in 1855. In July, 1861, at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisting as a veteran in 1864, and rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Paris, Edgar County, soon acquired a large practice. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket in 1874, and re-elected in 1878 and '82. In 1884 he received his first nomination for Attorney-General, was renominated in 1888, and elected both times, serving eight years. Among the important questions with which General Hunt had to deal during his two terms were the celebrated "anarchist cases" of 1887 and of 1890-92. In the former the condemned Chicago anarchists applied through their counsel to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the latter to grant them a new trial, which was refused. The case, on the part of the State, was conducted by General Hunt, while Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Roger A. Pryor of New York, and Messrs. W. P. Black and Solomon of Chicago appeared for the plaintiffs. Again, in 1890, Fielden and Schwab, who had been condemned to life imprisonment, attempted to secure their release—the former by an application similar to that of 1887, and the latter by appeal from a decision of Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus. The final hearing of these cases was had before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, General Butler again appearing as leading counsel for the plaintiffs—but with the same result as in 1887. General Hunt's management of these cases won for him much deserved commendation both at home and abroad. Died, March 17, 1901.

HUNTER, Andrew J., was born in Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831, and removed in infancy by his parents, to Edgar County, this State. His early education was received in the common schools and at Edgar Academy. He commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but, after three years spent in that profession, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively engaged in practice at Paris, Edgar County. From 1864 to 1868 he represented that county in the State Senate, and, in 1870, led the Democratic forlorn hope in the Fifteenth Congressional District against General Jesse H. Moore, and rendered a like service to his party in 1882, when Joseph G. Cannon was his Republican antagonist. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Edgar County Court and in 1890, was re-elected, but resigned this office in 1892, having been elected Congressman for the State-

at the head of the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District again in 1896 and was again elected, receiving a majority of 1,200 over Hon. Benson Wood, his Republican opponent and immediate predecessor.

HUNTER, Gen. David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802, graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry with the rank of Second Lieutenant, becoming First Lieutenant in 1828 and Captain of Dragoons in 1833. During this period he twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but, in 1836, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Chicago. Re-entering the service as Paymaster in 1842, he was Chief Paymaster of General Wool's command in the Mexican War, and was afterwards stationed at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and on the frontier. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he accompanied when the latter set out for Washington in February, 1861, but was disabled at Buffalo, having his collar-bone dislocated by the crowd. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, three days later commissioned Brigadier-General and, in August, made Major-General. In the Manassas campaign he commanded the main column of McDowell's army and was severely wounded at Bull Run; served under Fremont in Missouri and succeeded him in command in November, 1861, remaining until March, 1862. Being transferred to the Department of the South in May following, he issued an order declaring the persons held as slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina free, which order was revoked by President Lincoln in ten days later. On account of the steps taken by him for the organization of colored troops, Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him, in case of capture, subject to execution as a felon. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and, in 1865, served on various courts-martial, being President of the commission that tried Mr. Lincoln's assassins; was brevetted Major-General in March, 1865, retired from active service July, 1866, and died in Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. General Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent citizen of Chicago.

HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 24, 1827. At the age of 15 he walked to Bridgeport, where he began life as office-boy in "The Bridgeport Standard," a journal of pronounced Whig proclivities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, entering Jubilee College, but, after a brief attendance, came to Chicago in 1846. There he found temporary employment as a compositor, later commencing the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1848. A portion of the present city of Evanston is built upon a 248-acre tract owned and subdivided by Mr. Hurd and his partner. Always in sympathy with the old school and most radical type of Abolitionists, he took a deep interest in the Kansas-Missouri troubles of 1856, and became a member of the "National Kansas Committee" appointed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, of which body he was a member. He was chosen Secretary of the executive committee, and it is not too much to say that, largely through his earnest and poorly requited labors, Kansas was finally admitted into the Union as a free State. It was mainly through his efforts that seed for planting was gratuitously distributed among the free-soil settlers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the statutes of Illinois, a large part of the work devolving upon him in consequence of the withdrawal of his colleagues. The revision was completed in 1874, in conjunction with a Joint Committee of Revision of both Houses appointed by the Legislature of 1873. No statutory revision having been ordered by subsequent Legislatures, Mr. Hurd carried on the same character of work on independent lines, issuing new editions of the statutes from time to time, which are regarded as standard works by the bar. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party for a seat on the Supreme bench, but was defeated by the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey. For several years he filled a chair in the faculty of the Union College of Law. Died in his home, Evanston, Ill., Jan. 20, 1906.

HURLBUT, Stephen A., soldier, Congressman and Foreign Minister, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815, received a thorough liberal education, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards he removed to Illinois, making his home at Belvidere. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, but, on the organization of the Republican party in 1856, promptly identified himself with that party and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a Republican in 1858 and again in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he served with distinction from May, 1861, to July, 1865. He entered the service as Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing; was made a Major-General in Septem-



Illinois State Capitol (First), Kaskaskia.

Illinois State Capitol (Second), Vandalia.

Illinois State Capitol (Third), Springfield.



STATE CAPITOL.

ber, 1862, and later assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and subsequently to the command of the Department of the Gulf (1864-65). After the close of the war he served another term in the General Assembly (1867), was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1869, was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, serving until 1872. The latter year he was elected Representative to Congress, and re-elected two years later. In 1876 he was a candidate for re-election as an independent Republican, but was defeated by William Lathrop, the regular nominee. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident to Peru, and died at Lima, March 27, 1882.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730, died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789. He was the first Government Surveyor, frequently called the "Geographer", was also an officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and assistant engineer under Bouquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while stationed at Fort Chartres, he resigned his commission because of his sympathy with the patriots. Three years later he was charged with being in treasonable correspondence with Franklin, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He is said to have devised the present system of Government surveys in this country, and his services in carrying it into effect were certainly of great value. He was the author of several valuable works, the best known being a "Topographical Description of Virginia."

HUTSONVILLE, a village of Crawford County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and the Wabash River, 34 miles south of Paris. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank, brick and tile works, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 743; (1910), 722.

ILLINOIS.

(GENERAL HISTORY.)

ILLINOIS is the twenty-first State of the Federal Union in the order of its admission, the twentieth in present area and the third in point of population. A concise history of the region of which it constituted the central portion at an early period, will be found in the following pages:

The greater part of the territory now comprised within the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began, or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theater of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archæologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

THE "ILLINOIS COUNTRY."—What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and La Salle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows: "The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."

From this it would appear that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former, was not considered a part of the "Illinois Country," and

this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The "Country" appears to have derived its name from Inini, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying "the men," euphemized by the French into Illini with the suffix ois, signifying "tribe." The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as "a perfect man" (Haines on "Indian Names"), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is this region which gave the name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the "Illinois Country" by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59' and 42° 30' north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30' and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its greatest length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which comprise about three-fourths of the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one-half times that of all New England (Maine being excepted), and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequaled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

STREAMS AND NAVIGATION.—Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation, apart from the lake and by natural water courses, is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads.

The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

TOPOGRAPHY.—In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached near Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—1,257 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson and Union Counties to a height of over 900 feet. The eastern end of this spur, in the northeast corner of Pope County, reaches an elevation of 1,046 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack berry, cottonwood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts), and some others. Most of the native growths of woods common to the south were found along the streams farther north, except the cypress, beech, pecan and a few others.

PRAIRIES.—A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State, which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation, and other causes for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued, and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

ANIMALS, ETC.—From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf, and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, as well as for their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter, and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck, and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety

miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the State.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 102°. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks. Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

CONTEST FOR OCCUPATION. — Three powers early became contestants for the supremacy on the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming possession on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-35, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America; and, while she early established her colonies in Mexico, the West Indies and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her [illegible] expeditions. The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small, though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and the French were zealous in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy, and, by their kindness, succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea; and, while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World, and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.—The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and, for nearly a century, they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and, in 1763, she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions, from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan — then

called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault Ste. Marie"), and, in 1658, two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinac"). It is also claimed that the French traveler, Radisson, during the year of 1658-59, reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs, with a meager stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration southward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi, which they discovered on June 17. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably entertained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which, from the description, is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. (See *Piasa Bird, The Legend of.*) Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the mouth of the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akanseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico" and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September. (See *Joliet* and *Marquette.*)

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghenies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, antedating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is La Salle's biographer, Pierre Margry, who bases his statement on alleged conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers, of a later date, addressed to the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a

liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which with a company of thirty-four persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "Griffon") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores, and, loading the Griffon with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on Nov. 1, 1679, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the Griffon never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend, Ind., now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the headwaters of the Kankakee, which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on Jan. 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village. With the exception of the cabin built for Marquette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1674-75, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name "Creve-Cœur—"Broken Heart"—which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the Griffon. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort Creve-Cœur mutinied, and, having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next three years (1681-83) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony, in the



LA SALLE.



HENRY DE TONTY.



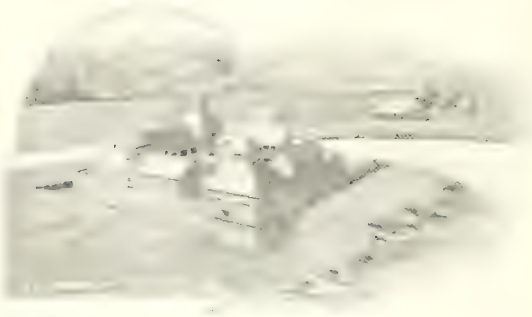
FORT DEARBORN FROM THE WEST. 1808



WAR EAGLE.



CHIEF CHICAGOU.





FORT DEARBORN 2D. IN 1853, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

days of its greatest prosperity, was not less than 20,000. Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but, in 1702, it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle; Tonty; Hennepin*, and *Starved Rock.*)

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-89, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, while the St. Joseph, from which portage was had into the Kankakee, seems to have been a part of the route first used by La Salle.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.—When the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankeshaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Michigamies - the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. (See *Illinois Indians.*) There seems to have been a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault Ste. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis, who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them, much reduced in numbers, gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were

reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate and, on his return, was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the south.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort Creve-Cœur, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias opposite "The Rock," on occasion of his first visit, in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675, when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc. At least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous pioneer evangelist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and, although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez, who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois Oct. 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Caoquias"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village — the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being. This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement

at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.—As may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom," between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became, for a time, the most populous locality in the Mississippi Valley and the center of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi. Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine, were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans, rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris, in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia to the northern boundaries of the British colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars. (See *French and Indian Wars.*)

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated John Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27 of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble" leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boisbriant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort. (See *Fort Chartres.*)

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves, besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip, a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the District of Illinois,

was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. (See *French Governors.*)

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition fitted out by the English Government, under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-49, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was given up to Spain.

Thus, the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until Oct. 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from [illegible] to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror — surrendered it to Capt. Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but, being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois Country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped death. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Croghan being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany him, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination. The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres, Oct. 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received

what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, Dec. 4, by Maj. Robert Farmer. Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army, and, having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the Britis'. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were about Kaskaskia and 150 in the vicinity of Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant one Corporal and twenty men."

ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent.

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.—During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and, in December of the same year, he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and, on Jan. 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him $6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt he succeeded in recruiting three companies, who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24. Reaching the island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac June 29, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the sixth day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia River, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town while the other secured the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. The town proved to be what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward to the French as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but according to Pittman this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, pending resistance was

placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and, although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was, on Feb. 24, 1779 recaptured by Colonel Clark, together with a body of prisoners but little smaller than the attacking force, and $50,000 worth of property. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers.*)

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into a county to be called "Illinois" (see *Illinois County*), and empowering the Governor to appoint a "County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-Chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois County" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became ex-officio its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," Dec. 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely inferior to those of a State Executive (See *Todd, Col. John.*)

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g par interim, etc." —but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as Commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the 'Illinois Country' for the seven years from 1783 to 1790."

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition, 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command of Capt. Patrick St. Clair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis, May 26, but Col. George Rogers Clark, having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "Country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH.—An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair, from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St.

Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners, and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and, raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.—At the very outset of its existence, the new Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians and it was under a claim of the former character, as well as by right of conquest that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her Delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient, and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. The only claims of this character affecting lands in Illinois were those of Virginia covering the southern part of the State, and Connecticut and Massachusetts applying to the northern portion. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government —as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a Delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not, at that time, adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787, being then Minister to France, and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance, yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. (See *Ordinance of 1787.*)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on Feb. 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons,

James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The County of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. (See *St. Clair County.*) He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, at Cahokia, as the county-seat, although both Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair. Out of the disposition of the local authorities to retain the official records at Cahokia, and consequent disagreement over the county-seat question, at least in part, grew the order of 1795 organizing the second county (Randolph), and Kaskaskia became its county-seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at both county-seats. On Nov. 4, 1791, occurred the defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under command of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property—an event which had an unfavorable effect upon conditions throughout the Northwest Territory generally. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat. This resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western Country. (See *Wayne, Gen. Anthony.*)

First Territorial Legislation.—In 1798 the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the Delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

Ohio and Indiana Territories.—By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter embracing the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois. The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished." (See *Indian Treaties*; also, *Greenville, Treaty of.*)

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, Sept. 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on

the subject. Out of 400 votes cast, the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81 and Randolph 61. The former gave a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, showing a net negative majority of 18. The adoption of the proposition was due, therefore, to the affirmative vote in the other counties. There were in the Territory at this time six counties, one of these, Wayne, was in Michigan, which was set off in 1805 as a separate Territory. At the election of Delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held Jan. 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr., and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr., was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law Feb. 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois, as a separate political division, begins. While its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair and Monroe Counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Badgley headed a colony of 154 from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (first Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (first Governor), John Hay, John Messinger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history. (See biographical sketches of these early settlers under their respective names.)

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards, Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.) Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin H. Doyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few

months, when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden—the well known United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War—but by him declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe, resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, by Gen. William Henry Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its center about New Madrid, Mo., occurred in December of this year and was quite violent in some portions of Southern Illinois. (See *Earthquake of 1811.*)

War of 1812.—During the following year the second war with England began, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-04, a fort had been built near the mouth of Chicago River on the south side, on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. (See *Fort Dearborn.*) In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August, Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see fit. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the conditions subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the 14th of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised, but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agreement. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:"

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie Chief, who had been in terms of friendship with the whites, appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered (by Captain Wells) that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis (who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort) did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments' consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. (Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.) He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young

red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning." (See *Fort Dearborn;* also *War of 1812.*)

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the lake shore about the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago. After the destruction of the fort, the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE WAR.—The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the Fall of 1812; the first of these, under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Partridge," who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and, taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—By act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade, i. e., empowered to elect a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and, in October, an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard of Randolph County; William Biggs of St. Clair; Samuel Judy of Madison; Thomas Ferguson of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin. Representatives—George Fisher of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short of St. Clair; William Jones of Madison; Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson of Gallatin and John Grammar of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia Nov. 25 the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary; and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, Nov. 14. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the Second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814, and White in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. Of these all but the three last-named were organized previous to the passage by Congress of the enabling act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize a State government. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

EARLY TOWNS.—Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new

...e established on the present site of Peoria ... which was maintained until 1812, ... it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton, in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel and Vienna also belonged to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."

ADMISSION AS A STATE.—The preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30′ from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated. (See *Northern Boundary Question;* also *Pope, Nathaniel.*)

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the Enabling Act requiring the appropriation of five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation. (See *Education; Railroads,* and *Illinois & Michigan Canal.*)

The Enabling Act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population, as afterwards given, being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6 to 8, 1818 (extending through three days), thirty-three Delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The Convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors, August 26. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. (See *Constitutional Conventions,* especially *Convention of 1818.*) Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriffs, Coroners and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held Sept. 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place Dec. 3. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from Jan. 4 to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by

the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former drawing the short term and serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson. (See *State Officers, United States Senators,* and *Judiciary.*)

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of 24 years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character: "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors called upon him for what they wanted, he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day, when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated. Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble hearted and large-minded, if unpolished and uncouth." (See *Menard, Pierre.*)

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA.—At the second session of the General Assembly five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and, in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon at a cost of $25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterwards became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. (See *State Capitals.*)

During the session of the Second General Assembly, which met at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830. (See *State Bank.*)

INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The second State election, which occurred in August 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question, and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Ill., taking with him his ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pa., was made in two flat boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene, as described by himself, was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family 160 acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor, both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500

slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before. Although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced into the State" this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from without, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P. Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876. (See *Coles, Edward;* also *Cook, Daniel Pope.*)

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met Dec. 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and the father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary, and Henry S. Dodge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer, and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office. (See *Lockwood, Samuel Drake.*)

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the electors at the next election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and, having come up in the House (Feb. 11, 1823), it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw at the beginning of the session, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen two and a half months previously, and Shaw was seated in his place; though, in order to do this, some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, "The Edwardsville Spectator," edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed to Vandalia; "The Illinois Gazette," at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator Elias Kent Kane, and "The Republican," at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterwards United States Senator), favored the Convention. The latter paper was established for the especial purpose of supporting the Convention scheme and was promptly discontinued on the defeat of the measure. (See *Newspapers, Early.*) Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds, of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term ($4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever en-

countered previous to the War of the Rebellion. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of $2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized. (See *Coles, Edward.*)

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to usurp the position after the Governor's return. The ambitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting event of the year 1825, was the visit of General La Fayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital. (See *La Fayette, Visit of.*)

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire, Dec. 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of $12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed $5,000.

EDWARDS' ADMINISTRATION.—The State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and, after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated. His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land owner as well as slave holder and the proprietor of stores and mills which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833. (See *Edwards, Ninian.*)

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was that, in the Legislature of 1823, he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary.*) The first

Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne—the last named the father of Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, and father-in-law of the late Senator Lyman Trumbull.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—BLACK HAWK WAR.—The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Reynolds, John.*)

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce 1,500 regular troops, the final result being the driving of 400 Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle, which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it. (See *Black Hawk War.*) Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it was remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterwards became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterwards became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterwards head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds, who at that time occupied the gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterwards United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's law preceptor and partner, and later a Member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who, in after years, occupied prominent positions as members of Congress, the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry Dodge and others.

Under the census of 1830, Illinois became entitled to three Representatives in Congress instead of one, by whom it had been represented from the date of its admission as a State. Lieutenant-Governor Casey, having been elected to the Twenty-third Congress for the Second District under the new apportionment, on March 1, 1833, tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing, Temporary President of the Senate. (See *Apportionment, Congressional; Casey, Zadoc,* and *Representatives in Congress.*) Within two weeks of the close of his term (Nov. 17, 1834), Governor Reynolds followed the example of his associate in office by resigning the Governorship to accept the seat in Congress for the First (or Southern) District, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Slade, the incumbent in office, in July previous. This opened the way for a new promotion of acting Lieutenant-Governor Ewing, who thus had the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial office for the brief space of two weeks. (See *Reynolds, John,* and *Slade, Charles.*)

Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally, in 1843, being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in that office three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State. (See *Ewing, William Lee Davidson.*)

DUNCAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August, 1834, over four competitors—William

Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. (See *Duncan, Joseph.*)

His administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; Orville H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future cabinet officer; Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards; Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan; Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of the various works undertaken, was over $11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852, the debt (principal and interest) thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly $17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*, also *State Debt.*)

CAPITAL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD.—At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield and an appropriation of $50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, besides donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine" consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate; and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.—An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality for which the administration had no direct responsibility, to wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a proslavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being "The St. Louis Observer." The outspoken hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of "The Alton Observer" was issued Sept. 8, 1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God, and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of Nov. 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary, Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building, when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterwards cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Miss., while the latter, having been employed by Commodore Elliott in Texas was murdered there. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish;* also *Alton Riots.*)

CYRUS EDWARDS IS THE GUBERNATORIAL [illegible]. Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), who was the Whig candidate

The successful candidate for Lieutenant Governor was Stinson H. Anderson of Jefferson County. (See *Carlin (Gov.) Thomas*, *Anderson, Stinson H.*)

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839. The corner-stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was $130,000, but $240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

FIELD-MCCLERNAND CONTEST. — An exciting event connected with Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of quo warranto. The Judge of a Circuit Court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the Supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

SUPREME COURT REVOLUTIONIZED. — Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State, and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but, after a bitter struggle, it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional Judges were elected, viz.: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas — all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterwards Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

FORD ELECTED GOVERNOR. — Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. Adam W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterwards State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Ford, Thomas*; *Snyder, Adam W.*, and *Moore, John.*)

EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.—The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at $15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and, by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not

of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons, by the Legislature, of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnaping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the 23d of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27 a band of 150 disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those whom he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was, no doubt, very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero. (See *Mormons; Smith, Joseph.*)

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which he met from his own party. (See *Ford, Thomas.*)

MEXICAN WAR.—A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity, and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Forman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress and his death on the battlefield of Buena Vista was universally deplored. (See *Hardin, John J.*) Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123 of whom 86 were killed, and 182 wounded, 12 dying of their wounds. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburg Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others. (See *Mexican War.*)

FRENCH'S ADMINISTRATION—MASSAC REBELLION.—Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State, especially by a band of self-

styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties —the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

NEW CONVENTION MOVEMENT. — Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-45 adopted a resolution for reconsideration, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of [illegible] a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained ninety-nine counties, with an aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was $92,206,493, while the State debt was $16,661,795 —or more than eighteen per cent of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847. — The election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois took place April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all [illegible] the opposition. The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after [illegible] three months adjourning August 31. The Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. (See *Constitutions;* also *Constitutional Convention of 1847.*)

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these was the practical limitation of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the per diem of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being $1,500; Supreme Court Judges, $1,200 each; Circuit Judges, $1,000; State Auditor, $1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, $800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years, which excluded (except as to residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) a class of unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of $50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years, except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor alone was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five

in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States — especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitution was, in some of its features, more in harmony with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

ELECTIONS OF 1848.—Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution three other State elections were held in 1848, viz. (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor, Horace S. Cooley of Adams Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor; and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 45,000 votes to 50,687 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free-Democracy or Free Soil party. This for the first time in the history of the State after 1824 the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results of the election of Congressmen this year were the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District and that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat) from the Springfield District. Both Baker and Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time, including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District, were Democrats. The Justices elected to the Supreme bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo, Sidney Breese, who had been the United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October following the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session. Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was rescinded at the next regular session, on the ground that the political issue had been settled in the Compromise measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois [illegible] to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in [illegible].

[illegible] measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law, and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been claimed for William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Ill., as early as 1836, although a special charter

for a road over a part of this line had been passed by the Legislature in 1834. W. K. Ackerman, in his "Historical Sketch" of the Illinois Central Railroad, awards the credit of originating this enterprise to Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Legislature of 1832, of which he was a member, and Speaker of the House at the time. He afterwards became President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, organized under an act passed at the session of 1836, which provided for the construction of a line from Cairo to Peru, Ill., but resigned the next year on the surrender by the road of its charter. The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction, by Senator Breese, of a bill in March, 1843; but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May and the House in September, following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the main line and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the Illinois Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

ELECTION OF 1852.—Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb, Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Kœrner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these offices, respectively, were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and late Counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker. (See *Webb, Edwin B.; Knowlton, Dexter A.; Koerner, Gustavus; Starne, Alexander; Moore, John; Morrison, James L. D.; Morris, Buckner S.; Arenz, Francis A.; Blodgett Henry W.*)

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT BEGINS.—The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to $16,724,177, of which $7,259,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and, in the next four years, the debt was reduced by the sum of $4,564,840, leaving the amount outstanding, Jan. 1, 1857, $12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville — the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before, by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress, during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the

State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats), and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, though they afterwards reversed their position under partisan pressure and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January, following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result. (See *Matteson, Joel A.; Trumbull, Lyman*, and *Lincoln, Abraham.*)

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—On Feb. 22, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lincoln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of Hoffman's ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor; James H. Miller for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*, and *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL.—With the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, Jan. 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal abuse in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois. (See *Bissell, William H.*)

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next

few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties, Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. (See *Lincoln and Douglas Debates.*)

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859) came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been $223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real-estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized $238,000 out of $255,000 then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating $165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud.*)

An attempt was made during Bissell's administration to secure the refunding (at par and in violation of an existing law) of one hundred and fourteen $1,000 bonds hypothecated with Macalister & Stebbins of New York in 1841, and for which the State had received an insignificant consideration. The error was discovered when new bonds for the principal had been issued, but the process was immediately stopped and the new bonds surrendered—the claimants being limited by law to 28.64 cents on the dollar. This subject is treated at length elsewhere in this volume. (See *Macalister & Stebbins Bonds.*) Governor Bissell's administration was otherwise uneventful, although the State continued to prosper [illegible] since the "internal improvement craze" of 1837 had resulted in impairing [illegible] a burden of debt upon it. At the time of his election Governor Bissell was an invalid in consequence of an injury to his spine, from which he never recovered. He died in office March 18, 1860, a little over two months after having entered upon the last year of his term of office, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who served out the unexpired term. (See *Bissell, William H.;* also *Wood, John.*)

Political Campaign of 1860.—The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of fifty-seven. In Illinois he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading opponent. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican), 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat), 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge-Democrat), 2,049; Stuart (American), 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Washington Bushnell, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, N. M. Broadwell, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Cullom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

VIEW ENTRANCE STATE FAIR GROUNDS SPRINGFIELD



GRAND STAND, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



MACHINERY HALL, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.—Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On Jan. 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on Feb. 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on Feb. 11, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed, the firing on Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21), Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies numbering 595 men, was en route for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the eighteenth of April, fifty companies had been tendered while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years. (See *War of the Rebellion.*)

Among the many who visited the State Capital in the early months of war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of introduction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a Captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time. (See *Grant, Ulysses S.*)

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry, at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West, and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in Virginia. Of all the States of the Union Illinois alone, up to Feb. 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, according to the records of the War Department, was 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent, which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas

and Nevada each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry, numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, 17 regiments of cavalry and 2 regiments of artillery, besides 9 independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent.), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois furnished 11 full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClernand, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; 20 Brevet Major-Generals; 24 Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. (See sketches of these officers under their respective names.) Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds, appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott of the Nineteenth, Col. Thomas D. Williams of the Twenty-fifth, and Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh—all killed at Stone River; Col. John W. S. Alexander of the Twenty-first; Col. Daniel Gilmer of the Thirty-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall of the Eighty-ninth; Col. Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth, and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman of the Thirteenth, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the Thirty-second, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman of the One Hundred and Third, at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon, at Kenesaw; Col. John A. Bross, at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. (Biographical sketches of many of those officers will be found under the proper heads elsewhere in this volume.) It would be a grateful task to record here the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, were this within the proper limits and scope of the present work. One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La., in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the Seventh under command of Col. Edward Prince.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862. — An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, which met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field, who were permitted, as a matter of policy, to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS.—A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser. (See *Douglas, Stephen A.*)

LEGISLATURE OF 1863.—Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, they failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;"



COLISEUM BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



DOME BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



WOMAN'S BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD



DAIRY BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD

charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn," appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress, with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.—At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days, without being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense; but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period. (See *Twenty-Third General Assembly.*)

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year at Springfield on June 17, and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass meeting was also held at Springfield on Sept. 3, which was addressed by distinguished speakers, including both Republicans and War Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy, and especially his Emancipation Proclamation, in a characteristically logical manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of George B. McClellan for President by the Democratic Convention, held at Chicago August 29, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY.—For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy.*)

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's total vote in the electoral college was 212 to 21 for McClellan.

LEGISLATURE OF 1865.—The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865 and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." During his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known

him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union can never be overestimated. (See *Yates, Richard.*)

OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the Circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first among those of all the States to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of Feb. 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of forty-six days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*)

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termination. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubilations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men, and tender, patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal calamity. If the nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

THE FUNERAL.—Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers' Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets," and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

ELECTION OF 1866.—The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

ELECTION OF 1868.—The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer, Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty;

Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott, State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21, nominating Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from 8 States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

PALMER'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Palmer's administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. (See *Palmer, John M.*) Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and, although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of $450,000, at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to $3,000,000. A second appropriation of $650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to $3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of $531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded $4,000,000. (See *State Houses.*)

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The Convention terminated its labors, May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people, July 2, and went into effect, August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people, prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each district. (See *Constitutional Convention of 1869-70;* also *Constitution of 1870.*)

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer, and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871.—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions,

spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering, in all, a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held Oct. 4.

CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.—The calamitous fire at Chicago, Oct. 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at 250, and of property at $187,927,000. Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, Oct. 13, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of reimbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, amounting to $2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best intentions. (See *Fire of 1871* under title *Chicago.*)

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President [illegible] a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor [illegible] became the standard bearer of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson (Republican) Electors in Illinois received 241,944 votes, to 184,938 for Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Conor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*) Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. (See *Beveridge, John L.*)

REPUBLICAN REVERSE OF 1874.—The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a protracted contest, E. M. Haines—who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent"—was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination, April 15, after having enacted very few laws of any importance. (See *Twenty-ninth General Assembly.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.—Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for

THE HEART OF CHICAGO IN RUINS. PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BURNT DISTRICT, LOOKING NORTHEASTWARD TOWARD THE LAKE.

BURNED DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, 1871.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The new State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President pro tempore of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President in 1884. (See *Davis, David*.)

STRIKE OF 1877.—The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centers of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly organized National Guard was called out and rendered efficient service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt, and has been generally commended as eminently wise and discreet.

ELECTION OF 1878.—Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress, and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature in January following John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate as successor to Gen. R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session. (See *Smith, John Corson; Slade, James P.*; also *Thirty-first General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.—The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by the friends of General Grant to secure his nomination for the Presidency for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was nominated for re-election; John M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert for Auditor; Edward Rutz for a third term for Treasurer, and James McCartney for Attorney-General. (See *Dement, Henry D.; Swigert, Charles P.; Rutz, Edward*, and *McCartney, James*.) Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

ELECTION OF 1882.—At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the

House. In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term. (See *Cullom, Shelby M.; Hamilton, John M.; Collins, Loren C.*, and *Raub, Henry.*)

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884.—In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine, on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less intense than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plurality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Jacob Gross, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000. Both Dement and Swigert were elected for a second time, while Gross and Hunt were chosen for first terms. (See *Gross, Jacob*, and *Hunt, George.*)

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.—An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. The gain of a Republican member in place of a Democrat in the House was brought about by the election of Captain William H. Weaver Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats, being taken by surprise, suffered a defeat. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House, and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest. (See *Logan, John A.*)

OGLESBY'S THIRD TERM.—The only disturbing events during Governor Oglesby's third term were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employés at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter. (See *Tanner, John R.*; *Edwards, Richard*.)

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. (See *Farwell, Charles B.*)

FIFER ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates for Governor. (See *Fifer, Joseph W.*) Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20-25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. (See *Gresham, Walter Q.*) Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican Electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were Lyman B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. (See *Ray, Lyman B.*; *Pearson, Isaac N.*; *Pavey, Charles W.*, and *Becker, Charles*.) The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in July, 1890, the first steps in the preliminary legislation looking to the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, were taken. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*.)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT OF 1890.—The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and Legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847, and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 31,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer United States Senator, as successor to C. B. Farwell. The election took place on March 11, resulting, on the 154th ballot, in 103 votes for Palmer to 100 for Cicero J. Lindley (Republican) and one for A. J. Streeter. (See *Palmer, John M.*)

ELECTIONS OF 1892.—At the elections of 1892 the Republicans of Illinois sustained their first defeat on both State and National issues since 1856. The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield, April 27, and that of the Republicans on May 4. The Democrats put in nomination John P. Altgeld for Governor; Joseph B. Gill for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen for Secretary of State; Rufus N. Ramsay for State Treasurer; David Gore for Auditor; Maurice T. Moloney for Attorney-General, with John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter for Congressmen-at-large and three candidates for Trustees of the University of Illinois. The candidates on the Republican ticket were: For Governor, Joseph W. Fifer; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey; Attorney-General, George W. Prince; State Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; Congressmen-at-large, George S. Willits and Richard Yates, with three University Trustees. The first four were all incumbents nominated to succeed themselves. The Republican National Convention held its session at Minneapolis June 7-10, nominating President Harrison for re-election, while that of the Democrats met in Chicago, on June 21, remaining in session until June 24, for the third time choosing, as its standard-bearer, Grover Cleveland, with Adlai T. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., as his running-mate for Vice-President. The Prohibition and People's Party also had complete National and State tickets in the field. The State campaign was conducted with great vigor on both sides, the Democrats, under the leadership of Altgeld, making an especially bitter contest upon some features of the compulsory school law, and gaining many votes from the ranks of the German Republicans. The result in the State showed a plurality for Cleveland of 26,993 votes out of a total 873,646—the combined Prohibition and People's Party vote amounting to 48,077. The votes for the respective heads of the State tickets were: Altgeld (Dem.), 425,498; Fifer (Rep.), 402,659; Link (Pro.), 25,628; Barnet (Peo.), 20,108; plurality for Altgeld, 22,808. The vote for Fifer was the high-

est given to any Republican candidate on either the National or the State ticket, leading that of President Harrison by nearly 3,400, while the vote for Altgeld, though falling behind that of Cleveland, led the votes of all his associates on the Democratic State ticket with the single exception of Ramsay, the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State chosen at this time, eleven were Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter the two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stood twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

The administration of Governor Fifer—the last in a long and unbroken line under Republican Governors—closed with the financial and industrial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was the first private soldier of the Civil War to be elected to the Governorship, though the result of the next two elections have shown that he was not to be the last—both of his successors belonging to the same class. Governor Altgeld was the first foreign-born citizen of the State to be elected Governor, though the State has had four Lieutenant-Governors of foreign birth, viz.: Pierre Menard, a French Canadian; John Moore, an Englishman, and Gustavus Koerner and Francis A. Hoffman, both Germans.

ALTGELD'S ADMINISTRATION. — The Thirty-eighth General Assembly began its session, Jan. 4, 1893, the Democrats having a majority in each House. (See *Thirty-eighth General Assembly.*) The inauguration of the State officers occurred on January 10. The most important events connected with Governor Altgeld's administration were the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the strike of railway employés in 1894. Both of these have been treated in detail under their proper heads. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*, and *Labor Troubles.*) A serious disaster befell the State in the destruction by fire, on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, of a portion of the buildings connected with the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, involving a loss to the State of nearly $200,000, and subjecting the inmates and officers of the institution to great risk and no small amount of suffering, although no lives were lost. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which met a few days after the fire, made an appropriation of $171,970 for the restoration of the buildings destroyed, and work was begun immediately.

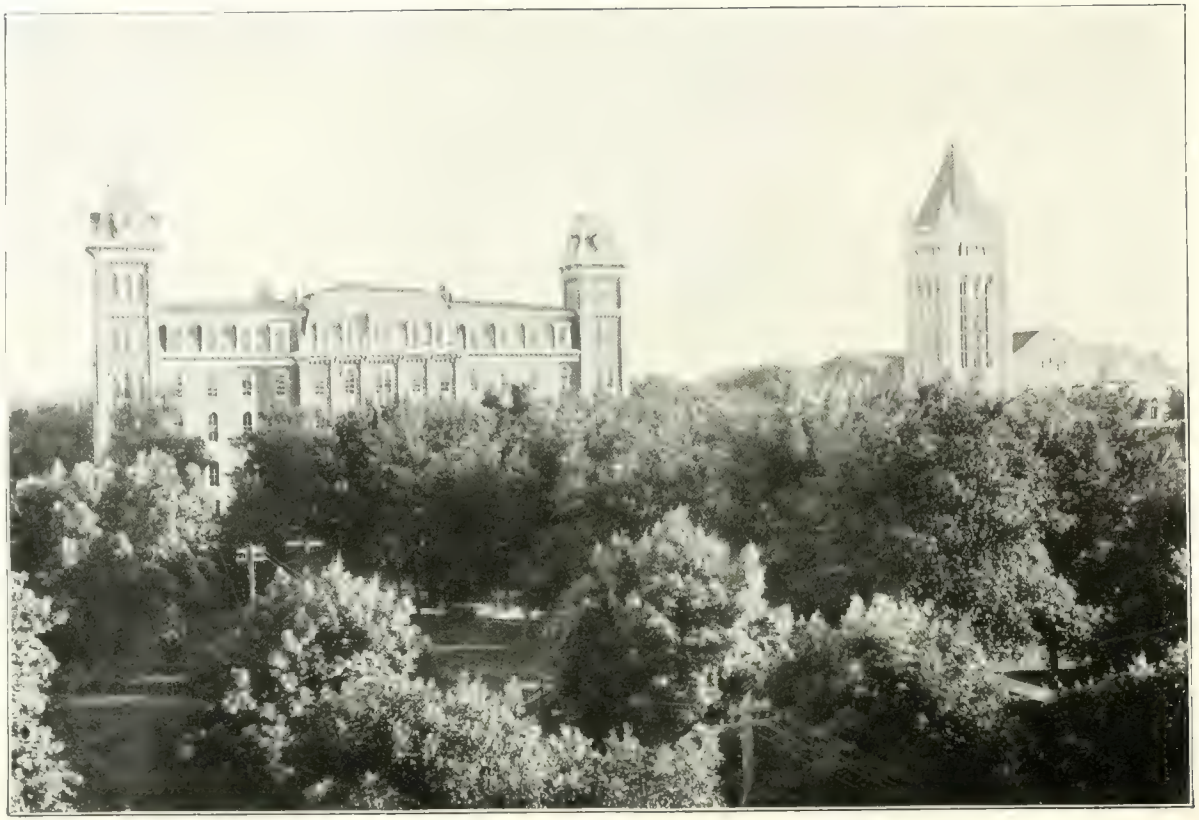
The defalcation of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the University of Illinois, which came to light near the close of Governor Altgeld's term, involved the State in heavy loss (the exact amount of which is not even yet fully known), and operated unfortunately for the credit of the retiring administration, in view of the adoption of a policy which made the Governor more directly responsible for the management of the State institutions than that pursued by most of his predecessors. The Governor's course in connection with the strike of 1894 was also severely criticised in some quarters, especially as it brought him in opposition to the policy of the National administration, and exposed him to the charge of sympathizing with the strikers at a time when they were regarded as acting in open violation of law.

ELECTION OF 1894.—The election of 1894 showed as surprising a reaction against the Democratic party, as that of 1892 had been in an opposite direction. The two State offices to be vacated this year—State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction—were filled by the election of Republicans by unprecedented majorities. The plurality for Henry Wulff for State Treasurer, was 133,427, and that in favor of Samuel M. Inglis for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, scarcely 10,000 less. Of twenty-two Representatives in Congress, all but two returned as elected were Republicans, and these two were unseated as the result of contests. The Legislature stood thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-one Democrats in the House.

One of the most important acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, at the following session, was the enactment of a law fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at $1,000 for each regular session, with five dollars per day and mileage for called, or extra, sessions. This Legislature also passed acts making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the use of the State Fair, which had been permanently located at Springfield; for the establishment of two additional hospitals for the insane, one near Rock Island and the other (for incurables) near Peoria; for the Northern and Eastern Illinois Normal Schools, and for a Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR.—In consequence of the absorption of public attention—especially among the industrial and manufacturing classes — by the World's Columbian Exposition, the holding of the Annual Fair of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for 1893 was

ENGINEERING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



VIEW FROM ENGINEERING HALL. (Looking South), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

omitted for the first time since the Civil War. The initial steps were taken by the Board at its annual meeting in Springfield, in January of that year, looking to the permanent location of the Fair; and, at a meeting of the Board held in Chicago in October following formal specifications were adopted prescribing the conditions to be met in securing the prize. These were sent to cities intending to compete for the location as the basis of proposals to be submitted by them. Responses were received from the cities of Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and Springfield, at the annual meeting in January 1891 with the result that, on the eighth ballot, the bid of Springfield was accepted and the Fair permanently located at that place by a vote of eleven for Springfield to ten divided between five other points. The Springfield proposal provided for conveyance to the State Board of Agriculture of 155 acres of land embracing the old Sangamon County Fair Grounds immediately north of the city, besides a cash contribution of $50,000 voted by the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors for the erection of permanent buildings. Other contributions increased the estimated value of the donations from Sangamon County (including the land) to $139,800, not including the pledge of the city of Springfield to pave two streets to the gates of the Fair Grounds and furnish water free, besides an agreement on the part of the electric light company to furnish light for two years free of charge. The construction of buildings was begun the same year, and the first Fair held on the site in September following. Additional buildings have been erected and other improvements introduced each year, until the grounds are now regarded as among the best equipped for exhibition purposes in the United States. In the meantime the increasing success of the Fair from year to year has demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Board of Agriculture in the matter of location.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.—The political campaign of 1896 was one of almost unprecedented activity in Illinois as well as remarkable for the variety and character of the issues involved and the number of party candidates in the field. As usual the Democratic and the Republican parties were the chief factors in the contest, although there was a wide diversity of sentiment in each, which tended to the introduction of new issues and the organization of parties on new lines. The Republicans took the lead in organizing for the canvass, holding their State Convention at Springfield on April 29 and 30, while the Democrats followed at Peoria, on June 23. The former put in nomination John R. Tanner for Governor; William A. Northcott for Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Rose for Secretary of State; James S. McCullough for Auditor; Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and Edward C. Akin for Attorney-General, with Mary Turner Carriel, Thomas J. Smyth and Francis M. McKay for University Trustees. The ticket put in nomination by the Democracy for State officers embraced John P. Altgeld for re-election to the Governorship; for Lieutenant-Governor, Monroe C. Crawford; Secretary of State, Finis E. Downing; Auditor, Andrew L. Maxwell; Attorney-General, George A. Trude, with three candidates for Trustees.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, and, after a three days' session, put in nomination William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President; while their Democratic opponents, following a policy which had been maintained almost continuously by one or the other party since 1860, set in motion its party machinery in Chicago, holding its National Convention in that city, July 7-11, when, for the first time in the history of the nation, a native of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, with Arthur Sewall, a shipbuilder of Maine, for the second place on the ticket. The main issues, as embodied in the platforms of the respective parties, were industrial and financial, as shown by the prominence given to the tariff and monetary question in each. This was the natural result of the economic depression which had prevailed since 1893. While the Republican platform adhered to the traditional position of the party on the tariff issue, and declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard as the basis of the monetary system of the country, that of the Democracy took a new departure by declaring unreservedly for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1," and this became the leading issue of the campaign. The fact that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who had been favored by the Populists as a candidate for Vice-President, and was afterward is formally nominated by a convention of that party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, was ignored by the Chicago Convention, led to much friction between the Populist and Democratic wings of the party. At the same time a very considerable body, in influence and political prestige, if not in numbers, in the ranks of the old-line Democratic party, refused to accept the doctrine of the free-silver

section on the monetary question, and, adopting the name of "Gold Democrats," put in nomination a ticket composed of John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Besides these, the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Socialist-Labor Party and "Middle-of-the-Road" (or "straight-out") Populists, had more or less complete tickets in the field, making a total of seven sets of candidates appealing for the votes of the people on issues assumed to be of National importance.

The fact that the two great parties—Democratic and Republican—established their principal headquarters for the prosecution of the campaign in Chicago, had the effect to make that city and the State of Illinois the center of political activity for the nation. Demonstrations of an imposing character were held by both parties. At the November election the Republicans carried the day by a plurality, in Illinois, of 141,517 for their national ticket out of a total of 1,090,869 votes, while the leading candidates on the State ticket received the following pluralities: John R. Tanner (for Governor), 113,381; Northcott (for Lieutenant-Governor), 137,354; Rose (for Secretary of State), 136,611; McCullough (for Auditor), 138,013; Hertz (for Treasurer), 116,064; Akin (for Attorney-General), 132,650. The Republicans also elected seventeen Representatives in Congress to three Democrats and two People's Party men. The total vote cast, in this campaign, for the "Gold Democratic" candidate for Governor was 8,100.

Gov. Tanner's Administration—The Fortieth General Assembly met Jan. 6, 1897, consisting of eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists in the House, and thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist in the Senate. The Republicans finally gained one member in each house by contests. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee County, was chosen Speaker of the House and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate, with a full set of Republican officers in the subordinate positions. The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on the 11th, the inaugural address of Governor Tanner taking strong ground in favor of maintaining the issues indorsed by the people at the late election. On Jan. 20, William E. Mason, of Chicago, was elected United States Senator, as the successor of Senator Palmer, whose term was about to expire. Mr. Mason received the full Republican strength (125 votes) in the two Houses, to the 77 Democratic votes cast for John P. Altgeld. (See *Fortieth General Assembly.*)

Among the principal measures enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly at its regular session were: The "Torrens Land Title System," regulating the conveyance and registration of land titles (which see); the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts into one and locating the Supreme Court at Springfield, and the Allen Street-Railroad Law, empowering City Councils and other corporate authorities of cities to grant street railway franchises for a period of fifty years. On Dec. 7, 1897, the Legislature met in special session under a call of the Governor, naming five subjects upon which legislation was suggested. Of these only two were acted upon affirmatively, viz.: a law prescribing the manner of conducting the election of delegates to nominating political conventions, and a new revenue law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. The main feature of the latter act is the requirement that property shall be entered upon the books of the assessor at its cash value, subject to revision by a Board of Review, the basis of valuation for purposes of taxation being one-fifth of this amount.

The Spanish-American War.—The most notable event in the history of Illinois during the year 1898 was the Spanish-American War, and the part Illinois played in it. In this contest Illinoisans manifested the same eagerness to serve their country as did their fathers and fellow-citizens in the War of the Rebellion, a third of a century ago. The first call for volunteers was responded to with alacrity by the men composing the Illinois National Guard, seven regiments of infantry, from the First to Seventh inclusive, besides one regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery—in all about 9,000 men—being mustered in between May 7 and May 21. Although only one of these—the First, under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago—saw practical service in Cuba before the surrender at Santiago, others in camps of instruction in the South stood ready to respond to the demand for their service in the field. Under the second call for troops two other regiments—the Eighth and the Ninth—were organized and the former (composed of Afro-Americans officered by men of their own race) relieved the First Illinois on guard duty at Santiago after the surrender. A body of engineers from Company E of the Second United States Engineers, recruited in Chicago, were among the first to see service in Cuba, while many Illinoisans belonging to the Naval Reserve were assigned to duty on United States war vessels, and rendered most valuable service in the

naval engagements in Cuban waters. The Third Regiment (Col. Fred. Bennitt) also took part in the movement for the occupation of Porto Rico. The several regiments on their return for muster-out, after the conclusion of terms of peace with Spain, received most enthusiastic ovations from their fellow-citizens at home. Besides the regiments mentioned, several Provisional Regiments were organized and stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for their services had the emergency required. (See *War, The Spanish American.*)

LABOR DISTURBANCES. — The principal labor disturbances in the State, under Governor Tanner's administration, occurred during the coal-miners' strike of 1897, and the lock-out at the Pana and Virden mines in 1898. The attempt to introduce colored laborers from the South to operate these mines led to violence between the adherents of the "Miners' Union" and the mine-owners and operators, and their employés, at these points, during which it was necessary to call out the National Guard, and a number of lives were sacrificed on both sides.

A flood in the Ohio, during the spring of 1898, caused the breaking of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 3d day of April, in consequence of which a large proportion of the city was flooded, many homes and business houses wrecked or greatly injured, and much other property destroyed. The most serious disaster, however, was the loss of some twenty-five lives, for the most part of women and children who, being surprised in their homes, were unable to escape. Aid was promptly furnished by the State Government in the form of tents to shelter the survivors and rations to feed them; and contributions of money and provisions from the citizens of the State, collected by relief organizations during the next two or three months, were needed to moderate the suffering. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.—The political campaign of 1898 was a quiet one, at least nominally conducted on the same general issues as that of 1896, although the gradual return of business prosperity had greatly modified the intensity of interest with which some of the economic questions of the preceding campaign had been regarded. The only State officers to be elected were a State Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three State University Trustees, the total vote cast for the former being 878,622, against 1,090,869 for President in 1896. Of the former, Floyd K. Whittemore (Republican candidate for State Treasurer) received 448,940 to 405,490 for M. F. Dunlap (Democrat), with 24,192 divided between three other candidates; while Alfred Bayliss (Republican) received a plurality of 68,899 over his Democratic competitor, with 23,190 votes cast for three others. The Republican candidates for University Trustees were, of course, elected. The Republicans lost heavily in their representation in Congress, though electing thirteen out of twenty-two members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, leaving nine to their Democratic opponents, who were practically consolidated in this campaign with the Populists.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY. — The Forty-first General Assembly met, Jan. 4, 1899, and adjourned, April 14, after a session of 101 days, with one exception (that of 1875), the shortest regular session in the history of the State Government since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The House of Representatives consisted of eighty-one Republicans to seventy-one Democrats and one Prohibitionist; and the Senate, of thirty-four Republicans to sixteen Democrats and one Populist—giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of twenty-six. Of 176 bills which passed both Houses, received the approval of the Governor and became laws, some of the more important were the following: Amending the State Arbitration Law by extending its scope and the general powers of the Board, creating the office of State Architect at a salary of $5,000 per annum, to furnish plans and specifications for public buildings and supervise the construction and care of the same; authorizing the consolidation of the territory of cities under township organization and consisting of five or more Congressional townships, into one township; empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court to employ a private secretary at a salary of $2,000 per annum, to be paid by the State; amending the State Revenue Law of 1898; authorizing the establishment and maintenance of parental or truant schools; and empowering the State to establish Free Employment Offices in the proportion of one to each city of 50,000 inhabitants, or three in cities of 1,000,000 and over. An act was also passed requiring the Secretary of State, when an amendment of the State Constitution is to be voted upon by the electors at any general election, to prepare a statement setting forth the provisions of the same and furnish copies thereof to each County Clerk, whose duty it is to have said copies published and posted at the places of voting for the information of voters. One of the most important acts of this Legislature was the repeal, by a practically unanimous vote, of the Street-

railway Franchise Law of the previous session, the provisions of which, empowering City Councils to grant street-railway franchises extending over a period of fifty years, had been severely criticised by a portion of the press and excited intense hostility, especially in some of the larger cities of the State. Although in force nearly two years, not a single corporation had succeeded in obtaining a franchise under it.

A RETROSPECT AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.—The history of Illinois has been traced concisely and in outline from the earliest period to the present time. Previous to the visit of Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, as unknown as Central Africa, for a century it continued the hunting ground of savages and the home of wild animals common to the plains and forests of the Mississippi Valley. The region brought under the influence of civilization, such as then existed, comprised a small area, scarcely larger than two ordinarily sized counties of the present day. Thirteen years of nominal British control (1765-78) saw little change, except the exodus of a part of the old French population, who preferred Spanish to British rule.

The period of development began with the occupation of Illinois by Clark in 1778. That saw the "Illinois County," created for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio, expanded into five States, with an area of 250,000 square miles and a population, in 1890, of 13,500,000. In 1880 the population of the State equaled that of the Thirteen Colonies at the close of the Revolution. The eleventh State in the Union in this respect in 1850, in 1890 it had advanced to third rank. With its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its inexhaustible supplies of fuel for manufacturing purposes, its system of railroads, surpassing in extent that of any other State, there is little risk in predicting that the next forty years will see it advanced to second, if not first rank, in both wealth and population.

But if the development of Illinois on material lines has been marvelous, its contributions to the Nation in philanthropists and educators, soldiers and statesmen, have rendered it conspicuous. A long list of these might be mentioned, but two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been, by common consent, assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the Nation than any others since the days of Washington. These are, Ulysses S. Grant, the Organizer of Victory for the Union arms and Conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the Preserver of the Republic, and its Martyred President.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Important Events in Illinois History.

1673. Joliet and Marquette reach Illinois from Green Bay by way of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
1674-5. Marquette makes a second visit to Illinois and spends the winter on the present site of Chicago.
1680. La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois to Peoria Lake.
1681. Tonty begins the erection of Fort St. Louis on "Starved Rock" in La Salle County.
1682.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the latter, and take possession (April 9, 1682) in the name of the King of France.
1700. First permanent French settlement in Illinois and Mission of St. Sulpice established at Cahokia.
1700. Kaskaskia Indians remove from the Upper Illinois and locate near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. French settlement established here the same year becomes the town of Kaskaskia and future capital of Illinois.
1718.—The first Fort Chartres, erected near Kaskaskia.
1718. Fort St. Louis, on the Upper Illinois, burned by Indians.
1754. Fort Chartres rebuilt and strengthened.
1765. The Illinois country surrendered by the French to the British under the treaty of 1763.
1778. July 4. Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of an expedition organized under authority of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, arrives at Kaskaskia. The occupation of Illinois by the American troops follows.
1778.—Illinois County created by Act of the Virginia House of Delegates, for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio River.
1787. Congress adopts the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
1788. General Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor of Northwest Territory.
1790.—St. Clair County organized.
1795. Randolph County organized.
1800. Northwest Territory divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories, Illinois being embraced in the latter.
1809.—Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, and Ninian Edwards appointed Governor.
1818. Dec. 3. Illinois admitted as a State.
1820.—State capital removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
1822-24. Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave State.
1825. April 30. General La Fayette visits Kaskaskia.
1832.—Black Hawk War.
1839. July 4. Springfield becomes the third capital of the State under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837.
1848. The second Constitution adopted.
1860.—Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
1861. War of the Rebellion begins.
1863. Jan. 1. Lincoln issues his final Proclamation of Emancipation.
1864.—Lincoln's second election to the Presidency.
1865.—April 14. Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington.
1865. May 4. President Lincoln's funeral in Springfield.
1865. The War of the Rebellion ends.
1868. Gen. U. S. Grant elected to the Presidency.
1870.—The third State Constitution adopted.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

At Each Decennial Census from 1810 to 1910.

1810 (23)	12,282	1860 (4)	1,711,951
1820 (24)	55,162	1870 (4)	2,539,891
1830 (20)	157,445	1880 (4)	3,077,871
1840 (11)	476,183	1890 (3)	3,826,351
1850 (11)	851,470	1900 (3)	4,821,550
		1910 (3)	5,638,591

NOTE. Figures in parenthesis indicate the rank of the State in order of population.

ILLINOIS CITIES

Having a Population of 10,000 and Over (1910).

Name.	Population	Name.	Population
Chicago	2,185,283	Belleville	21,122
Peoria	66,950	Oak Park	19,444
East St. Louis	58,547	Freeport	17,567
Springfield	51,678	Alton	17,528
Rockford	45,401	Waukegan	16,069
Quincy	36,587	Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670	Cicero	14,576
Decatur	31,140	Cairo	14,548
Aurora	29,807	Chicago Heights	14,525
Danville	27,871	Streator	14,253
Elgin	25,976	Kankakee	13,986
Bloomington	25,768	Champaign	12,421
Galesburg	24,978	Lasalle	11,537
Rock Island	24,335	Mattoon	11,456
Moline	24,199	Lincoln	10,892
Galesburg	22,089	Canton	10,453

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ILES, Elijah, pioneer merchant, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796; received the rudiments of an education in two winters' schooling, and began his business career by purchasing 100 head of yearling cattle upon which, after herding them three years in the valleys of Eastern Kentucky, he realized a profit of nearly $3,000. In 1818 he went to St. Louis, then a French village of 2,500 inhabitants, and, after spending three years as clerk in a frontier store at "Old Franklin," on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the present town of Boonville, in 1821 made a horseback tour through Central Illinois, finally locating at Springfield, which had just been selected by a board of Commissioners as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County. Here he soon brought a stock of goods by keel-boat from St. Louis and opened the first store in the new town. Two years later (1823), in conjunction with Pascal P. Enos, Daniel P. Cook and Thomas Cox, he entered a section of land comprised within the present area of the city of Springfield, which later became the permanent county-seat and finally the State capital. Mr. Iles became the first postmaster of Springfield, and, in 1826, was elected State Senator, served as Major in the Winnebago War (1827), enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), but was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1830 he sold his store to John Williams, who had been his clerk, and, in 1838-39, built the "American House," which afterwards became the temporary stopping-place of many of Illinois' most famous statesmen. He invested largely in valuable farming lands, and, at his death, left a large estate. Died, Sept. 4, 1883.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, an institution founded under an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1895, making an appropriation of $65,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings with capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients. The institution was located by the Trustees at Bartonville, a suburb of the city of Peoria, and the erection of buildings begun in 1896. Later these were found to be located on ground which had been undermined in excavating for coal, and their removal to a different location was undertaken in 1898. The institution is intended to relieve the other hospitals for the Insane by the reception of patients deemed incurable.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, a waterway connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and forming a connecting link in the water-route between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. Its summit level is about 580 feet above tide water. Its point of beginning is at the South Branch of the Chicago River, about five miles from the lake. Thence it flows some eight miles to the valley of the Des Plaines, following the valley to the mouth of the Kankakee (forty-two miles), thence to its southwestern terminus at La Salle, the head of navigation on the Illinois. Between these points the canal has four feeders—the Calumet, Des Plaines, Du Page and Kankakee. It passes through Lockport, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, receiving accessions from the waters of the Fox River at the latter point. The canal proper is 96 miles long, and it has five feeders whose aggregate length is twenty-five miles, forty feet wide and four feet deep, with four aqueducts and seven dams. The difference in level between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River at La Salle is one hundred and forty-five feet. To permit the ascent of vessels, there are seventeen locks, ranging from three and one half to twelve and one-half feet in lift, their dimensions being 110x18 feet, and admitting the passage of boats carrying 150 tons. At Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Ottawa and La Salle are large basins, three of which supply power to factories. To increase the water supply, rendered necessary by the high summit level, pumping works were erected at Bridgeport, having two thirty-eight foot independent wheels, each capable of delivering (through buckets of ten feet length or width) 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. These pumping works were erected in 1848, at a cost of $15,000, and were in almost continuous use until 1870. It was soon found that these machines might be utilized for the benefit of Chicago, by forcing the sewage of the Chicago River to the summit level of the canal, and allowing its place to be filled by pure water from the lake. This pumping, however, cost a large sum, and to obviate this expense $2,955,340 was expended by Chicago in deepening the canal between 1865 and 1871, so that the sewage of the south division of the city might be carried through the canal to the Des Plaines. This sum was returned to the City by the State after the great fire of 1871. (As to further measures for carrying off Chicago sewage, see *Chicago Drainage Canal.*)

In connection with the canal three locks and dams have been built on the Illinois River,—one at Henry, about twenty-eight miles below La Salle; one at the mouth of Copperas Creek, about sixty miles below Henry; and another at La Grange. The object of these works (the first

two being practically an extension of the canal) is to furnish slack-water navigation throughout the year. The cost of that at Henry ($400,000) was defrayed by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Copperas Creek dam cost $110,831, of which amount the United States Government paid $62,360. The General Government also constructed a dam at La Grange and appropriated funds for the building of another at Kampsville Landing, with a view to making the river thoroughly navigable the year round. The beneficial results expected from these works have not been realized and their demolition is advocated.

HISTORY. — The early missionaries and fur-traders first directed attention to the nearness of the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The project of the construction of a canal was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, and, in 1811, a bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in connection with the Erie and other canal enterprises. In 1822 Congress granted the right of way across the public lands "for the route of a canal connecting the Illinois River with the south bend of Lake Michigan," which was followed five years later by a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in its construction, which was to be undertaken by the State of Illinois. The earliest surveys contemplated a channel 100 miles long, and the original estimates of cost varied between $639,000 and $716,000. Later surveys and estimates (1833) placed the cost of a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep at $1,040,000. In 1836 another Board of Commissioners was created and surveys were made looking to the construction of a waterway sixty feet wide at the surface, thirty-six feet at bottom, and six feet in depth. Work was begun in June of that year; was suspended in 1841, and renewed in 1846, when a canal loan of $1,000,000 was negotiated. The channel was opened for navigation in April, 1848, by which time the total outlay had reached $6,170,226. By 1871, Illinois had liquidated its entire indebtedness on account of the canal and the latter reverted to the State. The total cost up to 1879 (including amount refunded to Chicago—was $9,513,831, while the sum returned to the State from earnings, sale of canal lands, etc., amounted to $8,819,731. In 1882 an offer was made to cede the canal to the United States upon condition that it should be enlarged and extended to the Mississippi, was repeated in 1887, but has been declined.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL (generally known as "Hennepin Canal"), a projected navigable water-way in course of construction (1899) by the General Government, designed to connect the Upper Illinois with the Mississippi River. Its object is to furnish a continuous navigable water-channel from Lake Michigan, at or near Chicago, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (or the Sanitary Drainage Canal) and the Illinois River, to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ROUTE. — The canal, at its eastern end, leaves the Illinois River one and three-fourths miles above the city of Hennepin, where the river makes the great bend to the south. Ascending the Bureau Creek valley, the route passes over the dividing ridge between the Illinois River and the Mississippi to Rock River at the mouth of Green River; thence by slack-water down Rock River, and around the lower rapids in that stream at Milan to the Mississippi. The estimated length of the main channel between its eastern and western termini is seventy-five miles —the distance having been reduced by changes in the route after the first survey. To this is to be added a "feeder" extending from the vicinity of Sheffield, on the summit-level (twenty-eight miles west of the starting point on the Illinois), north to Rock Falls on Rock River opposite the city of Sterling in Whiteside County, for the purpose of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the main canal on its highest level. The length of this feeder is twenty-nine miles and, as its dimensions are the same as those of the main channel, it will be navigable for vessels of the same class as the latter. A dam to be constructed at Sterling to turn water into the feeder, will furnish slack-water navigation on Rock River to Dixon, practically lengthening the entire route to that extent.

HISTORY. —The subject of such a work began to be actively agitated as early as 1871, and, under authority of various acts of Congress, preliminary surveys began to be made by Government engineers that year. In 1890 detailed plans and estimates, based upon these preliminary surveys, were submitted to Congress in accordance with the river and harbor act of August, 1888. This report became the basis of an appropriation in the river and harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, for carrying the work into practical execution. Actual work was begun on the western end of the canal in July, 1892, and at the eastern end in the spring of 1894. Since then it has been prosecuted as continuously as the appropriations made by Congress from year to year would permit. According to the report of Major Marshall, Chief of

Engineers in charge of the work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the construction of the canal around the lower rapids of Rock River (four and one-half miles), with three locks, three swing bridges, two dams, besides various buildings, was completed and that portion of the canal opened to navigation on April 17, 1895. In the early part of 1899, the bulk of the excavation and masonry on the eastern section was practically completed, the feeder line under contract, and five out of the eighteen bridges required to be constructed in place; and it was estimated that the whole line, with locks, bridges, culverts and aqueducts, will be completed within two years, at the farthest, by 1902.

DIMENSIONS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, COST, ETC.—As already stated, the length of the main line is seventy-five miles, of which twenty-eight miles (the eastern section) is east of the junction of the feeder, and forty-seven miles (the western section) west of that point—making, with the twenty-nine miles of feeder, a total of one hundred and four miles, or seven miles longer than the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The rise from the Illinois River datum to the summit-level on the eastern section is accomplished by twenty-one locks with a lift of six to fourteen feet each, to reach an altitude of 196 feet; while the descent of ninety-three feet to the low-water level of the Mississippi on the western end is accomplished through ten locks, varying from six to fourteen feet each. The width of the canal, at the water surface, is eighty feet, with a depth below the surface-line of seven feet. The banks are riprapped with stone the entire length of the canal. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, between the quoins, by thirty-five feet in width, admitting the passage of vessels of one hundred and forty feet in length and thirty-two feet beam and each capable of carrying six hundred tons of freight.

The bulk of the masonry employed in the construction of locks, as well as abutments for bridges and aqueducts, is solid concrete manufactured in place, while the lock-gates and aqueducts proper are of steel—the use of these materials resulting in a large saving in the first cost as to the former, and securing greater solidity and permanence in all. The concrete work, already completed, is found to have withstood the effects of ice even more successfully than natural stone. The smaller culverts are of iron piping and the framework of all the bridges of steel.

The earlier estimates placed the entire cost of construction of the canal, locks, bridges, buildings, etc., at $5,068,000 for the main channel and $1,858,000 for the Rock River feeder—a total of $6,926,000. This has been reduced, however, by changes in the route and unexpected saving in the material employed for masonry work. The total expenditure, as shown by official reports, up to June 30, 1898, was $1,748,905.13. The amount expended up to March 1, 1899, approximated $2,500,000, while the amount necessary to complete the work (exclusive of an unexpended balance) was estimated, in round numbers, at $3,500,000.

The completion of this work, it is estimated, will result in a saving of over 400 miles in water transportation between Chicago and the western terminus of the canal. In order to make the canal available to its full capacity between lake points and the Mississippi, the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, both as to width and depth of channel, will be an indispensable necessity; and it is anticipated that an effort will be made to secure action in this direction by the Illinois Legislature at its next session. Another expedient likely to receive strong support will be, to induce the General Government to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and, by the enlargement of the latter through its whole length—or, from Lockport to the Illinois River at La Salle, with the utilization of the Chicago Drainage Canal—furnish a national water-way between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and other vessels of at least 600 tons burthen.

ILLINOIS BAND, THE, an association consisting of seven young men, then students in Yale College, who, in the winter of 1828-29, entered into a mutual compact to devote their lives to the promotion of Christian education in the West, especially in Illinois. It was composed of Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Mason Grosvenor, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Julian M. Sturtevant and Asa Turner. All of these came to Illinois at an early day, and one of the first results of their efforts was the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1829, with which all became associated as members of the first Board of Trustees, several of them so remaining to the close of their lives, while most of them were connected with the institution for a considerable period, either as members of the faculty or financial agents—Dr. Sturtevant having been President for thirty-two years and an instructor or professor fifty-six years. (See *Baldwin, Theron; Brooks, John F.;* and *Sturtevant, Julian M.*)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, a corporation controlling the principal line of railroad extending through the entire length of the State from north to south, besides numerous side branches acquired by lease during the past few years. The main lines are made up of three general divisions, extending from Chicago to Cairo, Ill. (364.73 miles); from Centralia to Dubuque, Iowa, (340.77 miles), and from Cairo to New Orleans, La. (547.79 miles)—making a total of 1,253.29 miles of main line, of which 705.5 miles are in Illinois. Besides this the company controls, through lease and stock ownership, a large number of lateral branches which are operated by the company, making the total mileage officially reported up to June 30, 1898, 3,130.21 miles.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois Central Railroad is not only one of the lines earliest projected in the history of the State, but has been most intimately connected with its development. The project of a road starting from the mouth of the Ohio and extending northward through the State is said to have been suggested by Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins as early as 1832, was advocated by the late Judge Sidney Breese and others in 1835 under the name of the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, and took the form of a charter granted by the Legislature in January, 1836, to the first "Illinois Central Railroad Company," to construct a road from Cairo to a point near the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nothing was done under this act, although an organization was effected, with Governor Jenkins as President of the Company. The Company surrendered its charter the next year and the work was undertaken by the State, under the internal improvement act of 1837, and considerable money expended without completing any portion of the line. The State having abandoned the enterprise, the Legislature, in 1843, incorporated the "Great Western Railway Company" under what came to be known as the "Holbrook charter," to be organized under the auspices of the Cairo City & Canal Company, the line to connect the termini named in the charter of 1836, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington. Considerable money was expended under this charter, but the scheme again failed of completion, and the act was repealed in 1845. A charter under the same name, with some modification as to organization, was renewed in 1849.—In January, 1850, Senator Douglas introduced a bill in the United States Senate making a grant to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the line of a proposed road extending from Cairo to Dunleith in the northwest corner of the State, with a branch to Chicago, which bill passed the Senate in May of the same year and the House in September, and became the basis of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as it exists to-day. Previous to the passage of this act, however, the Cairo City & Canal Company had been induced to execute a full surrender to the State of its rights and privileges under the "Holbrook charter." This was followed in February, 1851, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and assigning thereto (under specified conditions) the grant of lands received from the General Government. This grant covered alternate sections within six miles of the line, or the equivalent thereof (when such lands were not vacant), to be placed on lands within fifteen miles of the line. The number of acres thus assigned to the Company was 2,595,000, (about 3,840 acres per mile), which were conveyed to Trustees as security for the performance of the work. An engineering party, organized at Chicago May 21, 1851, began the preliminary survey of the Chicago branch, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and staked out. The first contract for grading was let on March 15, 1852, being for that portion between Chicago and Kensington (then known as Calumet), 14 miles. This was opened for traffic, May 24, 1852, and over it the Michigan Central, which had been in course of construction from the east, obtained trackage rights to enter Chicago. Later, contracts were let for other sections, some of them in June, and the last on Oct. 14, 1852. In May, 1853, the section from La Salle to Bloomington (61 miles) was completed and opened for business, a temporary bridge being constructed over the Illinois near La Salle, and cars hauled to the top of the bluff with chains and cable by means of a stationary engine. In July, 1854, the Chicago Division was put in operation to Urbana, 128 miles; the main line from Cairo to La Salle (301 miles), completed Jan. 8, 1855, and the line from La Salle to Dunleith (now East Dubuque), 146.73 miles, on June 12, 1855—the entire road (705.5 miles) being completed, Sept. 27, 1856.—(FINANCIAL STATEMENT.) The share capital of the road was originally fixed at $17,000,000 but previous to 1869 it had been increased to $25,500,000 and during 1873-74 to $29,000,000. The present capitalization (1898) is $163,352,593, of which $52,500,000 is in stock, $52,680,925 in bonds, and $51,367,000 in miscellaneous obligations. The total cost of the road

in Illinois, as shown by a report made in 1889, was $35,110,609. By the terms of its charter the corporation is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof is required to pay into the State treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. The sum thus paid into the State treasury from Oct. 31, 1855, when the first payment of $29,751.59 was made, up to and including Oct. 31, 1898, aggregated $17,315,193.24. The last payment (October, 1898), amounted to $334,527.01. The largest payment in the history of the road was that of October, 1893, amounting, for the preceding six months, to $450,176 34. The net income of the main line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was $12,299,021, and the total expenditures within the State $12,831,161.—(Leased Lines.) The first addition to the Illinois Central System was made in 1867 in the acquisition, by lease, of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque to Sioux Falls, Iowa. Since then it has extended its Iowa connections, by the construction of new lines and the acquisition or extension of others. The most important addition to the line outside of the State of Illinois was an arrangement effected, in 1872, with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central Railroads—with which it previously had traffic connections—giving it control of a line from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. At first, connection was had between the Illinois Central at Cairo and the Southern Divisions of the system, by means of transfer steamers, but subsequently the gap was filled in and the through line opened to traffic in December, 1873. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central roads were consolidated under the title of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but the new corporation defaulted on its interest in 1876. The Illinois Central, which was the owner of a majority of the bonds of the constituent lines which went to make up the New Orleans, St Louis & Chicago Railroad, then acquired ownership of the whole line by foreclosure proceedings in 1877, and it was reorganized, on Jan. 1, 1878, under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, and placed in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Central Company.—(Illinois Branches.) The more important branches of the Illinois Central within the State include: (1) The Springfield Division from Chicago to Springfield (111.47 miles), chartered in 1867, and opened in 1871 as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873, sold under foreclosure in 1876, and leased, in 1878, for fifty years, to the Illinois Central Railroad: (2) The Rantoul Division from Leroy to the Indiana State line (66.21 miles in Illinois), chartered in 1876 as the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, built as a narrow-gauge line and operated in 1881; afterwards changed to standard-gauge, and controlled by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific until May, 1884, when it passed into the hands of a receiver; in December of the same year taken in charge by the bondholders; in 1885 again placed in the hands of a receiver, and, in October, 1886, sold to the Illinois Central: (3) The Chicago, Havana & Western Railroad, from Havana to Champaign, with a branch from Whiteheath to Decatur (total, 131.62 miles), constructed as the western extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and opened in 1873; sold under foreclosure in 1879 and organized as the Champaign, Havana & Western; in 1880 purchased by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; in 1884 taken possession of by the mortgage trustees and, in September, 1886, sold under foreclosure to the Illinois Central Railroad: (4) The Freeport Division, from Chicago by way of Freeport to Madison, Wis. (140 miles in Illinois), constructed under a charter granted to the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad (which see), opened for traffic in 1888, and transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in January, 1889: (5) The Kankakee & Southwestern (131.26 miles), constructed from Kankakee to Bloomington under the charters of the Kankakee & Western and the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroads; acquired by the Illinois Central in 1878, begun in 1880, and extended to Bloomington in 1883; and (6) The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (which see under its old name). Other Illinois branch lines of less importance embrace the Blue Island; the Chicago & Texas; the Mound City; the South Chicago; the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the St. Charles Air-Line, which furnishes an entrance to the City of Chicago over an elevated track. The total length of these Illinois branches in 1898 was 919.72 miles, with the main lines making the total mileage of the company within the State 1,624.22 miles. For several years up to 1895 the Illinois Central had a connection with St. Louis over the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis from Effingham, but this is now secured by way of the Springfield Division and the main line to Pana, whence its trains pass over the old Indianapolis & St. Louis—now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Between June 30, 1897 and April 30, 1898, branch lines in the Southern States (chiefly in Kentucky

and Tennessee), to the extent of 670 miles, were added to the Illinois Central System. The Cairo Bridge, constructed across the Ohio River near its mouth, at a cost of $3,000,000, for the purpose of connecting the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Illinois Central System, and one of the most stupendous structures of its kind in the world, belongs wholly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. (See *Cairo Bridge*.)

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, an institution of learning at Jacksonville, Ill., which was the first to graduate a collegiate class in the history of the State. It had its origin in a movement inaugurated about 1827 or 1828 to secure the location, at some point in Illinois, of a seminary or college which would give the youth of the State the opportunity of acquiring a higher education. Some of the most influential factors in this movement were already citizens of Jacksonville, or contemplated becoming such. In January, 1828, the outline of a plan for such an institution was drawn up by Rev. John M. Ellis, a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as a basis for soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a stock-company to carry the enterprise into execution. The plan, as then proposed, contemplated provision for a department of female education at least until a separate institution could be furnished—which, if not a forerunner of the co-educational system now so much in vogue, at least foreshadowed the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which soon followed the founding of the college. A few months after these preliminary steps were taken, Mr. Ellis was brought into communication with a group of young men at Yale College (see "*Illinois Band*") who had entered into a compact to devote their lives to the cause of educational and missionary work in the West, and out of the union of these two forces, soon afterwards effected, grew Illinois College. The organization of the "Illinois" or "Yale Band," was formally consummated in February, 1829, and before the close of the year a fund of $10,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation of the proposed institution in Illinois had been pledged by friends of education in the East, a beginning had been made in the erection of buildings on the present site of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and in December of the same year, the work of instruction of a preparatory class had been begun by Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had taken the place of "avant courier" of the movement. A year later (1831) Rev. Edward Beecher, the oldest son of the indefatigable Lyman Beecher, and brother of Henry Ward (already then well known as a leader in the ranks of those opposed to slavery—had become identified with the new enterprise and assumed the position of its first President. Such was the prejudice against "Yankees" in Illinois at that time, and the jealousy of theological influence in education, that it was not until 1835 that the friends of the institution were able to secure a charter from the Legislature. An ineffectual attempt had been made in 1830, and when it was finally granted it was in the form of an "omnibus bill" including three other institutions, but with restrictions as to the amount of real estate that might be held, and prohibiting the organization of theological departments, both of which were subsequently repealed. (See *Early Colleges.*) The same year the college graduated its first class, consisting of two members, Richard Yates, afterwards War Governor and United States Senator, and Rev. Jonathan Spillman, the composer of "Sweet Afton." Limited as was this first output of alumni, it was politically and morally strong. In 1843 a medical department was established, but it was abandoned five years later for want of adequate support. Dr. Beecher retired from the Presidency in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Sturtevant, who continued in that capacity until 1876 (thirty two years), when he became Professor Emeritus, remaining until 1885, his connection with the institution covering a period of fifty six years. Others who have occupied the position of President include Rufus C. Crampton (acting), 1876-82; Rev. Edward A. Tanner, 1882-92; and Dr. John E. Bradley, the incumbent from 1892 to 1899. Among the earliest and influential friends of the institution, besides Judge Lockwood already mentioned, may be enumerated such names as Gov. Joseph Duncan, Thomas Mather, Winthrop S. Gilman, Frederick Collins and William H. Brown (of Chicago), all of whom were members of the early Board of Trustees. It was found necessary to maintain a preparatory department for many years to fit pupils for the college classes proper, and, in 1866, Whipple Academy was established and provided with a separate building for this purpose. The standard of admission to the college course has been gradually advanced, keeping abreast, in this respect, of other American colleges. At present the institution has a faculty of 15 members and an endowment of some $150,000, with a library (1898) numbering over 15,000 volumes and property valued at $360,000. Degrees are conferred in both classical and scientific

courses in the college proper. The list of alumni embraces some 750 names, including many who have been prominent in State and National affairs.

ILLINOIS COUNTY, the name given to the first civil organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, after its conquest by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778. This was done by act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October of the same year, which, among other things, provided as follows: "The citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-chief of the county during pleasure, who shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion. And all civil offices to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the County-Lieutenant or Commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said County-Lieutenant." As the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of Colonel Clark's conquest, then claimed jurisdiction over the entire region west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, Illinois County nominally embraced the territory comprised within the limits of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, though the settlements were limited to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Vincennes (in the present State of Indiana) and Detroit. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, the first Lieutenant-Commandant under this act, holding office two years. Out of Illinois County were subsequently organized the following counties by "order" of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, after his assumption of the duties of Governor, following the passage, by Congress, of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, viz.:

NAME	COUNTY-SEAT	DATE OF ORGANIZATION
Washington	Marietta	July 27, 1788
Hamilton	Cincinnati	Jan. 4, 1790
St. Clair	Cahokia Prairie du Rocher Kaskaskia	April 27, 1790
Knox	Post St. Vincennes	June 20, 1790
Randolph	Kaskaskia	Oct. 5, 1795

Washington, originally comprising the State of Ohio, was reduced, on the organization of Hamilton County, to the eastern portion, Hamilton County embracing the west, with Cincinnati (originally called "Losantiville," near old Fort Washington) as the county-seat. St. Clair, the third county organized out of this territory, at first had virtually three county-seats, but divisions and jealousies among the people and officials in reference to the place of deposit for the records, resulted in the issue, five years later, of an order creating the new county of Randolph, the second in the "Illinois Country"—these (St. Clair and Randolph) constituting the two counties into which it was divided at the date of organization of Illinois Territory. Out of these events grew the title of "Mother of Counties" given to Illinois County as the original of all the counties in the five States northwest of the Ohio, while St. Clair County inherited the title as to the State of Illinois. (See *Illinois;* also *St. Clair, Arthur,* and *Todd, (Col.) John*)

ILLINOIS FARMERS' RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway.*)

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, a flourishing institution for the education of women, located at Jacksonville and incorporated in 1847. While essentially unsectarian in teaching, it is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its first charter was granted to the "Illinois Conference Female Academy" in 1847, but four years later the charter was amended and the name changed to the present cognomen. The cost of building and meager support in early years brought on bankruptcy. The friends of the institution rallied to its support, however, and the purchasers at the foreclosure sale (all of whom were friends of Methodist education) donated the property to what was technically a new institution. A second charter was obtained from the State in 1863, and the restrictions imposed upon the grant were such as to prevent alienation of title, by either conveyance or mortgage. While the college has only a small endowment fund ($2,000) it owns $60,000 worth of real property, besides $9,000 invested in apparatus and library. Preparatory and collegiate departments are maintained, both classical and scientific courses being established in the latter. Instruction is also given in fine arts, elocution and music. The faculty (1898) numbers 15, and there are about 170 students.

ILLINOIS FEMALE REFORM SCHOOL. (See *Home for Female Offenders.*)

ILLINOIS INDIANS, a confederation belonging to the Algonquin family and embracing five tribes, viz.: the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias and Tamaroas. They early occu-

pied Illinois, with adjacent portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. The name is derived from Illini, "man," the Indian plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, the Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes. They were migratory and depended for subsistence largely on the summer and winter hunts. They dwelt in rudely constructed cabins, each accommodating about eight families. They were always faithful allies of the French, whom they heartily welcomed in 1673. French missionaries labored earnestly among them—notably Fathers Marquette, Allouez and Gravier—who reduced their language to grammatical rules. Their most distinguished Chief was Chicagou, who was sent to France, where he was welcomed with the honors accorded to a foreign prince. In their wars with the Foxes, from 1712 to 1719, they suffered severely, their numbers being reduced to 3,000 souls. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskian in 1765, was avenged by the lake tribes in a war of extermination. After taking part with the Miamis in a war against the United States they participated in the treaties of Greenville and Vincennes, and were gradually removed farther and farther toward the West, the small remnant of about 175 being at present (1896) on the Quapaw reservation in Indian Territory. (See also *Cahokias; Foxes; Iroquois; Kaskaskias; Mitchagamies; Peorias; Tamaroas;* and *Winnebagoes.*)

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, located at Jacksonville. The institution had its inception in a school for the blind, opened in that town in 1847, by Samuel Bacon, who was himself blind. The State Institution was created by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1849, which was introduced by Richard Yates, then a Representative, and was first opened in a rented house, early in 1850, under the temporary supervision of Mr. Bacon. Soon afterward twenty-two acres of ground were purchased in the eastern part of the city and the erection of permanent buildings commenced. By January, 1854, they were ready for use, but fifteen years later were destroyed by fire. Work on a new building was begun without unnecessary delay and the same was completed by 1874. Numerous additions of wings and shops have since been made, and the institution, in its buildings and appointments, is now one of the most complete in the country. Instruction (as far as practicable) is given in rudimentary English branches, and in such mechanical trades and avocations as may best qualify the inmates to become self-supporting upon their return to active life.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, an institution established in the city of Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the destitute children of deceased members of the Order. The total receipts of the institution, during the year 1895, were $29,204.98, and the expenditures, $27,258.70. The number of beneficiaries in the Home, Dec. 31, 1895, was 61. The Institution owns real estate valued at $75,000.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

ILLINOIS RIVER, the most important stream within the State, has a length of about 500 miles, of which about 245 are navigable. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers at a point in Grundy County, some 45 miles southwest of Chicago. Its course is west, then southwest, and finally south, until it empties into the Mississippi about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Missouri. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connects its waters with Lake Michigan. Marquette and Joliet ascended the stream in 1673 and were probably its first white visitants. Later (1679-82) it was explored by La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and others.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

ILLINOIS SANITARY COMMISSION, a voluntary organization formed pursuant to a suggestion of Governor Yates, shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson, 1862. Its object was the relief of soldiers in actual service, whether on the march, in camp, or in hospitals. State Agents were appointed for the distribution of relief, for which purpose large sums were collected and distributed. The work of the Commission was later formally recognized by the Legislature in the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "Military State Agents," who should receive compensation from the State treasury. Many of these "agents" were selected from the ranks of the workers in the Sanitary Commission, and a great impetus was thereby imparted to its voluntary work. Auxiliary associations were formed all over the State, and funds were readily obtained, a considerable proportion of which was derived from "Sanitary Fairs."

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, an institution for the training of dependent boys, organized under the act of March 28, 1895, which was in

effect a re-enactment of the statute approved in 1883 and amended in 1885. Its legally defined object is to provide a home and proper training for such boys as may be committed to its charge. Commitments are made by the County Courts of Cook and contiguous counties. The school is located at Glenwood, in the county of Cook, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in 1888. Its revenues are derived, in part, from voluntary contributions, and in part from payments by the counties sending boys to the institution, which payments are fixed by law at ten dollars per month for each boy, during the time he is actually an inmate. In 1898 nearly one-half of the entire income came from the former source, but the surplus remaining in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is never large. The school is under the inspectional control of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, as though it were an institution founded and maintained by the State. The educational curriculum closely follows that of the ordinary grammar schools, pupils being trained in eight grades, substantially along the lines established in the public schools. In addition, a military drill is taught, with a view to developing physical strength, command of limbs, and a graceful, manly carriage. Since the Home was organized there have been received (down to 1899), 2,333 boys. The industrial training given the inmates is both agricultural and mechanical, — the institution owning a good, fairly-sized farm, and operating well equipped industrial shops for the education of pupils. A fair proportion of the boys devote themselves to learning trades, and not a few develop into excellent workmen. One of the purposes of the school is to secure homes for those thought likely to prove creditable members of respectable households. During the eleven years of its existence nearly 2,200 boys have been placed in homes, and usually with the most satisfactory results. The legal safeguards thrown around the ward are of a comprehensive and binding sort, so far as regards the parties who take the children for either adoption or apprenticeship— the welfare of the ward always being the object primarily aimed at. Adoption is preferred to institutional life by the administration, and the result usually justifies their judgment. Many of the pupils are returned to their families or friends, after a mild course of correctional treatment. The system of government adopted is analogous to that of the "cottage plan" employed in many reformatory institutions throughout the country. An "administration building" stands in the center of a group of structures, each of which has its own individual name:—Clancy Hall, Wallace, Plymouth, Beecher, Pope, Windsor, Lincoln, Sunnyside and Sheridan. While never a suppliant for benefactions, the Home has always attracted the attention of philanthropists who are interested in the care of society's waifs. The average annual number of inmates is about 275.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Church in Illinois, south of Chicago; incorporated in 1853 and located at Bloomington. It is co-educational, has a faculty of 34 instructors, and reports 1,106 students in 1896—458 male and 648 female. Besides the usual literary and scientific departments, instruction is given in theology, music and oratory. It also has preparatory and business courses. It has a library of 6,000 volumes and reports funds and endowment aggregating $187,999, and property to the value of $380,999.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHERN IOWA RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (consolidated) *Railroad.*)

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway.*)

ILLIOPOLIS, a village in Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles east of Springfield. It occupies a position nearly in the geographical center of the State and is in the heart of what is generally termed the corn belt of Central Illinois. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and one newspaper. Population (1890), 689; (1900), 744; (1910), 849.

INDIAN MOUNDS. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of The.*)

INDIAN TREATIES. The various treaties made by the General Government with the Indians, which affected Illinois, may be summarized as follows: Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795—ceded 11,808,409 acres of land for the sum of $210,000; negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Kaskaskias, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Eel River Indians: First Treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803—ceded 2,038,400 acres in consideration of $4,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Pottawato-

mies, and Shawnees: First Treaty of Vincennes, August 13, 1803—ceded 8,911,850 acres for $12,000, negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Mitchagamies. First Treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804—ceded 14,803,520 acres in consideration of $22,234, negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Sacs and Foxes: Second Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805—ceded 2,676,150 acres for $4,100; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Piankeshaws: Second Treaty of Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809—ceded 2,900,000 acres; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Pottawatomies and Weas: Third Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809—ceded 138,240 acres for $27,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Kickapoos: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—ceded 1,418,400 acres in consideration of $12,000; negotiated by Governor Edwards, William Clark and A. Chouteau with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: Treaty of Edwardsville Sept. 30, 1818—ceded 6,865,280 acres for $6,400, negotiated by Governor Edwards and A. Chouteau with the Illinois and Peorias: Treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 2, 1818—ceded 11,000,000 acres for $33,000; negotiated by Gen. Lewis Cass and others with the Weas: Treaty of Fort Harrison, Aug. 30, 1819—negotiated by Benjamin Parke with the Kickapoos of the Vermilion, ceding 3,173,120 acres for $23,000: Treaty of St. Joseph, Sept. 20, 1828—ceded 990,720 acres in consideration of $189,795, negotiated by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard with the Pottawatomies: Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Jan. 2, 1830—ceded 4,160,000 acres for $339,601, negotiated by Pierre Menard and others with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: First Treaty of Chicago, Oct. 20, 1832—ceded 1,536,000 acres for $460,348; negotiated with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie: Treaty of Tippecanoe, Oct. 27, 1832—by it the Pottawatomies of Indiana ceded 737,000 acres, in consideration of $406,121: Second Treaty of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833—by it the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies ceded 5,104,960 acres for $7,624,289: Treaties of Fort Armstrong and Prairie du Chien, negotiated 1829 and '32—by which the Winnebagoes ceded 10,346,000 acres in exchange for $5,195,252: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1832—the Kaskaskias and Peorias ceding 1,900 acres in consideration of $155,780 (See also *Greenville, Treaty of.*)

INDIAN TRIBES. (See *Algonquins; Illinois Indians; Kaskaskias; Kickapoos; Miamis; Ontagamies; Piankeshaws; Pottawatomies; Sacs and Foxes; Weas; Winnebagoes.*)

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad.*)

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. The entire length of line is 152.5 miles, of which 75.75 miles (with yard-tracks and sidings amounting to 8.86 miles) lie within Illinois. It extends from Decatur almost due east to the Indiana State line, and has a single track of standard gauge, with a right of way of 100 feet. The rails are of steel, well adapted to the traffic, and the ballasting is of gravel, earth and cinders. The bridges (chiefly of wood) are of standard design and well maintained. The amount of capital stock outstanding (1898) is $1,824,000, or 11,998 per mile; total capitalization (including stock and all indebtedness) 3,733,983. The total earnings and income in Illinois, $240,850. (HISTORY.) The first organization of this road embraced two companies—the Indiana & Illinois and the Illinois & Indiana—which were consolidated, in 1853, under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1875 the latter was sold under foreclosure and organized as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company, at which time the section from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., was opened. It was completed to Indianapolis in 1880. In 1882 it was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and operated to 1885, when it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and reorganized under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Again in 1889, default was made and the property, after being operated by trustees, was sold in 1894 to two companies called the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company (in Indiana) and the Decatur & Eastern Railway Company (in Illinois). These were consolidated in July, 1895, under the present name (Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company). In December, 1895, the entire capital stock was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and the line is now operated as a part of that system.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD. This line extends from Streator Junction 1.8 miles south of Streator, on the line of the Streator Division of the Wabash Railroad, easterly to the Indiana State Line. The total length of the line is 151.78 miles, of which 69.61 miles are in Illinois. Between Streator Junction and Streator, the line is owned by the Wabash Company, but this company pays rental for trackage facilities. About 75 per cent of the ties are of white-oak, the remainder being of cedar; the rails are 56-lb.

steel, and the ballasting is of broken stone, gravel, sand, cinders and earth. A policy of permanent improvements has been adopted, and is being carried forward. The principal traffic is the transportation of freight. The outstanding capital stock (June 30, 1898) was $3,597,800; bonded debt, $1,800,000; total capitalization, $5,517,739; total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898, $413,967; total expenditures in the State, $303,344.—(HISTORY.) This road was chartered Dec. 27, 1881, and organized by the consolidation of three roads of the same name (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, respectively), opened to Momence, Ill., in 1882, and through its entire length, Sept. 15, 1883.

INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad;* also *Peoria & Eastern Railroad.*)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, a State Institution designed to furnish the means of employment to dependent blind persons of both sexes, established under authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893. The institution is located at Douglas Park Boulevard and West Nineteenth Street, in the city of Chicago. It includes a four-story factory with steam-plant attached, besides a four-story building for residence purposes. It was opened in 1894, and, in December, 1897, had 62 inmates, of whom 12 were females. The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated $13,900 for repairs, appliances, library, etc., and $8,000 per annum for ordinary expenses

INGERSOLL, Ebon C., Congressman, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831. His first remove was to Paducah, Ky., where he completed his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing this time to Illinois and settling in Gallatin County, in 1842. In 1856 he was elected to represent Gallatin County in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1862 was the Republican candidate for Congress for the State-at-large, but defeated by J. C. Allen; and, in 1864, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Owen Lovejoy, deceased, as Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, his term expiring, March 4, 1871. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was, for some years, associated with him in the practice of law at Peoria, his home. Died, in Washington, May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father, a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, removed to the West in 1843, and Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. After being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Shawneetown, in partnership with his brother Ebon, afterwards a Congressman from Illinois. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and, in 1860, Robert G. was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which had been mustered in in December, 1861, and, in 1864, identified himself with the Republican party. In February, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby the first Attorney-General of the State under the new law enacted that year. As a lawyer and orator he won great distinction. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, in a speech that attracted wide attention by its eloquence. Other oratorical efforts which added greatly to his fame include "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave, and his memorial address on occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. For some twenty years he was the most popular stump orator in the West, and his services in political campaigns were in constant request throughout the Union. To the country at large, in his later years, he was known as an uncompromising assailant of revealed religion, by both voice and pen. Among his best-known publications are "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882). Colonel Ingersoll's home for some twenty years, in the later part of his life, was in the city of New York. Died, suddenly, from heart disease, at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899

INGLIS, Samuel M., Superintendent of Public Instruction, born at Marietta Pa August 15 1838; received his early education in Ohio and, in 1856, came to Illinois, graduating with first honors from the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, but, having been discharged for disability, his place was filled by a brother, who was killed at Knoxville, Tenn In 1865 he took charge of an Academy at Hillsboro, meanwhile studying law with the late Judge E. Y. Rice; in 1868 he assumed the superintendency of the public schools at Greenville, Bond County, remaining until 1883, when he became Professor of Mathematics in the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, being transferred, three years later, to the chair of Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. In 1894 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving a plurality at the November election of 125,596 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died, suddenly, at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 1898

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY, a name given to a scheme or plan of internal improvement adopted by the Tenth General Assembly (1837), in compliance with a general wish of the people voiced at many public gatherings. It contemplated the construction of an extensive system of public works, chiefly in lines of railroad which were not remunerated by the commerce or business of the State at the time, but which, it was believed, would induce immigration and materially aid in the development of the State's latent resources. The plan adopted provided for the construction of such works by the State and contemplated State ownership and management of all the lines of traffic thus constructed. The bill passed the Legislature in February, 1837, but was disapproved by the Executive and the Council of Revision, on the ground that such enterprises might be more successfully undertaken and conducted by individuals or private corporations. It was, however, subsequently passed over the veto and became a law, the disastrous effects of whose enactment were felt for many years. The total amount appropriated by the act was $10,200,000, of which $400,000 was devoted to the improvement of waterways, $250,000 to the improvement of the "Great Western Mail Route"; $9,350,000 to the construction of railroads, and $200,000 was given outright to counties not favored by the location of railroads or other improvements within their borders. In addition, the sale of $1,000,000 worth of canal lands and the issuance of $500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, $500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly $6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the "improvements" already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which Illinois labored for many years, and which, at its maximum, reached nearly $17,000,000. See *Macallister & Stebbins Bonds; State Debt; Tenth General Assembly; Eleventh General Assembly.*

INUNDATIONS, REMARKABLE. The most remarkable freshets (or floods) in Illinois history have been those occurring in the Mississippi River; though, of course, the smaller tributaries of that stream have been subject to similar conditions. Probably the best account of early floods has been furnished by Gov. John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois,"—he having been a witness of a number of them. The first of which any historical record has been preserved occurred in 1770. At that time the only white settlements within the present limits of the State were in the American Bottom in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and there the most serious results were produced. Governor Reynolds says the flood of that year (1770) made considerable encroachments on the east bank of the river adjacent to Fort Chartres, which had originally been erected by the French in 1718 at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the main channel. The stream continued to advance in this direction until 1772, when the whole bottom was again inundated, and the west wall of the fort, having been undermined, fell into the river. The next extraordinary freshet was in 1784, when the American Bottom was again submerged and the residents of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages were forced to seek a refuge on the bluffs —some of the people of Cahokia being driven to St. Louis, then a small French village on Spanish soil. The most remarkable flood of the present century occurred in May and June, 1844, as the result of extraordinary rains preceded by heavy winter snows in the Rocky Mountains and rapid spring thaws. At this time the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, was inundated from bluff to bluff, and large steamers passed over the sub-

merged lands, gathering up cattle and other kinds of property and rescuing the imperiled owners. Some of the villages affected by this flood—as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—have never fully recovered from the disaster. Another considerable flood occurred in 1826, but it was inferior to those of 1784 and 1844. A notable flood occurred in 1851, when the Mississippi, though not so high opposite St. Louis as in 1844, is said to have been several feet higher at Quincy than in the previous year—the difference being due to the fact that the larger portion of the flood of 1844 came from the Missouri River, its effects being most noticeable below the mouth of that stream. Again, in 1868, a flood did considerable damage on the Upper Mississippi, reaching the highest point since 1851. Floods of a more or less serious character also occurred in 1876, 1880 and again in 1893. Although not so high as some of those previously named, the loss was proportionately greater owing to the larger area of improved lands. The flood of 1893 did a great deal of damage at East St. Louis to buildings and railroads, and in the destruction of other classes of property.—Floods in the Ohio River have been frequent and very disastrous, especially in the upper portions of that stream—usually resulting from sudden thaws and ice-gorges in the early spring. With one exception, the highest flood in the Ohio, during the present century, was that of February, 1832, when the water at Cincinnati reached an altitude of sixty-four feet three inches. The recorded altitudes of others of more recent occurrence have been as follows: Dec. 17, 1847 — sixty-three feet seven inches; 1862—fifty-seven feet four inches; 1882—fifty-eight feet seven inches. The highest point reached at New Albany, Ind., in 1883, was seventy-three feet—or four feet higher than the flood of 1832. The greatest altitude reached in historic times, at Cincinnati, was in 1884—the recorded height being three-quarters of an inch in excess of seventy-one feet. Owing to the smaller area of cultivated lands and other improvements in the Ohio River bottoms within the State of Illinois, the loss has been comparatively smaller than on the Mississippi, although Cairo has suffered from both streams. The most serious disasters in Illinois territory from overflow of the Ohio, occurred in connection with the flood of 1883, at Shawneetown, when, out of six hundred houses, all but twenty-eight were flooded to the second story and water ran to a depth of fifteen feet in the main street. A levee, which had been constructed for the protection of the city at great expense, was almost entirely destroyed, and an appropriation of $60,000 was made by the Legislature to indemnify the corporation. On April 3, 1898, the Ohio River broke through the levee at Shawneetown, inundating the whole city and causing the loss of twenty-five lives. Much suffering was caused among the people driven from their homes and deprived of the means of subsistence, and it was found necessary to send them tents from Springfield and supplies of food by the State Government and by private contributions from the various cities of the State. The inundation continued for some two or three weeks.—Some destructive floods have occurred in the Chicago River—the most remarkable, since the settlement of the city of Chicago, being that of March 12, 1849. This was the result of an ice-gorge in the Des Plaines River, turning the waters of that stream across "the divide" into Mud Lake, and thence, by way of the South Branch, into the Chicago River. The accumulation of waters in the latter broke up the ice, which, forming into packs and gorges, deluged the region between the two rivers. When the superabundant mass of waters and ice in the Chicago River began to flow towards the lake, it bore before it not only the accumulated pack-ice, but the vessels which had been tied up at the wharves and other points along the banks for the winter. A contemporaneous history of the event says that there were scattered along the stream at the time, four steamers, six propellers, two sloops, twenty-four brigs and fifty-seven canal boats. Those in the upper part of the stream, being hemmed in by surrounding ice, soon became a part of the moving mass; chains and hawsers were snapped as if they had been whip-cord, and the whole borne lakeward in indescribable confusion. The bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells Streets gave way in succession before the immense mass, adding, as it moved along, to the general wreck by falling spars, crushed keels and crashing bridge timbers. "Opposite Kinzie wharf," says the record, "the river was choked with sailing-craft of every description, piled together in inextricable confusion." While those vessels near the mouth of the river escaped into the lake with comparatively little damage, a large number of those higher up the stream were caught in the gorge and either badly injured or totally wrecked. The loss to the city, from the destruction of bridges, was estimated at $20,000, and to vessels at $88,000—a large sum for that time. The wreck of bridges compelled a return to the primitive system of ferries or extemporized bridges made

of boats to furnish means of communication between the several divisions of the city—a condition of affairs which lasted for several months.—Floods about the same time did considerable damage on the Illinois, Fox and Rock Rivers, their waters being higher than in 1838 or 1833, which were memorable flood years on these interior streams. On the former the village of Peru was partially destroyed, while the bridges on Rock River were all swept away. A flood in the Illinois River, in the spring of 1855, resulted in serious damage to bridges and other property in the vicinity of Ottawa, and there were extensive inundations of the bottom lands along that stream in 1859 and subsequent years. In February, 1857, a second flood in the Chicago River, similar to that of 1849, caused considerable damage, but was less destructive than that of the earlier date, as the bridges were more substantially constructed. One of the most extensive floods, in recent times, occurred in the Mississippi River during the latter part of the month of April and early in May, 1897. The value of property destroyed on the lower Mississippi was estimated at many millions of dollars, and many lives were lost. At Warsaw, Ill., the water reached a height of nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark on April 24, and at Quincy nearly nineteen feet on the 28th, while the river, at points between these two cities, was from ten to fifteen miles wide. Some 25,000 acres of farming lands between Quincy and Warsaw were flooded and the growing crops destroyed. At Alton the height reached by the water was twenty-two feet, but in consequence of the strength of the levees protecting the American Bottom, the farmers in that region suffered less than on some previous years.

IPAVA, a town in Fulton County, on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles west southwest of Lewistown, and some 44 miles north of Jacksonville. The county abounds in coal, and coal-mining, as well as agriculture, is a leading industry in the surrounding country. Other industries are the manufacture of flour and woolen goods, two banks, four churches, a sanitarium, and a weekly newspaper are also located here. Population (1890, 667; 1900, 749; 1910, 652.

IRON MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of iron, both pig and castings, direct from the furnace, has steadily increased in this State. In 1880, Illinois ranked seventh in the list of States producing manufactured iron, while, in 1890, it had risen to fourth place, Pennsylvania (which produces nearly fifty per cent of the total product of the country) retaining the lead, with Ohio and Alabama following. In 1890 Illinois had fifteen complete furnace stacks (as against ten in 1880), turning out 674,506 tons, or seven per cent of the entire output. Since then four additional furnaces have been completed, but no figures are at hand to show the increase in production. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, the percentage of increase in output was 616.53. The fuel used is chiefly the native bituminous coal, which is abundant and cheap. Of this, 674,506 tons were used; of anthracite coal, only 38,618 tons. Of the total output of pig-iron in the State, during 1890, 616,650 tons were of Bessemer. Charcoal pig is not made in Illinois.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER & EASTERN RAILROAD. *See Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*

IROQUOIS COUNTY, a large county on the eastern border of the State; area, 1,100 square miles; population (1910), 45,543. In 1830 two pioneer settlements were made almost simultaneously,—one at Bunkum (now Concord) and the other at Milford. Among those taking up homes at the former were Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin Fry, and Messrs. Cartwright, Thomas, Newcomb, and Miller. At Milford located Robert Hall, Samuel Rust, Messrs. Miles, Pickell and Parker, besides the Cox, Moore and Stanley families. Iroquois County was set off from Vermilion and organized in 1833,—named from the Iroquois Indians, or Iroquois River, which flows through it. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies did not remove west of the Mississippi until 1836-37, but were always friendly. The seat of government was first located at Montgomery, whence it was removed to Middleport, and finally to Watseka. The county is well timbered and the soil underlaid by both coal and building stone. Clay suitable for brick making and the manufacture of crockery is also found. The Iroquois River and the Sugar, Spring and Beaver Creeks thoroughly drain the county. An abundance of pure soft water may be found anywhere by boring to the depth of from thirty to eighty feet, a fact which encourages grazing and the manufacture of dairy products. The soil is rich, and well adapted to fruit growing. The principal towns are Gilman (population 1,112), Watseka (2,977) and Milford (967).

IROQUOIS RIVER, (sometimes called Pickamink), rises in Western Indiana and runs westward to Watseka, Ill., thence it flows northward through Iroquois and part of Kankakee

Counties, entering the Kankakee River some five miles southeast of Kankakee. It is nearly 120 miles long.

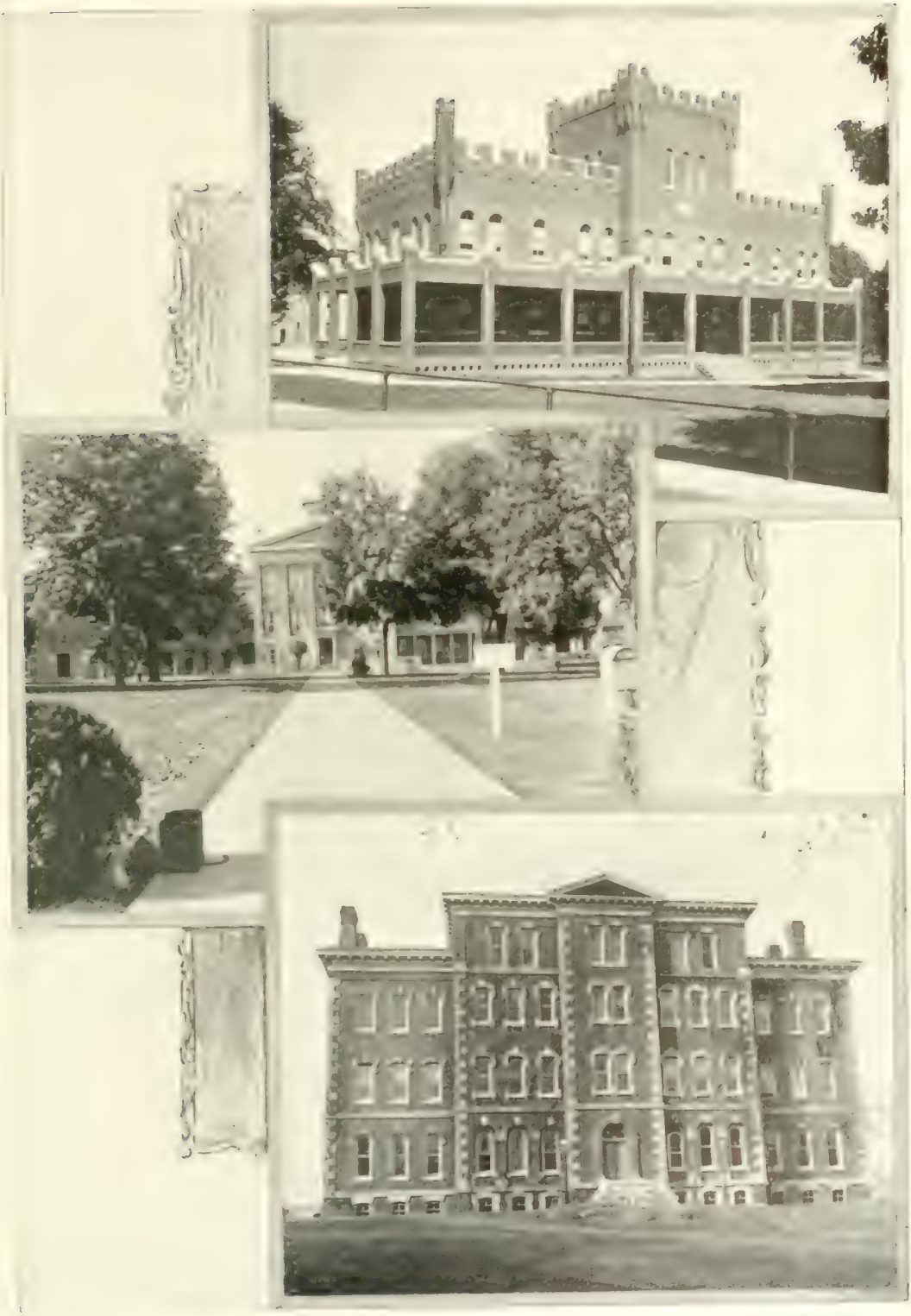
IRVING, a village in Montgomery County, on the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles east-northeast of Alton, and 17 miles east by north of Litchfield, has five churches, flouring and saw mills, creamery, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 675; (1910), 678.

ISHAM, Edward S., lawyer, was born at Bennington, Vt., Jan 15, 1836, educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College, Mass., taking his degree at the latter in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858, coming to Chicago the same year. Mr. Isham was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1864-66) and, in 1881, his name was prominently considered for a position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He is the senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, which has had the management of some of the most important cases coming before the Chicago courts. Died Feb. 16, 1902.

JACKSON, Huntington Wolcott, lawyer, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841, being descended on the maternal side from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Princeton College, leaving the latter at the close of his junior year to enter the army, and taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, a part of the time being on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, and, later, with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Returning to civil life in 1865, he entered Harvard Law School for one term, then spent a year in Europe, on his return resuming his legal studies at Newark, N. J.; came to Chicago in 1867, and the following year was admitted to the bar; has served as Supervisor of South Chicago, as President of the Chicago Bar Association, and (by appointment of the Comptroller of the Currency) as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago. Under the will of the late John Crerar he became an executor of the estate, and a trustee of the Crerar Library. Died at Newark, N. J., Jan 3, 1901.

JACKSON COUNTY, organized in 1816, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson; area, 580 square miles; population (1910), 35,143. It lies in the southwest portion of the State, the Mississippi River forming its principal western boundary. The bottom lands along the river are wonderfully fertile, but liable to overflow. It is crossed by a range of hills regarded as a branch of the Ozark range. Toward the east the soil is warm, and well adapted to fruit-growing. One of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the State crops out at various points, varying in depth from a few inches to four or five hundred feet below the surface. Valuable timber and good building stone are found and there are numerous saline springs. Wheat, tobacco and fruit are principal crops. Early pioneers, with the date of their arrival, were as follows: 1814, W. Boon; 1815, Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor); 1817, Oliver Cross, Mrs. William Kimmel, S. Lewis, E. Harrold, George Butcher and W. Eakin; 1818, the Bysleys, Mark Bradley, James Hughes and John Barron. Brownsville was the first county-seat and an important town, but owing to a disastrous fire in 1843, the government was removed to Murphysboro, where Dr. Logan (father of Gen. John A. Logan) donated a tract of land for county-buildings. John A. Logan was born here. The principal towns (with their respective population, as shown by the United States Census of 1890), were: Murphysboro, 3,880; Carbondale, 2,382; and Grand Tower, 634.

JACKSONVILLE, the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important railroad center; population (1890) about 13,000. The town was laid out in 1825, and named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first court house was erected in 1826, and among early lawyers were Josiah Lamborn, John J. Hardin, Stephen A. Douglas, and later Richard Yates, afterwards the "War Governor" of Illinois. It is the seat of several important State institutions, notably the Central Hospital for the Insane, and Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—besides private educational institutions, including Illinois College, Illinois Conference Female College (Methodist), Jacksonville Female Academy, a Business College and others. The city has several banks, a large woolen mill, carriage factories, brick yards, planing mills, and two newspaper establishments, each publishing daily and weekly editions. It justly ranks as one of the most attractive and interesting cities of the State, noted for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. Although immigrants from Kentucky and other Southern States predominated in its early settlement, the location there of Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Academy, about 1830, brought to it many settlers of New England birth, so that it early came to be



INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB JACKSONVILLE



Main Building and Girls' Cottage.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

regarded as more distinctively New England in the character of its population than any other town in Southern Illinois. Pop. (1910), 15,326.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, an institution for the education of young ladies, at Jacksonville, the oldest of its class in the State. The initial steps for its organization were taken in 1830, the year after the establishment of Illinois College. It may be said to have been an offshoot of the latter, these two constituting the originals of that remarkable group of educational and State Institutions which now exist in that city. Instruction began to be given in the Academy in May, 1833, under the principalship of Miss Sarah C. Crocker, and, in 1835, it was formally incorporated by act of the Legislature, being the first educational institution to receive a charter from that body; though Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges were incorporated at a later period of the same session. Among its founders appear the names of Gov. Joseph Duncan, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant (for fifty years the President or a Professor of Illinois College), John P. Wilkinson, Rev. John M. Ellis, David B. Ayers and Dr. Ero Chandler, all of whom, except the last, were prominently identified with the early history of Illinois College. The list of the alumnæ embraces over five hundred names. On January 1, 1903, Jacksonville Female Academy was merged with Illinois College and while retaining its buildings and grounds it is now known as Academy Hall.

JACKSONVILLE, LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway.*)

JACKSONVILLE, NORTHWESTERN & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway.*)

JACKSONVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Originally chartered as the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, and constructed from Jacksonville to Waverly in 1870; later changed to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern and track extended to Virden (31 miles); in 1879 passed into the hands of a new company under the title of the Jacksonville Southeastern, and was extended as follows: to Litchfield (1880), 23 miles; to Smithboro (1882), 29 miles; to Centralia (1883), 29 miles —total, 112 miles. In 1887 a section between Centralia and Driver's (16½ miles) was constructed by the Jacksonville Southeastern, and operated under lease by the successor to that line, but, in 1893, was separated from it under the name of the Louisville & St. Louis Railway. By the use of five miles of trackage on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, connection was obtained between Driver's and Mount Vernon. The same year (1887) the Jacksonville Southeastern obtained control of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad, from Litchfield to Columbiana on the Illinois River, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, embracing lines from Peoria to St. Louis, via Springfield and Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Southeastern was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway and, in 1896, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Divisions were subsequently separated from the Jacksonville line and placed in charge of a separate receiver. Foreclosure proceedings began in 1894 and during 1896, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized under its present title. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad* of Illinois.) The capital stock of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway (June 30, 1897) was $1,500,000; funded debt, $2,300,000—total, $3,800,000.

JAMES, Colin D., clergyman, was born in Randolph County, now in West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1808; died at Bonita, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. James, a pioneer preacher in the Ohio Valley, who removed to Ohio in 1812, settling first in Jefferson County in that State, and later (1814) at Mansfield. Subsequently the family took up its residence at Helt's Prairie in Vigo (now Vermilion County, Ind.). Before 1830 Colin D. James came to Illinois, and, in 1834, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active ministerial work until 1871, after which he accepted a superannuated relation. During his connection with the church in Illinois he served as station preacher or Presiding Elder at the following points: Rock Island (1834); Platteville (1836); Apple River (1837); Paris (1838, '42 and '43); Eugene (1839); Georgetown (1840); Shelbyville (1841); Grafton (1844 and '45); Sparta District (1845-47); Lebanon District (1848-49); Alton District (1850); Bloomington District (1851-52); and later at Jacksonville, Winchester, Greenfield, Island Grove, Oldtown, Heyworth, Normal, Atlanta, McLean and Shirley. During 1861-62 he acted as agent for the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and in 1871 for the erection of a Methodist church at Normal. He was twice married. His first wife (Eliza A. Plasters of Livingston) died in 1849. The following year he married Amanda K. Casad, daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Casad. He removed from Normal to Evanston in 1876, and from the latter place to

Kansas in 1879. Of his surviving children, Edmund J. is 1898 Professor in the University of Chicago; Joseph N. is in charge of the magnetic laboratory in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin B. is Professor in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn., and George P. is instructor in the Cambridge Preparatory School of Chicago.

JAMES, Edmund James, was born, May 21, 1855, at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., the fourth son of Rev. Colin Dew James of the Illinois Conference, grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad and great-grandson of Samuel Stites (all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume); was educated in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington (Normal), from which he graduated in June, 1873, and entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in November of the same year. On May 1, 1874, he was appointed Recorder on the United States Lake Survey, where he continued during one season engaged in work on the lower part of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. He entered Harvard College, Nov. 2, 1874, but went to Europe in August, 1875, entering the University of Halle, Oct. 16, 1875, where he graduated, August 4, 1877, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was elected Principal of the Public High School in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1878, but resigned in June, 1879, to accept a position in the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School Department in connection with the Model School. Resigning this position at Christmas time, 1882, he went to Europe for study; accepted a position in the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Public Administration, in September, 1883, where he remained for over thirteen years. While here he was, for a time, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and organized the instruction in this Department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first attempt to organize a college course in the field of commerce and industry. During this time he officiated as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series" issued by the University of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 1, 1896, he accepted that of Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago, where he has since continued. Professor James has been identified with the progress of economic studies in the United States since the early eighties. He was one of the organizers and one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Economic Association. On Dec. 14, 1889, he founded the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters at Philadelphia, became its first President, and has continued such to the present time. He was also, for some years, editor of its publications. The Academy has now become the largest Association in the world devoted to the cultivation of economic and social subjects. He was one of the originators of, and one of the most frequent contributors to, "Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science"; was also the pioneer in the movement to introduce into the United States the scheme of public instruction known as University Extension; was the first President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, under whose auspices the first effective extension work was done in this country, and has been Director of the Extension Division in the University of Chicago since February, 1896. He has been especially identified with the development of higher commercial education in the United States. From his position as Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy he has affected the course of instruction in this Department in a most marked way. He was invited by the American Bankers' Association, in the year 1892, to make a careful study of the subject of Commercial Education in Europe, and his report to this association on the Education of Business Men in Europe, republished by the University of Chicago in the year 1898, has become a standard authority on this subject. Owing largely to his efforts, departments similar to the Wharton School of Finance and Economy have been established under the title of College of Commerce, College of Commerce and Politics, and Collegiate Course in Commerce, in the Universities of California and Chicago, and Columbia University. He has been identified with the progress of college education in general, especially in its relation to secondary and elementary education, and was one of the early advocates of the establishment of departments of education in our colleges and universities, the policy of which is now adopted by nearly all the leading institutions. He was, for a time, State Examiner of High Schools in Illinois, and was founder of "The Illinois School Journal," long one of the most influential educational periodicals in the State, now changed in name to "School and Home." He has been especially active in the establishment of public kindergartens in different cities,

and has been repeatedly offered the headship of important institutions among them being the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Cincinnati. He has served as Vice-President of the National Municipal League; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the National Council of Education, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the National Teachers' Association on college entrance requirements, is a member of various patriotic and historical societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland and the Huguenot Society. He is the author of more than one hundred papers and monographs on various economic, educational, legal and administrative subjects. Professor James was married, August 22, 1879, to Anna Margarethe Lange, of Halle, Prussia, daughter of the Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach of the University of Halle.

JAMESON, John Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born at Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. After several years spent in teaching he began the study of law, and graduated from the Dane Law School of Harvard College in 1853. Coming west the same year he located at Freeport, Ill., but removed to Chicago in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, remaining in office until 1883. During a portion of this period he acted as lecturer in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and as editor of "The American Law Register." His literary labors were unceasing, his most notable work being entitled "Constitutional Conventions, their History, Power and Modes of Proceeding." He was also a fine classical scholar, speaking and reading German, French, Spanish and Italian, and was deeply interested in charitable and reformatory work. Died, suddenly, in Chicago, June 16, 1890.

JARROT, Nicholas, early French settler of St. Clair County, was born in France, received a liberal education and, on account of the disturbed condition there in the latter part of the last century, left his native country about 1790. After spending some time at Baltimore and New Orleans, he arrived at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794 and became a permanent settler there. He early became a Major of militia and engaged in trade with the Indians, frequently visiting Prairie du Chien, St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) and the Illinois River in his trading expeditions, and on one or two occasions, incurring great risk of life from hostile savages. He acquired a large property, especially in lands, built mills and erected one of the earliest and finest brick houses in that part of the country. He also served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. Died, in 1823.—Vital (Jarrot), son of the preceding, inherited a large landed fortune from his father, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of St. Clair County during the last generation. He served as Representative from St. Clair County in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, in the first being an associate of Abraham Lincoln and always his firm friend and admirer. At the organization of the Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860, he received the support of the Republican members for Speaker of the House in opposition to Col. W. R. Morrison, who was elected. He sacrificed a large share of his property in a public-spirited effort to build up a rolling mill at East St. Louis, being reduced thereby from affluence to poverty. President Lincoln appointed him an Indian Agent, which took him to the Black Hills region, where he died some years after, from toil and exposure, at the age of 73 years.

JASPER COUNTY, in the eastern part of Southern Illinois, having an area of 484 square miles, and a population in 1900 of 18,157. It was organized in 1831 and named for Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame. The county was placed under township organization in 1860. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of B. Reynolds, W. Richards and George Mattingley. The Embarras River crosses the county. The general surface is level, although gently undulating in some portions. Manufacturing is carried on in a small way; but the people are principally interested in agriculture, the chief products consisting of wheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit and tobacco. Wool-growing is an important industry. Newton is the county-seat, with a population in 1900 of 1,478.

JAYNE, (Dr.) Gershom, early physician, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October, 1790, served as Surgeon in the War of 1812 and came to Illinois in 1819, settling in Springfield in 1821; was one of the Commissioners appointed to construct the

first State Penitentiary (1827), and one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. His oldest daughter (Julia Maria) became the wife of Senator Trumbull. Dr. Jayne died at Springfield, in 1867.—**Dr. William** (Jayne), son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8, 1826; educated by private tutors and at Illinois College, being a member of the class of 1847, later receiving the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Phi Alpha Society while in that institution; graduated from the Medical Department of Missouri State University; in 1860 was elected State Senator for Sangamon County, and, the following year, was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Dakota, later serving as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. In 1869 he was appointed Pension Agent for Illinois, also served for four terms as Mayor of his native city, and is now Vice-President of the First National Bank, Springfield

JEFFERSON COUNTY, a south-central county, cut off from Edwards and White Counties in 1819, when it was separately organized, being named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its area is 466 square miles, and its population (1910), 29,111. The Big Muddy River, with one or two tributaries, flows through the county in a southerly direction. Along the banks of streams a variety of hardwood timber is found. The railroad facilities are advantageous. The surface is level and the soil rich. Cereals and fruit are easily produced. A fine bed of limestone (seven to fifteen feet thick) crosses the middle of the county. It has been quarried and found well adapted to building purposes. The county possesses an abundance of running water, much of which is slightly impregnated with salt. The upper coal measure underlies the entire county, but the seam is scarcely more than two feet thick at any point. The chief industry is agriculture, though lumber is manufactured to some extent. Mount Vernon, the county-seat, was incorporated as a city in 1872. Its population in 1890 was 3,233. It has several manufactories and is the seat of the Appellate Court for the Southern Judicial District of the State

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, Railway President and Manager, born in Liverpool, Eng., April 6, 1843, his father being an engineer in the British navy; about 1850 came with his widowed mother to Wheeling, Va., and, in 1856, to Chicago, where he secured employment as office-boy in the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he finally became an apprentice and, passing through various grades of the mechanical department, in May, 1877, became General Superintendent of the Road, and, in 1885, General Manager of the entire line. In 1889 he withdrew from the Illinois Central and, for several years past, has been President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Mr. Jeffery's career as a railway man has been one of the most conspicuous and successful in the history of American railroads

JENKINS, Alexander M., Lieutenant-Governor (1834-36), came to Illinois in his youth and located in Jackson County, being for a time a resident of Brownsville, the first county-seat of Jackson County, where he was engaged in trade. Later he studied law and became eminent in his profession in Southern Illinois. In 1830 Mr. Jenkins was elected Representative in the Seventh General Assembly, was re-elected in 1832, serving during his second term as Speaker of the House, and took part the latter year in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company. In 1834 Mr. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time with Governor Duncan, though on an opposing ticket, but resigned, in 1836, to become President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was chartered that year. The charter of the road was surrendered in 1837, when the State had in contemplation the policy of building a system of roads at its own cost. For a time he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Edwardsville, and, in 1847, was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. Other positions held by him included that of Justice of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit, to which he was elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, but died in office, February 13, 1864. Mr. Jenkins was an uncle of Gen. John A. Logan, who read law with him after his return from the Mexican War.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, engineer and architect, born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1849; at 17 took a trip around the world, and, after a year spent in the Scientific Department of Harvard College, took a course in the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, graduating in 1856. He then served for a year as engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, and, in 1861, was made an Aid on the staff of General Grant, being transferred the next year to the staff of General Sherman, with whom he remained three years, participating in many of the most important battles of the war in the West. Later, he was engaged in the preparation

of maps of General Sherman's campaigns, which were published in the "Memoirs" of the latter. In 1868 he located in Chicago and afterward gave his attention almost solely to architecture, the result being such a series of Chicago's most noteworthy buildings. Died June 15, 1907.

JERSEY COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the middle division of the State, bordering on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Originally a part of Greene County, it was separately organized in 1839, with an area of 360 square miles. There were a few settlers in the county as early as 1816-17. Jerseyville, the county-seat, was platted in 1834, a majority of the early residents being natives of, or at least emigrants from, New Jersey. The mild climate added to the character of the soil is especially adapted to fruit-growing and stock-raising. The census of 1900 gave the population of the county as 14,612 and of Jerseyville, 3,517. Grafton, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Illinois, had a population of 927. The last mentioned town is noted for its stone quarries, which employ a number of men. Pop. (1910), 15,954.

JERSEYVILLE, a city and county seat of Jersey County, the point of junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railways, 19 miles north of Alton and 45 miles north of St. Louis, Mo. The city is in an agricultural district, but has manufactories of flour, plows, carriages and wagons, shoe factory and watch-making machinery. It contains a handsome courthouse completed in 1894, nine churches, a graded public school, besides a separate school for colored children, a convent, library, telephone system, electric lights, artesian wells, and one paper, daily and weekly. Pop. (1900), 3,517; (1910), 4,113.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, situated in the northwest corner of the State, has an area of 600 square miles; population (1910), 22,657. It was first explored by Le Seuer, who reported the discovery of lead in 1700. Another Frenchman (Bouthillier) was the first permanent white settler, locating on the site of the present city of Galena in 1820. About the same time came several American families; a trading post was established, and the hamlet was known as Fredericks' Point, so called after one of the pioneers. In 1822 the Government reserved from settlement a tract 10 miles square along the Mississippi with a view of controlling the mining interest. In 1823 mining privileges were granted upon a royalty of one sixth, and the first smelting furnace was erected the same year. Immigration increased rapidly and, inside of three years, the "Point" had a population of 150, and a post-office was established with a fortnightly mail to and from Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1827 county organization was effected, the county being named in honor of Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The original tract, however, has been subdivided until it now constitutes nine counties. The settlers took an active part in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. In 1846-47 the mineral lands were placed on the market by the Government, and quickly taken by corporations and individuals. The scenery is varied, and the soil (particularly in the east) well suited to the cultivation of grain. The county is well wooded and well watered, and thoroughly drained by the Fever and Apple Rivers. The name Galena was given to the county-seat (originally, as has been said, Fredericks' Point) by Lieutenant Thomas, Government Surveyor, in 1827, in which year it was platted. Its general appearance is picturesque. Its early growth was extraordinary, but later (particularly after the growth of Chicago) it received a set-back. In 1841 it claimed 2,000 population and was incorporated, in 1870 it had about 7,000 population, and, in 1900, 5,005. The names of Gen. Rawlins and E. B. Washburne are associated with its history. Other important towns in the county are Warren (population 1,327), East Dubuque (1,146) and Elizabeth (659).

JOHNSON, Caleb C., lawyer and legislator, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., May 23, 1844; educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.; served during the Civil War in the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers; in 1877 was admitted to the bar and, two years later, began practice. He has served upon the Board of Township Supervisors of Whiteside County; in 1884 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly; was reelected in 1886 and again in 1896. He also held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his District during the first Cleveland administration, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888.

JOHNSON, (Rev.) Herrick, clergyman and educator, was born near Lodi, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832; graduated at Hamilton College, 1857, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1860; held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; in 1874 became Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological

Seminary, and, in 1880, accepted a pastorate in Chicago, also becoming Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in McCormick Theological Seminary. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate, devoting his attention thereafter to the duties of his professorship. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, in 1882, and has served as President, for many years, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Aid for Colleges, and of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University. Besides many periodical articles, he has published several volumes on religious subjects.

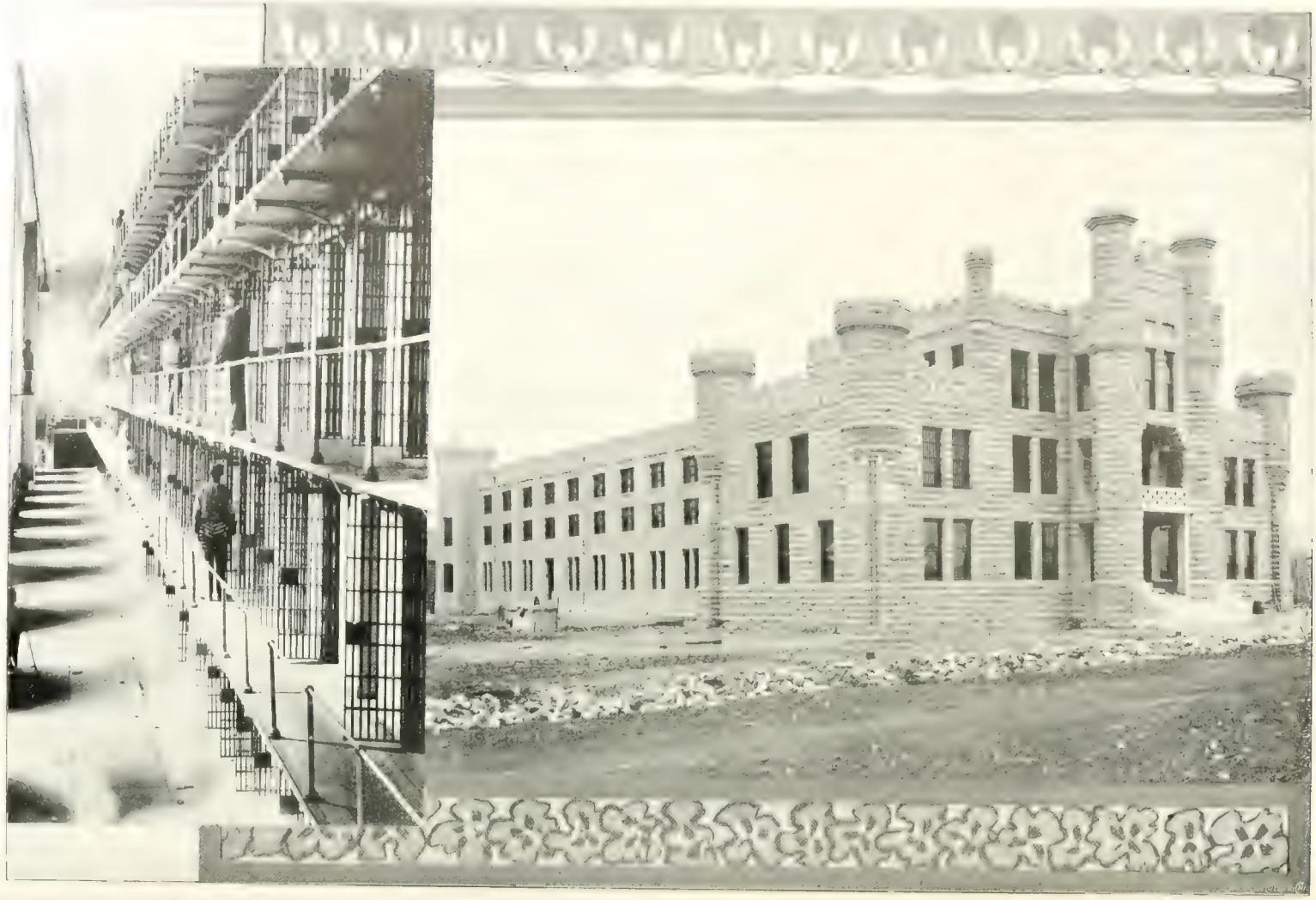
JOHNSON, Hosmer A., M.D., LL.D., physician, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822; at twelve removed to a farm in Lapeer County, Mich. In spite of limited school privileges, at eighteen he secured a teachers' certificate, and, by teaching in the winter and attending an academy in the summer, prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan in 1846 and graduating in 1849. In 1850 he became a student of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1852, and the same year becoming Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and, the year following, associate editor of "The Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal." For three years he was a member of the faculty of Rush, but, in 1858, resigned to become one of the founders of a new medical school, which has now become a part of Northwestern University. During the Civil War, Dr. Johnson was Chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners; later serving upon the Board of Health of Chicago, and upon the National Board of Health. He was also attending physician of Cook County Hospital and consulting physician of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was one of the Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His connections with local, State and National Societies and organizations (medical, scientific, social and otherwise) were very numerous. He traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, during his visits to the latter devoting much time to the study of foreign sanitary conditions, and making further attainments in medicine and surgery. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. During his later years, Dr. Johnson was engaged almost wholly in consultations. Died, Feb. 26, 1891.

JOHNSON COUNTY, lies in the southern portion of the State, and is one of the smallest counties, having an area of only 340 square miles, and a population (1910) of 14,331—named for Col. Richard M. Johnson. Its organization dates back to 1812. A dividing ridge (forming a sort of water shed) extends from east to west, the waters of the Cache and Bay Rivers running south, and those of the Big Muddy and Saline toward the north. A minor coal seam of variable thickness (perhaps a spur from the regular coal-measures) crops out here and there. Sandstone and limestone are abundant, and, under cliffs along the bluffs, saltpeter has been obtained in small quantities. Weak copperas springs are numerous. The soil is rich, the principal crops being wheat, corn and tobacco. Cotton is raised for home consumption and fruit-culture receives some attention. Vienna is the county-seat, with a population, in 1890, of 828.

JOHNSTON, Noah, pioneer and banker, was born in Hardy County, Va., Dec. 20, 1799, and, at the age of 12 years, emigrated with his father to Woodford County, Ky. In 1824 he removed to Indiana, and, a few years later, to Jefferson County, Ill., where he began farming. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, but proving unfortunate, turned his attention to politics, serving first as County Commissioner and then as County Clerk. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Hamilton and Jefferson, serving four years; was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1844-45, and, in 1846, elected Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. The following year he was made Paymaster in the United States Army, serving through the Mexican War; in 1852 served with Abraham Lincoln and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of Chicago, on a Commission appointed to investigate claims against the State for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in 1854, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Division, being elected to the same position in 1861. Other positions held by him included those of Deputy United States Marshal under the administration of President Polk, Commissioner to superintend the construction of the Supreme Court Building at Mount Vernon, and Postmaster of that city. He was also elected Representative again in 1866. The later years of his life were spent as President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. Died, November, 1891, in his 92d year.

JOLIET, the county-seat of Will County, situated in the Des Plaines River Valley, 36 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the intersecting point of five lines of railway. A good quality of calcareous building stone underlies the entire region, and is exten-

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.



Cell House.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

Women's Prison.

sively quarried. Gravel, sand, and clay are also easily obtained in considerable quantities. Within twenty miles are productive coal mines. The Northern Illinois Penitentiary and a female penal institute stand just outside the city limits on the north. Joliet is an important manufacturing center, the census of 1900 crediting the city with 455 establishments, having $15,452,136 capital, employing 6,523 hands, paying $3,957,529 wages and $17,891,836 for raw material, turning out an annual product valued at $27,765,104. The leading industries are the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, engines, agricultural implements, pig-iron, Bessemer steel, steel bridges, rods, tin cans, wallpaper, matches, beer, saddles, paint, furniture, pianos, and stoves, besides quarrying and stone cutting. The Chicago Drainage Canal supplies valuable water power. The city has many handsome public buildings and private residences, among the former being four high schools, Government postoffice building, two public libraries, and two public hospitals. It also has two public and two [illegible] schools, three daily and three weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 23,264; (1900), 29,353; (1910), 31,070.

JOLIET, AURORA & NORTHERN RAILWAY. [See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.]

JOLIET, Louis, a French explorer, born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, educated at the Jesuits' College, and early engaged in the fur-trade. In 1669 he was sent to investigate the copper mines on Lake Superior, but his most important service began in 1673, when Frontenac commissioned him to explore. Starting from the missionary station of St. Ignace with Father Marquette, he went up the Fox River within the present State of Wisconsin and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. He was the first to discover that the Mississippi flows to the Gulf rather than to the Pacific. He returned to Green Bay via the Illinois River and is believed the sites of the present cities of Joliet and Chicago. Although later appointed royal hydrographer and given the island of Anticosti, he never revisited the Mississippi. Some historians assert that this was largely due to the influential jealousy of La Salle. Died, in Canada, in May, 1700.

JOLIET & BLUE ISLAND RAILWAY, constituting a part of and operated by the Calumet & Blue Island—a belt line 21 miles in length, of standard gauge and laid with 60-lb. steel rails. The company provides terminal facilities at Joliet, although originally projected to merely run from that city to a connection with the Calumet & Blue Island Railway. The capital stock authorized and paid in is $100,000. The company's general offices are in Chicago.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, a road running from Lake, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., 45 miles (of which 29 miles are in Illinois), and leased in perpetuity, from Sept. 7, 1854 (the date of completion), to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns nearly all its stock. Its capital stock is $300,000, and its funded debt, $80,000. Other forms of indebtedness swell the total amount of capital invested (1895) to $1,143,201. Total earnings and income in Illinois in 1894, $89,017; total expenditures, $62,370. (See *Michigan Central Railroad*.)

JONES, Alfred M., politician and legislator, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 5, 1837, brought to McHenry County, Ill., at 10 years of age, and, at 16, began life in the pineries and engaged in rafting on the Mississippi. Then, after two winters in school at Rockford, and a short season in teaching, he spent a year in the book and jewelry business at Warren, Jo Daviess County. The following year (1858) he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but meeting disappointment in his expectations in regard to mining, returned almost immediately. The next few years were spent in various occupations, including law and real estate business, until 1872, when he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. Other positions successively held by him were those of Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, during twelve years of that period being its chairman. From 1885 to June, 1889, he was manager of the Bethlehem Mining Syndicate at Waukesha, Wis., but found time to serve the people as Wisconsin's [illegible] Dead Letter Clerk, 1889-[illegible].

JONES, John Rice, first English lawyer in Illinois, was born in Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; educated at Oxford in medicine and law, and, after practicing the latter in London for a short time, came to America in 1784, spending two years in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin; in 1786, having reached the Falls of the Ohio, he joined Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. This having partially failed through the discontent and desertion of the troops, he remained at Vincennes four years, part of the time as Commissary-

General of the garrison there. In 1790 he went to Kaskaskia, but eleven years later returned to Vincennes, being commissioned the same year by Gov. William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General of Indiana Territory, and in 1805, becoming a member of the first Legislative Council. He was Secretary of the convention at Vincennes, in December, 1802, which memorialized Congress to suspend, for ten years, the article in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory. In 1808 he removed a second time to Kaskaskia, remaining two years, when he located within the present limits of the State of Missouri (then the Territory of Louisiana), residing successively at St. Genevieve, St. Louis and Potosi, at the latter place acquiring large interests in mineral lands. He became prominent in Missouri politics, served as a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the first Legislature, and finally elected by the same a Justice of the Supreme Court, dying in office at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1824. He appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice among the early residents, as shown by the fact that, the year of his return to Kaskaskia, he paid taxes on more than 16,000 acres of land in Monroe County, to say nothing of his possessions about Vincennes and his subsequent acquisitions in Missouri. He also prepared the first revision of laws for Indiana Territory when Illinois composed a part of it.—**Rice** (Jones), son of the preceding by a first marriage, was born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; came to America with his parents, and was educated at Transylvania University and the University of Pennsylvania, taking a medical degree at the latter, but later studying law at Litchfield, Conn., and locating at Kaskaskia in 1806. Described as a young man of brilliant talents, he took a prominent part in politics and, at a special election held in September, 1808, was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, by the party known as "Divisionists"—i. e., in favor of the division of the Territory—which proved successful in the organization of Illinois Territory the following year. Bitterness engendered in this contest led to a challenge from Shadrach Bond (afterwards first Governor of the State), which Jones accepted; but the affair was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots. One Dr. James Dunlap, who had been Jones's second, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement, a bitter factional fight was maintained between the friends of the respective parties, resulting in the assassination of Jones, who was shot by Dunlap on the street in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808—Jones dying in a few minutes, while Dunlap fled, ending his days in Texas.—**Gen. John Rice** (Jones), Jr., another son, was born at Kaskaskia, Jan. 8, 1792, served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the War of 1812, and, in 1831, went to Texas, where he bore a conspicuous part in securing the independence of that State from Mexico, dying there in 1845—the year of its annexation to the United States. — **George Wallace** (Jones), fourth son of John Rice Jones (1st), was born at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1825; served as Clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri in 1826, and as Aid to Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk War; in 1834 was elected Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory (then including the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa), later serving two terms as Delegate from Iowa Territory, and, on its admission as a State, being elected one of the first United States Senators and re-elected in 1852; in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Bogota, Colombia, but recalled in 1861 on account of a letter to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of the South, and was imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous Cilley-Graves duel near Washington, which resulted in the death of the former. After his retirement from office, General Jones' residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896, in the 93d year of his age.

JONES, Michael, early politician, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came to Illinois in Territorial days, and, as early as 1809, was Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia; afterwards removed to Shawneetown and represented Gallatin County as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and as Senator in the first four General Assemblies, and also as Representative in the Eighth. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1819, but was defeated by Governor Edwards, and was a Presidential Elector in 1820. He is represented to have been a man of considerable ability but of bitter passions, a supporter of the scheme for a pro-slavery constitution and a bitter opponent of Governor Edwards.

JONES, J. Russell, capitalist, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; after spending two years as clerk in a store in his native town, came to Chicago in 1838; spent the next two years at Rockton, when he accepted a

clerkship in a leading mercantile establishment at Galena, finally being advanced to a partnership, which was dissolved in 1856. In 1860 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, and, in March following, was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he became Minister to Belgium, remaining in office until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. Subsequently he declined the position of Secretary of the Interior, but was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, from which he retired in 1885. Mr. Jones served as member of the National Republican Committee for Illinois in 1868. In 1863 he organized the West Division Street Railway, laying the foundation of ample fortune. Died Apr. 11, 1909.

JONES, William, pioneer merchant, was born at Charlemont, Mass., Oct. 22, 1789, but spent his boyhood and early manhood in New York State, ultimately locating at Buffalo, where he engaged in business as a grocer, and also held various public positions. In 1831 he made a tour of observation westward by way of Detroit, finally reaching Fort Dearborn, which he again visited in 1832 and in '33, making small investments each time in real estate, which afterwards appreciated immensely in value. In 1834, in partnership with Byram King of Buffalo, Mr. Jones engaged in the stove and hardware business, founding in Chicago the firm of Jones & King, and the next year brought his family. While he never held any important public office he was one of the most prominent of those early residents of Chicago through whose enterprise and public spirit the city was made to prosper. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, served in the City Council, was one of the founders of the city fire department, served for twelve years (1840-52) on the Board of School Inspectors (for a considerable time as its President), and contributed liberally to the cause of education, including gifts of $50,000 to the old Chicago University, of which he was a Trustee and, for some time, President of its Executive Committee. Died Jan. 18, 1868.—**Fernando** (Jones), son of the preceding, was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 26, 1820, having, for some time in his boyhood, Millard Fillmore (afterwards President) as his teacher at Buffalo, and, still later, Reuben E. Fenton (afterwards Governor and a United States Senator) as classmate. After coming to Chicago, in 1835, he was employed for some time as a clerk in Government offices and by the Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; spent a season at Canandaigua Academy, N. Y.; edited a periodical at Jackson, Mich., for a year or two, but finally coming to Chicago, opened an abstract and title office, in which he was engaged at the time of the fire of 1871, and which, by consolidation with two other firms, became the foundation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which still plays an important part in the real estate business of Chicago. Mr. Jones held various public positions, including that of Trustee of Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, and for years was a Trustee of the University of Chicago. Died Nov. 8, 1911.—**Kiler Kent** (Jones), another son, was one of the founders of "The Gem of the Prairies" newspaper, out of which grew "The Chicago Tribune"; was for many years a citizen of Quincy, Ill., and prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee; and, for a time, one of the publishers of "The Prairie Farmer." Died, in Quincy, August 20, 1886.

JONESBORO, the county-seat of Union County, situated about a mile west of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is some 30 miles north of Cairo, with which it is connected by the Mobile & Ohio R. R. It stands in the center of a fertile territory, largely devoted to fruit-growing, and is an important shipping-point for fruit and early vegetables. It has a silica mill, pickle factory and a bank. There are also four churches and one weekly newspaper, as well as a graded school. Population (1900) 1,135; (1910) 1,169.

JOSLYN, Merritt L., lawyer, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1827, came to Illinois in 1839, his father settling in McHenry County, where the son, on arriving at manhood, engaged in the practice of the law. The latter became prominent in political circles and, in 1856, was a Buchanan Presidential Elector. On the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party; served as a Captain in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1864, was elected to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from McHenry County, later serving as Senator during the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies (1876-80). After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed by President Arthur Assistant Secretary of the Interior, serving to the close of the administration. Returning to his homestead, Wood stock, Ill., he resumed the practice of his profession and, in 1884, was elected Master in Chancery for McHenry County. Died Oct. 16, 1904.

JOUETT, Charles, Chicago's first lawyer, was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottes-

ville in that State, in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit and, in 1805, acted as Commissioner in conducting a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other Indians of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan at Maumee City, Ohio. In the fall of the latter year he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, serving there until the year before the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Removing to Mercer County, Ky., in 1811, he was elected to a Judgeship there, but in 1815, was reappointed by President Madison Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, remaining until 1818, when he again returned to Kentucky. In 1829 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship in the newly organized Territory of Arkansas but remained only a few months, when he resumed his residence in Kentucky, dying there May 28, 1834.

JOURNALISM. (See *Newspapers, Early.*)

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, legislator, Foreign Minister, was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in the (then) frontier settlement. He early rose to a position of prominence and influence in public affairs, holding various municipal offices and being a member of the State Senate from 1844 to 1860 continuously. In 1860 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and, in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he represented this country for four years. He was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, and accompanied him on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington in 1861. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. Died, at Chicago, Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, S. Corning, lawyer and politician, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 21, 1827; was educated at Aurora Academy, taught for a time in Canada and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1848, edited "The Syracuse Daily Star" in 1849, and, in 1850, accepted a position in the Interior Department in Washington. Later, he resumed his place upon "The Star," but, in 1854, removed to Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and began practice with his brother-in-law, the late W. C. Gourley. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, entering into partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of Bishop Whitehouse, and became prominent in connection with some ecclesiastical [illegible] followed. In 1876 he was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and, [illegible] determined opponent of [illegible] Government as such making an unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant-Governor in 1864. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1889. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1895.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The former consisted of one Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; but, until 1825, when a new act went into effect, they were required to perform circuit duties in the several counties, while exercising appellate jurisdiction in their united capacity. In 1824 the Legislature divided the State into five circuits, appointing one Circuit Judge for each, but, two years later, these were legislated out of office, and circuit court duty again devolved upon the Supreme Judges, the State being divided into four circuits. In 1829 a new act authorized the appointment of one Circuit Judge, who was assigned to duty in the territory northwest of the Illinois River, the Supreme Justices continuing to perform circuit duty in the four other circuits. This arrangement continued until 1835, when the State was divided into six judicial circuits, and, five additional Circuit Judges having been elected, the Supreme Judges were again relieved from circuit court service. After this no material changes occurred except in the increase of the number of circuits until 1841, the whole number then being nine. At this time political reasons led to an entire reorganization of the courts. An act passed Feb. 10, 1841, repealed all laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, and provided for the appointment of five additional Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, making nine in all; and, for a third time, circuit duties devolved upon the Supreme Court Judges, the State being divided at the same time into nine circuits.

By the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the judiciary system underwent an entire change, all judicial officers being made elective by the people. The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and courts to be held by Justices of the Peace. In addition to these, the Legislature had the power to create inferior civil and criminal courts in cities, but only upon a uniform plan. For the election of Supreme Judges, the State was divided into three Grand Judicial Divisions. The Legislature might, however, if it saw fit, provide for the election of all three Judges on a general ticket, to be voted throughout the State-at-large, but this power was never exer-

cised. Appeals lay from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located, although, by unanimous consent of all parties in interest, an appeal might be transferred to another district. Nine Circuit Courts were established, but the number might be increased at the discretion of the General Assembly. Availing itself of its constitutional power and providing for the needs of a rapidly growing community, the Legislature gradually increased the number of circuits to thirty. The term of office for Supreme Court Judges was nine, and, for Circuit Judges, six years. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the Governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit Courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870, without changing the mode of election or term of office, made several changes adapted to altered conditions. As regards the Supreme Court, the three Grand Divisions were retained, but the number of Judges was increased to seven, chosen from a like number of districts, but sitting together to constitute a full court of which four members constitute a quorum. A Chief Justice is chosen by the Court, and is usually one of the Judges nearing the expiration of his term. The minor officers include a Reporter of Decisions, and one Clerk in each Division. By an act passed in 1897, the three Supreme Court Divisions were consolidated in one, the Court being required to hold its sittings in Springfield, and hereafter only one Clerk will be elected instead of three as heretofore. The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at $5,000 each.

The State was divided in 1870 into twenty-seven circuits (Cook County being a circuit by itself), and one or more terms of the circuit court are required to be held each year in each county in the State. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is both original and appellate, and includes matters civil and criminal in law and in equity. The Judges are elected by districts, and hold office for six years. In 1877 the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits (exclusive of Cook County), but without reducing the number of Judges (twenty-six) already in office, and the election of one additional Judge (to serve two years) was ordered in each district, thus increasing the number of Judges to thirty-nine. Again in 1897 the Legislature passed an act increasing the number of judicial circuits, exclusive of Cook County, to seventeen, while the number of Judges in each circuit remained the same, so that the whole number of Judges elected that year outside of Cook County was fifty-one. The salaries of Circuit Judges are $3,500 per year, except in Cook County, where they are $7,000. The Constitution also provided for the organization of Appellate Courts after the year 1874, having uniform jurisdiction in districts created for that purpose. These courts are a connecting link between the Circuit and the Supreme Courts, and greatly relieve the crowded calendar of the latter. In 1877 the Legislature established four of these tribunals: one for the County of Cook; one to include all the Northern Grand Division except Cook County; the third to embrace the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Court Judges, named by the Judges of the Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no Judge either allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each District every year, and these courts have no original jurisdiction.

Cook County. The judicial system of Cook County is different from that of the rest of the State. The Constitution of 1870 made the county an independent district, and exempted it from being subject to any subsequent redistricting. The bench of the Circuit Court in Cook County, at first fixed at five Judges, has been increased under the Constitution to fourteen, who receive additional compensation from the county treasury. The Legislature has the constitutional right to increase the number of Judges according to population. In 1849 the Legislature established the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Later, this became the Superior Court of Cook County, which now (1898) consists of thirteen Judges. For the court there exists the same constitutional provision relative to an increase of Judges as in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

JUDY, Jacob, pioneer, a native of Switzerland who, having come to the United States at an early day, remained some years in Maryland, when, in 1786, he started west, spending two years near Louisville, Ky., finally arriving at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1788. In 1792 he removed to New Design, in Monroe County, and in 1800, located within the present limits of Madison

County, where he died in 1807.—**Samuel** (Judy), son of the preceding, born August 19, 1773, was brought by his father to Illinois in 1788, and afterwards became prominent in political affairs and famous as an Indian fighter. On the organization of Madison County he became one of the first County Commissioners, serving many years. He also commanded a body of "Rangers" in the Indian campaigns during the War of 1812, gaining the title of Colonel, and served as a member from Madison County in the Second Territorial Council (1814-15). Previous to 1811 he built the first brick house within the limits of Madison County, which still stood, not many years since, a few miles from Edwardsville. Colonel Judy died in 1838.—**Jacob** (Judy), eldest son of Samuel, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, 1845-49.—**Thomas** (Judy), younger son of Samuel, was born, Dec. 19, 1804, and represented Madison County in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-54). His death occurred Oct. 4, 1880.

JUDY, James William, soldier, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 8, 1822—his ancestors on his father's side being from Switzerland, and those on his mother's from Scotland; grew up on a farm and, in 1852, removed to Menard County, Ill., where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, was elected Captain of his company, and, on its incorporation as part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Camp Butler, was chosen Colonel by acclamation. The One Hundred and Fourteenth, as part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under command of that brilliant soldier, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, from May, 1863, to the surrender on the 3d of July following. It also participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other engagements. After one year's service, Colonel Judy was compelled to resign by domestic affliction, having lost two children by death within eight days of each other, while others of his family were dangerously ill. On his retirement from the army, he became deeply interested in thorough bred cattle and is now the most noted stock auctioneer in the United States—having, in the past thirty years, sold more thorough bred cattle than any other man living—his operations extending from Canada to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Colonel Judy was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1874 and so remained continuously until 1896—except two years—also serving as President of the Board from 1894 to 1896. He bore a conspicuous part in securing the location of the State Fair at Springfield in 1894, and the improvements there made under his administration have not been paralleled in any other State. Originally, and up to 1856, an old-line Whig, Colonel Judy has since been an ardent Republican; and though active in political campaigns, has never held a political office nor desired one, being content with the discharge of his duty as a patriotic private citizen.

KANAN, Michael F., soldier and legislator, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in November, 1837, at twenty years of age removed to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. I. C. Pugh's regiment), serving nearly four years and retiring with the rank of Captain. After the war he served six years as Mayor of the city of Decatur. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. Captain Kanan was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the first Post of the order ever established—that at Decatur.

KANE, a village of Greene County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 40 miles south of Jacksonville. It has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 408; (1890), 551; (1900), 588; (1910), 521.

KANE, Elias Kent, early United States Senator, is said by Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" to have been born in New York, June 7, 1796. The late Gen. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, a relative of Senator Kane's by marriage, in a paper read before the Illinois State Bar Association (1895), rejecting other statements assigning the date of the Illinois Senator's birth to various years from 1786 to 1796, expresses the opinion, based on family letters, that he was really born in 1794. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1812, read law in New York, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1813 or early in 1814, but, before the close of the latter year, removed to Illinois, settling at Kaskaskia. His abilities were recognized by his appointment, early in 1818, as Judge of the eastern circuit under the Territorial Government. Before the close of the same year he served as a member of the first State Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Governor Bond the first Secretary of State under the new State Government, but resigned on the accession of Governor Coles in 1822. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Randolph County, but

resigned before the close of the year to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1824, and re-elected in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term (Dec. 12, 1835), having reached the age of a little more than 40 years, he died in Washington, deeply mourned by his fellow-members of Congress and by his constituents. Senator Kane was a cousin of the distinguished Chancellor Kent of New York, through his mother's family, while, on his father's side, he was a relative of the celebrated Arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane.

KANE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest and most progressive counties in the State, situated in the northeastern quarter. It has an area of 540 square miles, and population (1910) of 91,862; was named for Senator Elias Kent Kane. Timber and water are abundant. Fox River flowing through the county from north to south. Immigration began in 1833, and received a new impetus in 1835, when the Pottawatomies were removed west of the Mississippi. A school was established in 1834, and a church organized in 1835. County organization was effected in June, 1836, and the public lands came on the market in 1842. The Civil War record of the county is more than creditable, the number of volunteers exceeding the assessed quota. Farming, grazing, manufacturing and dairy industries chiefly engage the attention of the people. The county has many flourishing cities and towns; Geneva is the county-seat. (See *Aurora, Dundee, Elgin, Geneva* and *St. Charles*.)

KANGLEY, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, three miles northwest of Streator. There are several coal shafts here. Pop. (1900) 1,004; (1910) 940.

KANKAKEE, a city and county-seat of Kankakee County, on Kankakee River and Ill. Cent. Railroad, at intersection of the "Big Four" with the Indiana, Ill. & Iowa Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago. It is an agricultural and stock-raising region, near extensive coal fields and bog iron ore, has water power, flour and paper mills, agricultural implement, furniture, and piano factories, knitting and novelty works, besides two quarries of valuable building stone. The Eastern Hospital for the Insane is located here. There are three papers, daily and weekly, four banks, five schools, water-works, gas and electric light, electric car lines and Government postoffice building. Pop. (1900) 13,595; (1910) 13,986.

KANKAKEE COUNTY, a wealthy and populous county in the northeast section of the State, having an area of 680 square miles—receiving its name from its principal river. It was set apart from Will and Iroquois Counties under the act passed in 1853, the owners of the site of the present city of Kankakee contributing $5,000 toward the erection of county buildings. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal-mining are the principal pursuits. The first white settler was one Noah Vasseur, a Frenchman, and the first American, Thomas Durham. Pop. (1880), 25,047; (1890), 28,732; (1900), 37,154; (1910), 40,752.

KANKAKEE RIVER, a sluggish stream rising in St. Joseph County, Ind., and flowing west-southwest through English Lake and a flat marshy region, into Illinois. In Kankakee County it unites with the Iroquois from the south and the Des Plaines from the north, after the junction with the latter, taking the name of the Illinois.

KANKAKEE & SENECA RAILROAD, a line lying wholly in Illinois, 42.08 miles in length. It has a capital stock of $[illegible], bonded debt of $650,000 and other forms of indebtedness (1895) reaching $567,629; total capitalization, $1,217,629. This road was chartered in 1881, and opened in 1882. It connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and is owned jointly by these two lines, but operated by the former. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad*.)

KANSAS, a village in Edgar County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago & Ohio River Railways, 156 miles northeast of St. Louis, 104 miles west of Indianapolis, 13 miles east of Charleston and 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising. Kansas has tile works, two grain elevators, a canning factory, and railway machine shops, beside four churches, a collegiate institute, a National bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 733; (1890), 1,057; (1900), 1,079; (1910), 965.

KASKASKIA, a village of the Illinois Indians, and later a French trading post, first occupied in 1700. It passed into the hands of the British after the French-Indian War in 1763, and was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark at the head of a force of Virginia troops in 1778. (See *Clark, George Rogers*.) At that time the white inhabitants were almost entirely of French descent. The first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois occurred here in the year last named, and, in 1804, the United States Government opened a land office there. For many years the most important commercial town in the Territory, it remained the Territorial and State capital down

to 1819, when the seat of government was removed to Vandalia. Originally situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia River, some six miles from the Mississippi, early in 1899 its site had been swept away by the encroachments of the [illegible] so that practically all that is left of the principal town of Illinois, in Territorial days, is [illegible] name. Pop. 1910, 142.

KASKASKIA INDIANS, one of the five tribes constituting the Illinois confederation of Algonquin Indians. About the year 1700 they removed from what is now La Salle County, to Southern Illinois, where they established themselves along the banks of the river which bears their name. They were finally removed, with their brethren of the Illinois, west of the Mississippi, and, as a distinct tribe, have become extinct.

KASKASKIA RIVER, rises in Champaign County, and flows southwest through the counties of Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton and St. Clair, thence southward through Randolph, and empties into the Mississippi River near Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through a fertile, undulating country, which forms part of the great coal field of the State.

KEITH, Edson, Sr., merchant and manufacturer born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at home and in the district schools, spent 1850-54 in Montpelier, coming to Chicago the latter year and obtaining employment in a retail dry goods store. In 1860 he assisted in establishing the firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., now Edson Keith & Co.; is also President of the corporation of Keith Brothers & Co., a Director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and the Edison Electric Light Company.—**Elbridge G.** (Keith), banker, brother of the preceding, was born at Barre, Vt., July 16, 1840, attended local schools and Barre Academy, came to Chicago in 1857, the next year taking a position as clerk in the house of Keith, Faxon & Co., in 1865 becoming a partner and, in 1884, being chosen President of the Metropolitan National Bank, where he still remains. Mr. Keith was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880, and belongs to several local literary, political and social clubs; was also one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

KEITHSBURG, a town in Mercer County on the Mississippi River, at the intersection of the [illegible]go, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways; 100 miles west-northwest of Peoria. Principal industries are fisheries, shipping, manufacture of pearl buttons and oilers; has [illegible] paper. Pop. (1900), 1,566; (1910), 1,515.

KELLOGG, Hiram Huntington, clergyman and educator, was born at Clinton (then Whitestown), N. Y., in February, 1803, graduated at Hamilton College and Auburn Seminary, after which he served for some years as pastor at various places in Central New York. Later, he established the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary at Clinton, claimed to be the first ladies' seminary in the State, and the first experiment in the country uniting manual training of girls with scholastic instruction, antedating Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and other institutions which adopted this system. Color was no bar to admission to the institution, though the daughters of some of the wealthiest families of the State were among its pupils. Mr. Kellogg was a co-laborer with Gerritt Smith, Beriah Green, the Tappans, Garrison and others, in the effort to arouse public sentiment in opposition to slavery. In 1836 he united with Prof. George W. Gale and others in the movement for the establishment of a colony and the building up of a Christian and anti-slavery institution in the West, which resulted in the location of the town of Galesburg and the founding there of Knox College. Mr. Kellogg was chosen the first President of the institution and, in 1841, left his thriving school at Clinton to identify himself with the new enterprise, which, in its infancy, was a manual-labor school. In the West he soon became the ally and co-laborer of such men as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Codding, Dr. C. V. Dyer and others, in the work of extirpating slavery. In 1843 he visited England as a member of the World's Peace Convention, remaining abroad about a year, during which time he made the acquaintance of Jacob Bright and others of the most prominent men of that day in England and Scotland. Resigning the Presidency of Knox College in 1847, he returned to Clinton Seminary, and was later engaged in various business enterprises until 1861, when he again removed to Illinois, and was engaged in preaching and teaching at various points during the remainder of his life, dying suddenly, at his home school at Mount Forest, Ill., Jan. 1, 1881.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Fulton County. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, being elected the latter year. Appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska in 1861, he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Failing health caused his retirement from the army





1898. 2—View on Principal Street (1891). 3—Gen. John
[illegible] Gov. Bond (1891). 5—"Chenu Mansion" where La-
[illegible] 1898. 6—Old State House (1900).

after the battle of Corinth. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Thereafter he became a conspicuous figure in both Louisiana and National politics, serving as United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871 and as Governor from 1872 to 1876 during the stormiest period of reconstruction, and making hosts of bitter personal and political enemies as well as warm friends. An unsuccessful attempt was made to impeach him in 1876. In 1877 he was elected a second time to the United States Senate by one of two rival Legislatures, being awarded his seat after a bitter contest. At the close of his term (1883) he took his seat in the lower house to which he was elected in 1882, serving until 1885. While retaining his residence in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg has spent much of his time of late years in Washington City.

KENDALL COUNTY, a northeastern county, with an area of 321 square miles and a population (1910) of 10,777. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile, although generally a light, sandy loam. The county was organized in 1841 out of parts of Kane and La Salle and was named in honor of President Jackson's Postmaster General. The Fox River (running southwestwardly through the county), with its tributaries, affords ample drainage and considerable water power; the railroad facilities are admirable; timber is abundant. Yorkville and Oswego have been rivals for the county-seat, the distinction finally resting with the former. Among the pioneers may be mentioned Messrs. John Wilson, Edward Ament, David Carpenter, Samuel Smith, the Wormley and Pierce brothers, and E. Morgan.

KENDRICK, Adin A., educator, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1836; educated at Granville Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College, removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1857, studied law and began practice at Monroe, in that State, a year later removing to St. Louis, where he continued practice for a short time. Then, having abandoned the law after a course in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church in Chicago, but, in 1865, removed to St. Louis, where he remained in pastoral work until 1872, when he assumed the Presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill.

KENNEY, a village and railway station in Dewitt County, at the intersection of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 36 miles northeast of Springfield. The town has two banks and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Pop. 1890, 497; 1900, 584; 1910, 570.

KENT, Rev. Aratus, pioneer and Congregational missionary, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794, educated at Yale and Princeton and, in 1829, as a Congregational missionary, came to the Galena lead mines—then esteemed "a place so hard no one else would take it." In less than two years he had a Sunday-school with ten teachers and sixty to ninety scholars, and had also established a day-school, which he conducted himself. In 1831 he organized the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, of which he remained pastor until 1848, when he became Agent of the Home Missionary Society. He was prominent in laying the foundations of Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, meanwhile contributing freely from his meager salary to charitable purposes. Died at Galena, Nov. 8, 1869.

KEOKUK, (interpretation "The Watchful Fox") a Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, born on Rock River about 1780. He had the credit of shrewdness and bravery, which enabled him finally to displace his rival, Black Hawk. He always professed ardent friendship for the whites, although this was not infrequently attributed to a far-seeing policy. He earnestly dissuaded Black Hawk from the formation of his confederacy, and when the latter was forced to surrender himself to the United States authorities, he was formally delivered to the custody of Keokuk. By the Rock Island treaty of September, 1832, Keokuk was formally recognized as the principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes and granted a reservation on the Iowa River, 10 miles square. Here he lived until 1845, when he removed to Kansas, where, in June, 1848, he fell a victim to poison, supposedly administered by some partisan of Black Hawk. (See *Black Hawk* and *Black Hawk War*.)

KERFOOT, Samuel H., real estate operator, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1823, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, graduating at the age of 19. He was then associated with a brother in founding St. James College, in Washington County, Md., but, in 1848, removed to Chicago and engaged in the real estate business, in which he was one of the oldest operators at the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1896. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and associated with other learned and social organizations. He was also a member of the original Real Estate

and Stock Board of Chicago and its first President.

KEWANEE, a city in Henry County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 131 miles southwest of Chicago. Agriculture and coal-mining are chief industries of the surrounding country. The city contains eighteen churches, six graded schools, a public library of 10,000 volumes, three national banks, one weekly and two daily papers. It has extensive manufactories employing four to five thousand hands, the output including tubing and soil-pipe, boilers, pumps and heating apparatus, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 4,569; (1900), 8,382; (1910), 9,107.

KEYES, Willard, pioneer, was born at Newfane, Windsor County, Vt., Oct. 28, 1792; spent his early life on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as could be secured by a few months' attendance on school in winter, in 1817 started west by way of Mackinaw and, crossing Wisconsin, then an unbroken wilderness, finally reached Prairie du Chien, after which he spent a year in the "pineries." In 1819 he descended the Mississippi with a raft, his attention en route being attracted by the present site of the city of Quincy, to which, after two years spent in extensive exploration of the "Military Tract" in the interest of certain owners of bounty lands, he again returned, finding it still unoccupied. Then, after two years spent in farming in Pike County, in 1824 he joined his friend, the late Gov. John Wood, who had built the first house in Quincy two years previous. Mr. Keyes thus became one of the three earliest settlers of Quincy, the other two being John Wood and a Major Rose. On the organization of Adams County, in January, 1825, he was appointed a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, which held its first meeting in his house. Mr. Keyes acquired considerable landed property about Quincy, a portion of which he donated to the Chicago Theological Seminary, thereby furnishing means for the erection of "Willard Hall" in connection with that institution. His death occurred in Quincy Feb. 7, 1872.

KICKAPOOS, a tribe of Indians whose ethnology is closely related to that of the Mascoutins. The French orthography of the word was various, the early explorers designating them as "Kic-a-pous," "Kick-a-poux," "Kick-a-bou," and "Quick-a pous." The significance of the name is uncertain, different authorities construing it to mean "he moves about," and the "rabbit's ghost," according to dialect. From 1602, when the tribe was first visited by Samuel Champlain, the Kickapoos were noted as a nation of warriors. They fought against Christianization, and were, for some time, hostile to the French, although they proved efficient allies of the latter during the French and Indian War. Their first formal recognition of the authority of the United States was in the treaty of Edwardsville (1819), in which reference was made to the treaties executed at Vincennes (1805 and 1809). Nearly a century before, they had left their seats in Wisconsin and established villages along the Rock River and near Chicago (1712-15). At the time of the Edwardsville treaty they had settlements in the valleys of the Wabash, Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Illinois Rivers. While they fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe, their chief military skill lay in predatory warfare. As compared with other tribes, they were industrious, intelligent and cleanly. In 1832-33 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas. Thence many of them drifted to the southwest, joining roving, plundering bands. In language, manners and customs, the Kickapoos closely resembled the Sacs and Foxes, with whom some ethnologists believe them to have been more or less closely connected.

KILPATRICK, Thomas M., legislator and soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 1, 1807. He learned the potter's trade, and, at the age of 27, removed to Scott County, Ill. He was a deep thinker, an apt and reflective student of public affairs, and naturally eloquent. He was twice elected to the State Senate (1840 and '44), and, in 1846, was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Augustus C. French, Democrat. In 1850 he emigrated to California, but, after a few years, returned to Illinois and took an active part in the campaigns of 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for which regiment he had recruited a company. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, while leading a charge.

KINDERHOOK, a village and railway station in Pike County, on the Hannibal Division of the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Hannibal. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 370; (1910), 371.

KING, John Lyle, lawyer, was born in Madison, Ind., in 1825—the son of a pioneer settler who was one of the founders of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there, which afterwards became the "Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest,"

now the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. After graduating at Hanover Mr. King began the study of law with an uncle at Madison and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and, while a member of that body, acted as Chairman of the Committee to present Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile to the Legislature; also took a prominent part, during the next few years, in the organization of the Republican party. Removing to Chicago in 1856 he soon became prominent in his profession there, and, in 1860 was elected City Attorney over Col. James A. Mulligan, who became eminent a year or two later in connection with the war for the Union. Having a fondness for literature, Mr. King wrote much for the press and, in 1878, published a volume of sporting experiences with a party of professional friends in the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, under the title "Tenting on the Brule River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." Died in Chicago, April 17, 1892.

KING, William H., lawyer, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1846, studied law at Waterford and, having been admitted to the bar the following year, began practice at the same place. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, where he held a number of important positions, including the Presidency of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Board of Education and the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and, during the sessions following the fire of 1871, prepared the act for the protection of titles to real estate made necessary by the destruction of the records in the Recorder's office. Mr. King received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1879. Died in Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

KINGMAN, Martin, was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1844; attended school at Washington, Ill., then taught two or three years and, in June, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving three years without the loss of a day—a part of the time on detached service in charge of an ambulance corps and later as Assistant Quartermaster. Returning from the war with the rank of First Lieutenant, in August, 1865, he went to Peoria, where he engaged in business and has remained ever since. He is now connected with the following business concerns: Kingman & Co., manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc., The Kingman Plow Company, Bank of Illinois, Peoria Cordage Company, Peoria General Electric Company, and National Hotel Company, besides various outside enterprises—all large concerns in each of which he is a large stockholder and a Director. Mr. Kingman was Canal Commissioner [illegible] years, this being his only connection with politics. During 1898 he was also chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment organized for the Spanish-American War. His career in connection with the industrial development of Peoria has been especially conspicuous and successful.

KINKADE (or Kirkwood), **William,** a native of Tennessee, settled in what is now Lawrence County in 1817, and was elected to the State Senate in 1818, but appears to have served only one session, as he was succeeded in the Fourth General Assembly by James Hall. Although a Tennessean by birth, he was one of the most aggressive opponents of the scheme for making Illinois a slave State, being the only man who made a speech against the pro-slavery convention resolution, though this was cut short by the determination of the pro-conventionists to permit no debate. Mr. Kinkade was appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceville by President John Quincy Adams and held the position for many years. He died in 1866.

KINMUNDY, a city in Marion County on the Illinois Central Railroad, 119 miles south of Chicago and 24 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Kinmundy has flouring mills and brick-making plants, with other manufacturing establishments of minor importance. There are five churches, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population [illegible] (1890) 1,221; (1910) [illegible].

KINNEY, William, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830, was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois early in life, finally settling in St. Clair County. Of limited educational advantages, he was taught to read by his wife after marriage. He became a Baptist preacher, was a good stump-orator; served two sessions in the State Senate, the First and Third; was a candidate for Governor in 1834, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, becoming its President. Died in 184[illegible].

William C. Kinney, son of the preceding, was born in Illinois, served as a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and as Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly (1854), and in 1857, was appointed by Governor Bissell Adjutant-General of the State, dying in office the following year.

KINZIE, John, Indian-trader and earliest citizen of Chicago, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1763. His father was a Scotchman named McKenzie, but the son dropped the prefix "Mc," and the name soon came to be spelled "Kinzie"—an orthography recognized by the family. During his early childhood his father died, and his mother gave him a stepfather by the name of William Forsythe. When ten years old he left home and, for three years, devoted himself to learning the jeweler's trade at Quebec. Fascinated by stories of adventure in the West, he removed thither and became an Indian-trader. In 1804 he established a trading post at what is now the site of Chicago, being the first solitary white settler. Later he established other posts on the Rock, Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. He was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His daughter Maria married Gen. David Hunter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, achieved literary distinction as the authoress of "Wau Bun," etc. (N. Y. 1850.) Died in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1828.—**John Harris** (Kinzie), son of the preceding, was born at Sandwich, Canada, July 7, 1803, brought by his parents to Chicago, and taken to Detroit after the massacre of 1812, but returned to Chicago in 1816. Two years later his father placed him at Mackinac Agency of the American Fur Company, and, in 1824, he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. The following year he was Sub-Agent of Indian affairs at Fort Winnebago, where he witnessed several important Indian treaties. In 1830 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and, in 1833, took up his permanent residence in Chicago, forming a partnership with Gen. David Hunter, his brother-in-law, in the forwarding business. In 1841 he was appointed Registrar of Public Lands by President Harrison, but was removed by Tyler. In 1848 he was appointed Canal Collector and in 1849 President Taylor commissioned him Receiver of Public Moneys. In 1861 he was commissioned Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, which office he held until his death, which occurred on a railroad train near Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1865.

KIRBY, Edward P., lawyer and legislator, [illegible] Putnam County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1834; the [illegible] William Kirby, one of the founders and [illegible] of Illinois College at Jacksonville; graduated at Illinois College in 1854, then taught several years at St. Louis and Jacksonville; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Morgan County as a Republican; was Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County (1891-93); also served for several years as Trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane and, for a long period, as Trustee, and Treasurer of Illinois College.

KIRK, (Gen.) Edward N., soldier, was born of Quaker parentage in Jefferson County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; graduated at the Friends' Academy, at Mount Pleasant in the same State, and, after teaching for a time, began the study of law, completing it at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. A year later he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he continued in his profession until after the battle of the first Bull Run, when he raised a regiment. The quota of the State being already full, this was not immediately accepted; but, after some delay, was mustered in in September, 1861, as the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the subject of this sketch as Colonel. In the field he soon proved himself a brave and dashing officer; at the battle of Shiloh, though wounded through the shoulder, he refused to leave the field. After remaining with the army several days, inflammatory fever set in, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Louisville, where he lay between life and death for some time. Having partially recovered, in August, 1862, he set out to rejoin his regiment, but was stopped en route by an order assigning him to command at Louisville. In November following he was commissioned Brigadier-General for "heroic action, gallantry and ability" displayed on the field. In the last days of December, 1862, he had sufficiently recovered to take part in the series of engagements at Stone River, where he was again wounded, this time fatally. He was taken to his home in Illinois, and, although he survived several months, the career of one of the most brilliant and promising soldiers of the war was cut short by his death, July 21, 1863.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, journalist and author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830—the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; was brought by his parents to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1856, when he came to the city of Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry (three-months' men), was elected Second Lieutenant, but later became Aid-de-Camp on the staff of

General McClellan, serving there and on the staff of General Fitz-John Porter until the retirement of the latter, meanwhile taking part in the Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam. Returning to Chicago he gave attention to some coal mining property near Danville but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. A few years later he produced his first novel and from 1890 devoted his attention solely to literary pursuits, for several years being literary editor of "The Chicago Tribune." His works—several of which first appeared as serials in the magazines—include "Zury the Meanest Man in Spring County" 1885; "The McVeys" 1887; "The Captain of Co K" 1889; besides the "History of the Chicago Massacre of 1812," and "The Story of Chicago"—the latter in two volumes. At the time of his death he had just concluded, in collaboration with Hon. John Moses, the work of editing a two-volume "History of Chicago," published by Messrs. Munsell & Co. 1895. Died in Chicago, April 29, 1896.—**Elizabeth Stansbury** (Kirkland), sister of the preceding, teacher and author—was born at Geneva, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1867 and, five years later, established a select school for young ladies, out of which grew what is known as the "Kirkland Social Settlement," which was continued until her death, July 30, 1896. She was the author of a number of volumes of decided merit, written with the especial object of giving entertainment and instruction to the young, including "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Speech and Manners," a Child's "History of France," a "History of England," "History of English Literature," etc. At her death she left a "History of Italy" ready for the hands of the publishers.

KIRKPATRICK, John, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Georgia whence he emigrated in 1802; located at Springfield, Ill., at an early day, where he built the first horse mill in that vicinity; in 1829 removed to Adams County, and finally to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died in 1845. Mr. Kirkpatrick is believed to have been the first local Methodist preacher licensed in Illinois. Having inherited three slaves (a woman and two boys) while in Adams County, he brought them to Illinois and gave them their freedom. The boys were bound to a man in Quincy to learn a trade, but mysteriously disappeared—presumably having been kidnaped with the connivance of the man in whose charge they had been placed.

KIRKWOOD, a city in Warren County, once known as "Young America," situated about six miles southwest of Monmouth, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is a stock shipping point and in an agricultural region. The town has two banks, five churches, and two weekly newspapers. Pop. 1900, 1,005; 1910, 926.

KISHWAUKEE RIVER, rises in McHenry County, runs west through Boone and enters Rock River in Winnebago County eight miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee River runs north-northeast and northwest through De Kalb County and enters the Kishwaukee in Winnebago County about eight miles southeast of Rockford.

KITCHELL, Wickliff, lawyer and Attorney-General of Illinois, was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789. Feb. 29, 1812, he was married, at Newark, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Ross, and the same year emigrated west, passing down the Ohio on a flat boat from Pittsburg, Pa., and settled near Cincinnati. In 1814 he became a resident of Southern Indiana, where he was elected sheriff, studied law and was admitted to the bar, finally becoming a successful practitioner. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., where, in 1820 he was elected Representative in the Second General Assembly, and was also a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1832. In 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, was appointed Attorney-General in 1839, serving until near the close of the following year, when he resigned to take his seat as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Between 1846 and 1854 he was a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, but the latter year returned to Hillsboro. During his early political career Mr. Kitchell had been a Democrat, but on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act became an earnest Republican. Public-spirited and progressive, he was in advance of his time on many public questions. Died, Jan. 2, 1869.—**Alfred** (Kitchell), son of the preceding, lawyer and Judge, born at Palestine, Ill., March 29, 1820, was educated at Indiana State University and Hillsboro Academy, admitted to the bar in 1841 and the following year commenced practice at Olney; was elected State's Attorney in 1843, through repeated re-elections holding the office ten years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and in 1849 was elected Judge of Richland County; later assisted in establishing the first newspaper published in Olney, and in organizing the Republican party there in 1856; in 1859 was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, serving one term. He was also influential in procuring a charter for

the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in the construction of the line, being an original corporator and subsequently a Director of the Company. Later he removed to Galesburg, where he died, Nov. 11, 1876.—**Edward** (Kitchell), another son, was born at Palestine, Ill., Dec. 21, 1829; was educated at Hillsboro Academy until 1846, when he removed with his father's family to Fort Madison, Iowa, but later returned to Hillsboro to continue his studies; in 1852 made the trip across the plains to California to engage in gold mining, but the following year went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he opened a law office; in 1854 returned to Illinois, locating at Olney, Richland County, forming a partnership with Horace Hayward, a relative, in the practice of law. Here, having taken position against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became, in 1856, the editor of the first Republican newspaper published in that part of Illinois known as "Egypt," with his brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, being one of the original thirty-nine Republicans in Richland County. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Centralia, which, in the following year having been mounted, became a part of the famous "Wilder Brigade." At first he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Funkhouser at Chickamauga in September, 1863; was finally promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1865, and mustered out with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Resuming the practice of his profession at Olney, he was, in 1866, the Republican candidate for Congress in a district strongly Democratic; also served as Collector of Internal Revenue for a short time and, in 1868, was Presidential Elector for the same District. Died at Olney, July 11, 1869.—**John Wickliff** (Kitchell), youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., May 30, 1835, educated at Hillsboro, read law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and admitted to the bar in that State. At the age of 19 years he served as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was Reading Clerk of that body at the session of 1861. Previous to that date he had been connected with the Montgomery County Herald," and later, "The Charleston [illegible] his position as Reading [illegible] under the first call of [illegible] the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, [illegible] Sergeant of the regiment and afterward [illegible] Captain of its company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he established "The Union Monitor" at Hillsboro, which he conducted until drafted into the service in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Pana (his present residence), resuming practice there; was a candidate for the State Senate the same year, and, in 1870, was the Republican nominee for Congress in that District.

KNICKERBOCKER, Joshua C., lawyer, was born in Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827; brought by his father to Alden, McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, and educated in the common schools of that place; removed to Chicago in 1860, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862; served on the Board of Supervisors and in the City Council and, in 1868, was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He was also a member of the State Board of Education from 1875 to '77, and the latter year was elected Probate Judge for Cook County, serving until his death, Jan. 5, 1890.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, a secret semi-military and benevolent association founded in the City of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone (who died Dec. 9, 1889) being its recognized founder. The order was established in Illinois, May 4, 1869, by the organization of "Welcome Lodge, No. 1," in the city of Chicago. On July 1, 1869, this Lodge had nineteen members. At the close of the year four additional Lodges had been instituted, having an aggregate membership of 245. Early in the following year, on petition of these five Lodges, approved by the Grand Chancellor, a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State of Illinois was instituted in Chicago, with a membership of twenty-nine Past Chancellors as representatives of the five subordinate Lodges—the total membership of these Lodges at that date being 382. December 31, 1870, the total membership in Illinois had increased to 850. June 30, 1895, the total number of Lodges in the State was 525, and the membership 38,441. The assets belonging to the Lodges in Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to $418,151.77.

KNOWLTON, Dexter A., pioneer and banker, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 3, 1812, taken to Chautauqua County in infancy and passed his childhood and youth on a farm. Having determined on a mercantile career, he entered an academy at Fredonia, paying his own way; in 1838 started on a peddling tour for the West, and, in the following year, settled at Freeport, Ill., where he opened a general store; in 1843 began investments in real estate, finally laying off sundry additions to the city of Freeport, from which he realized large profits. He

was also prominently connected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and, in 1850, became a Director of the Company, remaining in office some twelve years. In 1852 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Illinois, but a few years later became extensively interested in the Congress & Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, N. Y.; then, after a four years' residence in Brooklyn, returned to Freeport in 1870, where he engaged in banking business, dying in that city, March 10, 1876.

KNOX, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Blanford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1805; studied law with his brother, Gen. Alanson Knox, in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1828, subsequently removing to Worcester in the same State where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed west, locating at Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., where he continued in practice for twenty-three years. During the greater part of that time he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the firm name of Knox & Drury, gaining a wide reputation as a lawyer throughout Northern Illinois. Among the important cases in which he took part during his residence in Rock Island was the prosecution of the murderers of Colonel Davenport in 1845. In 1852 he served as a Democratic Presidential Elector, but in the next campaign identified himself with the Republican party as a supporter of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he removed to Chicago and, two years later, was appointed State's Attorney by Governor Yates, remaining in office until succeeded by his partner, Charles H. Reed. After coming to Chicago he was identified with a number of notable cases. His death occurred, August 6, 1881.

KNOX COLLEGE, a non-sectarian institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, located at Galesburg, Knox County. It was founded in 1837, fully organized in 1841, and graduated its first class in 1846. The number of graduates from that date until 1894 aggregated 867. In 1893 it had 663 students in attendance, and a faculty of 29 professors. Its library contains about 6,000 volumes. Its endowment amounts to $300,000 and its buildings are valued at $150,000. Dr. Newton Bateman was at its head for more than twenty years and on his resignation (1893), John H. Finley, Ph.D., became its President, but resigned in 1899.

KNOX COUNTY, a wealthy interior county west of the Illinois River, having an area of 720 square miles and a population (1910) of 49,159. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. Its territorial limits were defined by legislative enactment in 1825, but the actual organization dates from 1830, when Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were named the first Commissioners. Knoxville was the first county-seat selected, and here (in the winter of 1830-31) was erected the first court house, constructed of logs two stories in height, at a cost of $192. The soil is rich, and agriculture flourishes. The present county-seat (1911) is Galesburg, well known for its educational institutions, the best known of which are Knox College, founded in 1837, and Lombard University, founded in 1851. A flourishing Episcopal Seminary is located at Knoxville, and Hedding College at Abingdon.

KNOXVILLE, a city in Knox County, on the Galesburg-Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 39 miles west of Peoria and 5 miles east of Galesburg; was formerly the county seat and still contains the fair grounds and almshouse. The municipal government is composed of a mayor, six aldermen, with seven heads of departments. It has electric lighting and street-car service, good water-works, flouring mills, [illegible] elevators, [illegible] gallon tobacco [illegible] weekly paper and [illegible] the seat of St. Mary's College for girls and St. Alban's [illegible] Pop., 1890, 1,728; (1900), 1,857; (1910), 1,818.

KOERNER, Gustavus, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Germany in 1809, and received a university education. He was a lawyer by profession and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, settling finally at Belleville. He at once affiliated with the Democratic party, and soon became prominent in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, and three years later was appointed to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Joel A. Matteson; but, at the close of his term, became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, serving for a time as Colonel on General Fremont's and General Halleck's staffs. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that named Horace Greeley for the Presidency. In 1867 he served as President of the first Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and in 1870 was elected to the Legislature a second time. The

following year he was appointed a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and served as its President. He is the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort on-the-Main, 1866); "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereiningten Staaten" (Cincinnati, 1880, second edition, New York, 1885); and a number of monographs. Died, at Belleville, April 9, 1896.

KOHLSAAT, Christian C., Judge of United States Court, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1841—his father being a native of Germany who settled in Edwards County in 1825, while his mother was born in England. The family removed to Galena in 1854, where young Kohlsaat attended the public schools, later taking a course in Chicago University, after which he began the study of law. In 1867 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Journal," was admitted to the bar in the same year, and, in 1868, accepted a position in the office of the County Clerk, where he kept the records of the County Court under Judge Bradwell's administration. During the sessions of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871-72), he served as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House, after which he began practice; in 1881 was the Republican nominee for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge Prendergast; served as member of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners, 1884-90; in 1890 was appointed Probate Judge of Cook County (as successor to Judge Knickerbocker, who died in January of that year), and was elected to the office in November following, and re-elected in 1894, as he was again in 1898. Early in 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as successor to Judge Grosscup, who had been appointed United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Showalter, deceased.

KOHLSAAT, Herman H., editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Edwards County, Ill., March 22, 1853, and taken the following year to Galena, where he remained until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Chicago. Here, after attending the public schools some three years, he became a cash-boy in the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., a year later rising to the position of cashier, remaining two years. Then, after having been connected with various business concerns, he became the junior member of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., for whom he had been a traveling salesman some five years. In 1880 he became associated with the Dake Bakery, in connection with which he laid the foundation of an extensive business by establishing a system of restaurants and lunch counters in the business portions of the city. In 1891, after a somewhat protracted visit to Europe, Mr Kohlsaat bought a controlling interest in "The Chicago Inter Ocean," but withdrew early in 1894. In April, 1895, he became principal proprietor of "The Chicago Times-Herald," as the successor of the late James W. Scott, who died suddenly in New York, soon after effecting a consolidation of Chicago's two Democratic papers, "The Times" and "Herald," in one concern. Although changing the political status of the paper from Democratic to Independent, Mr. Kohlsaat's liberal enterprise has won for it an assured success. He is also owner and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Post." His whole business career has been one of almost phenomenal success attained by vigorous enterprise and high-minded, honorable methods. Mr. Kohlsaat is one of the original incorporators of the University of Chicago, of which he continues to be one of the Trustees.

KROME, William Henry, lawyer, born of German parentage, in Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1842; in 1851 was brought by his father to Madison County, Ill., where he lived and worked for some years on a farm. He acquired his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, graduating from the latter in 1863. After spending his summer months in farm labor and teaching school during the winter, for a year or two, he read law for a time with Judge M. G. Dale of Edwardsville, and, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1869, though admitted the year previous to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Krome has been successively the partner of Judge John G. Irwin, Hon. W. F. L. Hadley (late Congressman from the Eighteenth District) and C. W. Terry. He has held the office of Mayor of Edwardsville (1873), State Senator (1874-78), and, in 1893, was a prominent candidate before the Democratic judicial convention for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Scholfield, deceased. He is also President of the Madison County State Bank.

KUEFFNER, William C., lawyer and soldier, was born in Germany and came to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1861. Early in 1865 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the latest regiments organized for the Civil War, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brevet

Brigadier-General, serving until January, 1866. Later, General Kueffner studied law at St. Louis and having graduated in 1871 established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has since resided. He was a successful contestant for a seat in the Republican National Convention of 1880 from the Seventeenth District.

KUYKENDALL, Andrew J., lawyer and legislator, was born of pioneer parents in Gallatin (now Hardin) County, Ill., March 3, 1815; was self-educated chiefly, but in his early manhood adopted the law as a profession, locating at Vienna in Johnson County, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later; in 1850 became State Senator, serving continuously in the same body for twelve years. In 1861 enlisted, and was commissioned Major, in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. John A. Logan's regiment), but was compelled to resign in May following, on account of impaired health. Two years later (1864) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving one term; and, after several years in private life, was again returned to the State Senate in 1878, serving in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. In all, Major Kuykendall saw twenty years' service in the State Legislature, of which sixteen were spent in the Senate and four in the House, besides two years in Congress. A zealous Democrat previous to the war, he was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Government, and, in 1864, presided over the "Union" (Republican) State Convention of that year. He was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee in the session of 1859, which had the duty of investigating the Matteson "canal scrip fraud." Died, at Vienna, Ill., May 11, 1891.

LABOR TROUBLES. 1. THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877.—By this name is generally characterized the labor disturbances of 1877, which, beginning at Pittsburg in July, spread over the entire country, interrupting transportation, and, for a time, threatening to paralyze trade. Illinois suffered severely. The primary cause of the troubles was the general prostration of business, resulting from the depression of values, which affected manufacturers and merchants alike. A reduction of expenses became necessary, and the wages of employés were lowered. Dissatisfaction and restiveness on the part of the latter ensued, which found expression in the ordering of a strike among railroad operatives on a larger scale than had ever been witnessed in this country. In Illinois, Peoria, Decatur, Braidwood, East St. Louis, Galesburg, La Salle and Chicago were the principal points affected. In all these cities angry, excited men formed themselves into mobs, which tore up tracks, took possession of machine shops, in some cases destroyed roundhouses, applied the torch to warehouses, and for a time held commerce by the throat, not only defying the law, but even contending in arms against the military sent to disperse them. The entire force of the State militia was called into service, Major-General Arthur C. Ducat being in command. The State troops were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Torrence, Bates and Pavey. General Ducat assumed personal command at Braidwood, where were sent the Third Regiment and the Tenth Battalion, who suppressed the riots at that point with ease. Col. Joseph W. Stambaugh and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons were the respective regimental commanders. Generals Bates and Pavey were in command at East St. Louis, where the excitement was at fever heat, the mobs terrorizing peaceable citizens and destroying much property. Governor Cullom went to this point in person. Chicago, however, was the chief railroad centre of the State, and only prompt and severely repressive measures held in check one of the most dangerous mobs which ever threatened property and life in that city. The local police force was inadequate to control the rioters, and Mayor Heath felt himself forced to call for aid from the State. Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Torrence then commanded the First Brigade, I. N. G., with headquarters at Chicago. Under instructions from Governor Cullom, he promptly and effectively co-operated with the municipal authorities in quelling the uprising. He received valuable support from volunteer companies, some of which were largely composed of Union veterans. The latter were commanded by such experienced commanders as Generals Reynolds, Martin Beem and O. L. Mann and Colonel Owen Stuart. General Lieb also led a company of veterans enlisted by himself, and General Shaffner and Major James H. D. Daly organized a cavalry force of 150 old soldiers, who rendered efficient service. The disturbance was promptly subdued, transportation resumed, and trade once more began to move in its accustomed channels.

2. THE STRIKE OF 1894.—This was an uprising which originated in Chicago and was incited by a comparatively young labor organization called the American Railway Union. In its inception it

was sympathetic, its ostensible motive, at the outset, being the righting of wrongs alleged to have been suffered by employés of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The latter quit work on May 11, and, on June 22, the American Railway Union ordered a general boycott against all railroad companies hauling Pullman cars after June 26. The General Managers of the lines entering Chicago took prompt action (June 25) looking toward mutual protection, protesting against the proposed boycott, and affirming their resolution to adhere to existing contracts, any action on the part of the strikers to the contrary notwithstanding. Trouble began on the 26th. The hauling of freight was necessarily soon discontinued; suburban traffic was interrupted; switching had to be done by inexperienced hands under police or military protection (officials and clerks sometimes throwing the levers), and in the presence of large crowds of law-defying hoodlums gathered along the tracks, avowedly through sympathy with the strikers, but actually in the hope of plunder. Trains were sidetracked, derailed, and, in not a few instances, valuable freight was burned. Passengers were forced to undergo the inconvenience of being cooped up for hours in crowded cars, in transit, without food or water, sometimes almost within sight of their destination, and sometimes threatened with death should they attempt to leave their prison houses. The mobs, intoxicated by seeming success, finally ventured to interfere with the passage of trains carrying the United States mails, and, at this juncture, the Federal authorities interfered. President Cleveland at once ordered the protection of all mail trains by armed guards, to be appointed by the United States Marshal. An additional force of Deputy Sheriffs was also sworn in by the Sheriff of Cook County, and the city police force was augmented. The United States District Court also issued a restraining order, directed against the officers and members of the American Railway Union, as well as against all other persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the mails. Service was readily accepted by the officers of the Union, but the copies distributed among the insurgent mob were torn and trampled upon. Thereupon the President ordered Federal troops to Chicago, both to protect Government property (notably the Sub-treasury) and to guard mail trains. The Governor (John P. Altgeld) protested, but without avail. A few days later, the Mayor of Chicago requested the State Executive to place a force of State militia at his control for the protection of property and the prevention of bloodshed. General Wheeler, with the entire second division of the I. N. G., at once received orders to report to the municipal authorities. The presence of the militia greatly incensed the turbulent crowds, yet it proved most salutary. The troops displayed exemplary firmness under most trying circumstances, dispersing jeering and threatening crowds by physical force or bayonet charges, the rioters being fired upon only twice. Gradually order was restored. The disreputable element subsided, and wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed among the ranks of the strikers. Impediments to traffic were removed and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred. The troops were withdrawn (first the Federal and afterwards those of the State), and the courts were left to deal with the subject in accordance with the statutes. The entire executive board of the American Railway Union were indicted for conspiracy, but the indictments were never pressed. The officers, however, were all found guilty of contempt of court in having disobeyed the restraining order of the Federal court, and sentenced to terms in the county jail. Eugene V. Debs, the President of the Union, was convicted on two charges and given a sentence of six months on each, but the two sentences were afterward made concurrent. The other members of the Board received a similar sentence for three months each. All but the Vice-President, George W. Howard, served their terms at Woodstock, McHenry County. Howard was sent to the Will County jail at Joliet.

LACEY, Lyman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 6, 1832. In 1837 his parents settled in Fulton County, Ill. He graduated from Illinois College in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1856, commencing practice at Havana, Mason County, the same year. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard in the lower house of the Legislature; was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, '85 and '91; also served for several years upon the bench of the Appellate Court.

LACON, a city and county-seat of Marshall County, situated on the Illinois River, and on the Dwight and Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 130 miles southwest of Chicago. A pontoon bridge connects it with Sparland on the opposite bank of the Illinois. The surrounding country raises large quantities of grain, for which Lacon is a shipping point. The river is navigable by steamboats to this point. The city

has grain elevators, woolen mills, marble works, a carriage factory and a national bank. It also has water works, an excellent telephone system, good drainage, and is lighted by electricity. There are seven churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,873; (1890), 1,649; (1900), 1,661; (1910), 1,405.

LA FAYETTE, Marquis de, VISIT OF. An event of profound interest in the history of Illinois, during the year 1825, was the visit to the State by the Marquis de La Fayette who had been the ally of the American people during their struggle for independence. The distinguished Frenchman having arrived in the country during the latter part of 1824, the General Assembly in session at Vandalia in December of that year adopted an address inviting him to visit Illinois. This was communicated to La Fayette by Gov. Edward Coles who had met the General in Europe seven years before. Governor Coles' letter and the address of the General Assembly were answered with an acceptance by La Fayette from Washington under date of Jan. 16, 1825. The approach of the latter was made by way of New Orleans, the steamer Natchez (by which General La Fayette ascended the Mississippi) arriving at the old French village of Carondelet, below St. Louis, on the 28th of April. Col. William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and at that time a Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County, as well as an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Coles, was dispatched from the home of the latter at Edwardsville, to meet the distinguished visitor, which he did at St. Louis. On Saturday, April 30, the boat bearing General La Fayette, with a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, left St. Louis, arriving at Kaskaskia, where a reception awaited him at the elegant residence of Gen. John Edgar. Governor Coles delivering an address of welcome. The presence of a number of old soldiers, who had fought under La Fayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, constituted an interesting feature of the occasion. This was followed by a banquet at the tavern kept by Colonel Sweet, and a closing reception at the home of William Morrison, Sr., a member of the celebrated family of that name and one of the leading merchants of Kaskaskia. Among those participating in the reception ceremonies, who were then, or afterwards became, prominent factors in State history, appear the names of Gen. John Edgar, ex-Governor Reed, Judge Nathaniel Pope, Elias Kent Kane, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Menard, Col. Thomas Mather and Sidney Breese, a future United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. The boat left Kaskaskia at midnight for Nashville, Tenn., Governor Coles accompanying the party and returning with it to Shawneetown, where an imposing reception was given and an address of welcome delivered by Judge James Hall, on May 14, 1825. A few hours later General La Fayette left on his way up the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad*.

LAFLIN, Matthew, manufacturer, was born at Southwick, Hampden County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1806. In his youth was clerk for a time in the store of Laflin & Loomis, powder manufacturers at Lee, Mass. Later becoming a partner in the Canton Powder Mills. About 1832 he engaged in the manufacture of axes at Saugerties, N. Y., which proving a failure he again entered the powder manufacture, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, where he finally established a factory—his firm in 1849 becoming Laflin & Smith and later Laflin, Smith & Co. Becoming largely interested in real estate, he devoted his attention chiefly to that business after 1849, with great success not only in Chicago but elsewhere, having done much for the development of Waukesha, Wis., where he erected one of the principal hotels—the Fountain Spring House—the long one of the original stockholders of the Elgin Watch Company. Mr. Laflin was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union, and, before his death, made a donation of $75,000 for a building for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was erected in the western part of Lincoln Park. Died, in Chicago, May 20, 1897.

LA GRANGE, a village in Cook County, and one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago, from which it is distant 15 miles, south-southwest, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The streets are broad and shaded, and there are many handsome residences. The village is lighted by electricity, and has public water-works, seven churches, a high school and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 2,414; (1900), 3,380; (1910), 3,582.

LA HARPE, a city in Hancock County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, 10 miles south of Carthage, 12 miles southeast of Burnside, 15 miles northwest of Bushnell and 20 miles southwest of Macomb. It has two banks, five churches, a graded and a high school, a hospital and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,113; (1900), 1,591; (1910), 1,849.

LAKE COUNTY, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, having an area of 394 square miles, and a population (1910) of 55,058. It was cut off from McHenry County and separately organized in 1839. Pioneer settlers began to arrive in 1839, locating chiefly along the Des Plaines River. The Indians vacated the region the following year. The first County Commissioners (E. E. Hunter, William Brown and E. C. Berrey) located the county-seat at Libertyville, but, in 1841, it was removed to Little Fort, now Waukegan. The county derives its name from the fact that some forty small lakes are found within its limits. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between sand, prairie and second-growth timber. At Waukegan there are several maufacturing establishments, and the Glen Flora medicinal spring attracts many invalids. Highland Park and Lake Forest are residence towns of great beauty situated on the lake bluff, populated largely by the families of Chicago business men.

LAKE ERIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad.*)

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Of the 710.61 miles which constitute the entire length of this line, only 118.6 are within Illinois. This portion extends from the junction of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, on the east side of the Illinois River opposite Peoria, to the Indiana State line. It is a single-track road of standard gauge. About one-sixth of the line in Illinois is level, the grade nowhere exceeding 40 feet to the mile. The track is of 56 and 60-pound steel rails, and lightly ballasted. The total capital of the road (1898)—including $23,680,000 capital stock, $10,875,000 bonded debt and a floating debt of $1,479,809—was $36,034,809, or $50,708 per mile. The total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898 were $559,743, and the total expenditures for the same period, $457,713.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Illinois Division of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was acquired by consolidation, in 1880, of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (81 miles in length), which had been opened in 1871, with certain Ohio and Indiana lines. In May, 1885, the line thus formed was consolidated, without change of name, with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension of the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington to Peoria (43 miles). The road was sold under foreclosure in 1886, and the present company organized, Feb. 9, 1887.

LAKE FOREST, a city in Lake County, on Lake Michigan and Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 28 miles north by west from Chicago. It is the seat of Lake Forest University; has four schools, five churches, one bank, gas and electric light system, electric car line, water system, fire department and hospital, and one weekly local paper. Pop. (1900), 2,215; (1910), 3,349.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, an institution of learning comprising six distinct schools, viz.: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest College, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago College of Law. The three first named are located at Lake Forest, while the three professional schools are in the city of Chicago. The college charter was granted in 1857, but the institution was not opened until nineteen years later, and the professional schools, which were originally independent, were not associated until 1887. In 1894 there were 316 undergraduates at Lake Forest, in charge of forty instructors. During the same year there were in attendance at the professional schools, 1,557 students, making a total enrollment in the University of 1,873. While the institution is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination, the Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating. The Academy and Seminary are preparatory schools for the two sexes, respectively. Lake Forest College is co-educational and organized upon the elective plan, having seventeen departments, a certain number of studies being required for graduation, and work upon a major subject being required for three years. The schools at Lake Forest occupy fifteen buildings, standing within a campus of sixty-five acres.

LAKE MICHIGAN, one of the chain of five great northern lakes, and the largest lake lying wholly within the United States. It lies between the parallels of 41° 35′ and 46° North latitude, its length being about 335 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 88 miles, its greatest breadth being opposite Milwaukee. Its surface is nearly 600 feet above the sea-level and its maximum depth is estimated at 840 feet. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles. It forms the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, the western boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a part of the northern boundary of Illinois and Indiana. Its waters find their outlet into Lake Huron through the straits of Mackinaw, at its northeast extremity, and are connected with Lake Superior by the Sault Ste. Marie River. It contains few islands, and these mainly in its northern part, the largest being some fifteen miles long. The principal rivers which empty into this lake are the Fox,

Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Grand and St Joseph Chicago, Milwaukee Racine and Manitowoc are the chief cities on its banks.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The main line extends from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 539 miles with various branches of leased and proprietary lines located in the States of Michigan, New York and Ohio, making the mileage of lines operated 1,415.63 miles of which 862.15 are owned by the company—only 14 miles being in Illinois. The total earnings and income in Illinois, in 1898, were $453,946 and the expenditures for the same period, $360,971. — HISTORY. The company was formed in 1869, from the consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Companies. The proprietary roads have been acquired since the consolidation.

LAMB, James L., pioneer merchant, was born in Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1800, at 12 years of age went to Cincinnati to serve as clerk in the store of a distant relative, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1820, and soon after engaged in mercantile business with Thomas Mather, who had come to Illinois two years earlier. Later, the firm established a store at Chester and shipped the first barrels of pork from Illinois to the New Orleans market. In 1831 Mr. Lamb located in Springfield, afterwards carrying on merchandising and pork-packing extensively; also established an iron foundry, which continued in operation until a few years ago. Died, Dec. 3, 1873.

LAMB, Martha J. R. N., magazine editor and historian, was born (Martha Joan Reade Nash) at Plainfield, Mass., August 13, 1829, received a thorough education and, after her marriage in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb resided for eight years in Chicago, Ill., where she was one of the principal founders of the Home for the Friendless and Half Orphan Asylum, and Secretary of the Sanitary Fair of 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York and gave her after life to literary work, from 1883 until her death being editor of "The Magazine of American History," besides furnishing numerous papers on historical and other subjects; also publishing some sixteen volumes, one of her most important works being a "History of New York City," in two volumes. She was a member of nearly thirty historical and other learned societies. Died, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBORN, Josiah, early lawyer and Attorney-General; born in Washington County, Ky., and educated at Transylvania University, was Attorney-General of the State by appointment of Governor Carlin, 1840-43, at that time being a resident of Jacksonville. He is described by his contemporaries as an able and brilliant man, but of convivial habits and unscrupulous to such a degree that his name was mixed up with a number of official scandals. Separated from his family, he died of delirium tremens, at Whitehall, Greene County.

LAMOILLE, a village of Bureau County, on the Mendota-Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 9 miles northwest of Mendota, in rich farming and stock raising region, has a bank, three churches, fine school-building, and one week's paper. Pop., 1900, 576; 1910, 555.

LAMON, Ward Hill, lawyer, was born at Mill Creek, Frederick County, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1828, received a common school education and was engaged in teaching for a time; also began the study of medicine, but relinquished it for the law. About 1847-48 he located at Danville, Ill., subsequently read law with the late Judge Oliver L. Davis, attending lectures at the Louisville Law School where he had Gen. John A. Logan for a class-mate. On admission to the bar, he became the Danville partner of Abraham Lincoln — the partnership being in existence as early as 1852. In 1859 he removed to Bloomington, and, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was chosen by Mr. Lincoln, to accompany him to Washington, making the perilous night journey through Baltimore in Mr. Lincoln's company. Being a man of undoubted courage, as well as almost giant stature, he soon received the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, in the first weeks of the new administration, made a confidential visit to Colonel Anderson, then in command at Fort Sumter, to secure accurate information as to the situation there. In May, 1861, he obtained authority to raise a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel, remaining in the field to December, when he returned to the discharge of his duties as Marshal at Washington, but was absent from Washington on the night of the assassination—April 14, 1865. Resigning his office after that event, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with the late Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Some years later he published the first volume of a proposed Life of Lincoln, using material which he obtained from Mr. Lincoln's Springfield partner, William H. Herndon, but the second volume was never issued. His death occurred at Martins-

burg, W. Va., not far from his birthplace, May 7, 1883. Colonel Lamon married a daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield.

LANARK, a city in Carroll County, 19 miles by rail southwest of Freeport, and 7 miles east of Mount Carroll. The surrounding country is largely devoted to grain-growing, and Lanark has two elevators and is an important shipping-point. Manufacturing of various descriptions is carried on. The city has two banks (one National and one State), eight churches, a graded and high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 1,306; (1910), 1,175.

LANDES, Silas Z., ex-Congressman, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 15, 1843. In early youth he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of this State in August, 1863, and has been in active practice at Mount Carmel since 1864. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney for Wabash County, was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He represented the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress from 1885 to 1889, being elected as a Democrat. Died May 23, 1910.

LANDRIGAN, John, farmer and legislator, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and brought to America at one year of age, his parents stopping for a time in New Jersey. His early life was spent at Lafayette, Ind. After completing his education in the seminary there, he engaged in railroad and canal contracting. Coming to Illinois in 1858, he purchased a farm near Albion, Edwards County, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives (1868 and '74) and twice to the State Senate (1870 and '96), and has been, for over twenty years, a member of the State Agricultural Society—for four years of that time being President of the Board, and some sixteen years Vice-President.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 15, 1841, and educated in the public schools, graduating with the first class from the Chicago High School in 1858. He immediately entered upon the business of teaching as Principal, but, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools for Cook County. After three years' service as cashier of a bank, he was elected County Superintendent, a second time, in 1877, and regularly every four years thereafter until 1890. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Howland, a position which he continued to fill until the appointment of E. B. Andrews, Superintendent, when he became First Assistant Superintendent. Died Aug. 22, 1906.

LANE, Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, and became a resident of Illinois at the age of 16. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in February, 1865. Since then he has been a successful practitioner at Hillsboro. From 1869 to 1873 he served as County Judge. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District and re-elected for three successive terms, but was defeated by Frederick Remann (Republican) in 1894, and again by W. F. L. Hadley, at a special election, in 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Remann.

LANPHIER, Charles H., journalist, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1820; from 4 years of age lived in Washington City; in 1836 entered the office as an apprentice of "The State Register" at Vandalia, Ill., (then owned by his brother-in-law, William Walters). Later, the paper was removed to Springfield, and Walters, having enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, died at St. Louis, en route to the field. Lanphier, having thus succeeded to the management, and, finally, to the proprietorship of the paper, was elected public printer at the next session of the Legislature, and, in 1847, took into partnership George Walker, who acted as editor until 1858. Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper until 1863, and then sold out. During the war he was one of the State Board of Army Auditors appointed by Governor Yates; was elected Circuit Clerk in 1864 and re-elected in 1868, and, in 1872, was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer but defeated with the rest of his party. Died March 17, 1903.

LARCOM, Lucy, author and teacher, born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826; attended a grammar school and worked in a cotton mill at Lowell, becoming one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet Whittier. In 1846 she came to Illinois and, for three years, was a student at Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, meanwhile teaching at intervals in the vicinity. Returning to Massachusetts she taught for six years; in 1865 established "Our Young Folks," of which she was editor until 1874. Her books, both poetical and prose, have taken a high rank for their elevated literary and moral tone. Died, in Boston, April 17, 1893.

LARNED, Edward Channing, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1840, was Professor of Mathematics one year in Kemper College, Wis., then studied law and, in 1847, came to Chicago. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and gained considerable deserved celebrity by a speech which he delivered in 1851, in opposition to the fugitive slave law. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and, in 1860, made speeches in his support, was an active member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago during the war, and, in 1861, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, but compelled to resign by failing health. Being absent in Europe at the time of the fire of 1871, he returned immediately and devoted his attention to the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Making a second visit to Europe in 1872-73, he wrote many letters for the press, also doing much other literary work in spite of declining health. Died at Lake Forest, Ill., September, 1884.

LA SALLE, a city in La Salle County, 99 miles southwest of Chicago, situated on the Illinois River at southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and at intersection of three trunk lines of railroads. Bituminous coal abounds and is extensively mined; zinc smelting and the manufacture of glass and hydraulic and Portland cement are leading industries. Has an abundant supply of fine sand for glass manufacture, is connected with adjacent towns by electric railways, and with Peoria by daily river packets; two daily papers. Pop. (1900), 10,446; (1910), 11,537.

LA SALLE, René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de, a famous explorer born at Rouen, France, in 1643, entered the Jesuit order, but conceiving that he had mistaken his vocation came to America in 1666. He obtained a grant of land about the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. It was probably his intention to settle there as a grand seigneur; but, becoming interested in stories told him by some Seneca Indians, he started two years later in quest of a great waterway, which he believed led to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) and afforded a short route to China. He passed through Lake Ontario, and is believed to have discovered the Ohio. The claim that he reached the Illinois River at this time has been questioned. Having re-visited France in 1677 he was given a patent of nobility and extensive land grants in Canada. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the great lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michigan and erecting a fort near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, where he began the erection of a fort to which, in consequence of the misfortunes attending the expedition, was given the name of Creve-Cœur. Returning from here to Canada for supplies, in the following fall he again appeared in Illinois, but found his fort at Lake Peoria a ruin and his followers, whom he had left there, gone. Compelled again to return to Canada, in the latter part of 1681 he set out on his third expedition to Illinois, and making the portage by way of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers reached "Starved Rock," near the present city of Ottawa, where his lieutenant, Tonty, had already begun the erection of a fort. In 1682, accompanied by Tonty, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9. He gave the region the name of Louisiana. In 1683 he again returned to France and was commissioned to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do in 1684, the expedition finally landing about Matagorda Bay in Texas. After other fruitless attempts (death and desertions having seriously reduced the number of his colonists) while attempting to reach Canada he was murdered by his companions near Trinity River in the present State of Texas, March 19, 1687. Another theory regarding La Salle's ill-starred Texas expedition is, that he intended to establish a colony west of the Mississippi with a view to contesting with the Spaniards for the possession of that region, but that the French government failed to give him the support which had been promised, leaving him to his fate.

LA SALLE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest counties in the northeastern section, being second in size and in population in the State. It was organized in 1831, and has an area of 1,152 square miles; population in (1900), 87,776. The history of this region dates back to 1675, when Marquette established a mission at an Indian village on the Illinois River about where Utica now stands, eight miles west of Ottawa. La Salle (for whom the county is named) erected a fort here in 1682, which was, for many years, the headquarters for French missionaries and traders. Later the Illinois Indians were well-nigh exterminated by starvation, at the same point, which has become famous in Western history as "Starved Rock." The surface of the county is undulating and slopes toward the Illinois River. The soil is rich, and timber abounds on the bluffs and

along the streams. Water is easily procured. Four beds of coal underlie the entire county, and good building stone is quarried at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Excellent hydraulic cement is made from the calciferous deposit, Utica being especially noted for this industry. The First American settlers came about the time of Captain Long's survey of a canal route (1816). The Illinois & Michigan Canal was located by a joint corps of State and National engineers in 1830. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) During the Black Hawk War, La Salle County was a prominent base of military operations. Pop. (1910), 90,132.

LATHROP, William, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 17, 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in 1851, making his home in Central New York until his removal to Illinois. In 1856 he represented the Rockford District in the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1876, was elected, as a Republican, to represent the (then) Fourth Illinois District in Congress.

LA VANTUM, the name given, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the principal village of the Illinois Indians, situated on the Illinois River, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. (See *Starved Rock.*)

LAWLER, Frank, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842. His first active occupation was as a news-agent on railroads, which business he followed for three years. He learned the trade of a ship-calker, and was elected to the Presidency of the Ship-Carpenters' and Ship-Calkers' Association. While yet a young man he settled in Chicago and, in 1869, was appointed to a clerical position in the postoffice in that city; later, served as a letter-carrier, and as a member of the City Council (1876-84). In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, which he represented in that body for three successive terms. While serving his last year in Congress (1890) he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Cook County; in 1893 was an unsuccessful applicant for the Chicago postmastership, was defeated as an Independent-Democrat for Congress in 1894, but, in 1895, was elected Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Chicago. Died, Jan. 17, 1896

LAWLER, (Gen.) Michael K., soldier, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1814, brought to the United States in 1816, and, in 1819, to Gallatin County, Ill., where his father began farming. The younger Lawler early evinced a military taste by organizing a military company in 1842, of which he served as Captain three or four years. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican War, which was attached to the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Forman's), and, at the end of its term of enlistment, raised a company of cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war—in all, seeing two and a half years' service. He then resumed the peaceful life of a farmer; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, again gave proof of his patriotism by recruiting the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment organized in the Eighteenth Congressional District—of which he was commissioned Colonel, entering into the three years' service in May, 1861. His regiment took part in most of the early engagements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson, where it lost heavily, Colonel Lawler himself being severely wounded. Later, he was in command, for some time, at Jackson, Tenn., and, in November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious service." He was also an active participant in the operations against Vicksburg, and was thanked on the field by General Grant for his service at the battle of Big Black, pronounced by Charles A. Dana (then Assistant Secretary of War) "one of the most splendid exploits of the war." After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and in the campaigns on the Teche and Red River, and in Texas, also being in command, for six months, at Baton Rouge, La. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, and mustered out, January, 1866, after a service of four years and seven months. He then returned to his Gallatin County farm, where he died, July 26, 1882.

LAWLER, Thomas G., soldier and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Liverpool, Eng., April 7, 1844; was brought to Illinois by his parents in childhood, and, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving first as a private, then as Sergeant, later being elected First Lieutenant, and (although not mustered in, for two months) during the Atlanta campaign being in command of his company, and placed on the roll of honor by order of General Rosecrans. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was the first man of his command over the enemy's works. After the war he became prominent as an officer

of the Illinois National Guard, organizing the Rockford Rifles, in 1876, and serving as Colonel of the Third Regiment for seven years; was appointed Postmaster at Rockford by President Hayes, but removed by Cleveland in 1885; reappointed by Harrison and again displaced on the accession of Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of G. L. Nevius Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander twenty-six years, in 1882 was elected Department Commander for the State of Illinois and in 1894, Commander in-Chief, serving one year

LAWRENCE, Charles B., jurist, was born at Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. After two years spent at Middlebury College, he entered the junior class at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1841. He devoted two years to teaching in Alabama, and began reading law at Cincinnati in 1843, completing his studies at St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1844. The following year he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was a prominent practitioner for ten years. The years 1856-58 he spent in foreign travel, with the primary object of restoring his impaired health. On his return home he began farming in Warren County, with the same end in view. In 1861 he accepted a nomination to the Circuit Court bench and was elected without opposition. Before the expiration of his term, in 1864, he was elected a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and, in 1870, became Chief Justice. At this time his home was at Galesburg. Failing of a re-election in 1873, he removed to Chicago, and at once became one of the leaders of the Cook County bar. Although persistently urged by personal and political friends, to permit his name to be used in connection with a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, he steadfastly declined. In 1877 he received the votes of the Republicans in the State Legislature for United States Senator against David Davis who was elected. Died, at Decatur, Ala., April 9, 1883.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, one of the eastern counties in the "southern tier," originally a part of Edwards, but separated from the latter in 1821, and named for Commodore Lawrence. In 1910 its area was 362 square miles, and its population 22,661. The first English-speaking settlers seem to have emigrated from the colony at Vincennes, Ind. St. Francisville, in the southeastern portion, and Allison prairie, in the northeast, were favored by the American pioneers. Settlement was more or less desultory until after the War of 1812. Game was abundant and the soil productive. About a dozen negro families found homes in 1819 near Lawrenceville, and a Shaker colony was established about Charlottesville the same year. Among the best remembered pioneers are the families of Lautermann, Chubb, Kincaid, Buchanan and Lauss, the latter having come from South Carolina. Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman and father of Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor (1857-64), was a large land proprietor at an early day, and his house was first utilized as a court house. The county is richer in historic associations than in populous towns. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, was credited with 865 inhabitants by the census of 1890. St. Francisville and Sumner are flourishing towns.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county-seat of Lawrence County, is situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 9 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 139 miles east of St. Louis. It has a courthouse, four churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 865; (1900), 1,300; (1910), 3,235.

LAWSON, Victor F., journalist and newspaper proprietor, was born in Chicago, of Scandinavian parentage, Sept. 9, 1850. After graduating at the Chicago High School he prosecuted his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Daily News," being for some time a partner of Melville E. Stone, but became sole proprietor in 1888, publishing morning and evening editions. He reduced the price of the morning edition to one cent, and changed its name to "The Chicago Record." He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and in 1888 established a fund to provide for the distribution of medals among public school children of Chicago, the award to be made upon the basis of comparative excellence in the preparation of essays upon topics connected with American history.

LEBANON, a city in St. Clair County, situated on Silver Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles northeast of Belleville and 24 miles east of St. Louis, is located in an agricultural and coal mining region. Its manufacturing interests are limited, a flouring mill being the chief industry of this character. The city has electric lights and electric trolley line connecting with Belleville and St. Louis, also has a bank, eight churches, one

weekly paper and is an important educational center, being the seat of McKendree College, founded in 1828. Pop. (1900), 1,812; (1910), 1,907.

LEE COUNTY, one of the third tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line; named for Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame; area, 728 square miles; population (1910), 27,750. It was cut off from Ogle County, and separately organized in 1839. In 1840 the population was but little over 2,000. Charles F. Ingals, Nathan R. Whitney and James P. Dixon were the first County-Commissioners. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, although stone quarries are found here and there, notably at Ashton. The county-seat is Dixon, where, in 1828, one Ogee, a half-breed, built a cabin and established a ferry across the Rock River. In 1830, John Dixon, of New York, purchased Ogee's interest for $1,800. Settlement and progress were greatly retarded by the Black Hawk War, but immigration fairly set in in 1838. The first court house was built in 1840, and the same year the United States Land Office was removed from Galena to Dixon, Col. John Dement, an early pioneer, being appointed Receiver. Dixon was incorporated as a city in 1859, and, in 1910, had a population of 7,216.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Legislative.*)

LEGISLATURE. (See *General Assemblies.*)

LELAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 29 miles southwest of Aurora. Population (1910), 545.

LELAND, Edwin S., lawyer and Judge, was born at Dennysville, Me., August 28, 1812, and admitted to the bar at Dedham, Mass., in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and, in 1839, to Oregon, Ogle County, where he practiced for four years. Returning to Ottawa in 1843, he rapidly rose in his profession, until, in 1852, he was elected to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed him Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister. He was elected by popular vote in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, being assigned to the Appellate Court of the Second District in 1877. He was prominently identified with the genesis of the Republican party, whose tenets he zealously championed. He was also prominent in local affairs, having been elected the first Republican Mayor of Ottawa (1856), President of the Board of Education and County Treasurer. Died, June, 24, 1889.

LEMEN, James, Sr., pioneer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Nov. 20, 1760; served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; in 1786 came to Illinois, settling at the village of New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe County. He was a man of enterprise and sterling integrity, and ultimately became the head of one of the most prominent and influential families in Southern Illinois. He is said to have been the first person admitted to the Baptist Church by immersion in Illinois, finally becoming a minister of that denomination. Of a family of eight children, four of his sons became ministers. Mr. Lemen's prominence was indicated by the fact that he was approached by Aaron Burr, with offers of large rewards for his influence in founding that ambitious schemer's projected Southwestern Empire, but the proposals were indignantly rejected and the scheme denounced. Died, at Waterloo, Jan. 8, 1822.—**Robert** (Lemen), oldest son of the preceding, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 25, 1783; came with his father to Illinois, and, after his marriage, settled in St. Clair County. He held a commission as magistrate and, for a time, was United States Marshal for Illinois under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Died in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, August 24, 1860.—**Rev. Joseph** (Lemen), the second son, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 8, 1785, brought to Illinois in 1786, and, on reaching manhood, married Mary Kinney, a daughter of Rev. William Kinney, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Joseph Lemen settled in Ridge Prairie, in the northern part of St. Clair County, and for many years supplied the pulpit of the Bethel Baptist church, which had been founded in 1809 on the principle of opposition to human slavery. His death occurred at his home, June 29, 1861.—**Rev. James** (Lemen), Jr., the third son, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1787; early united with the Baptist Church and became a minister—assisting in the ordination of his father, whose sketch stands at the head of this article. He served as a Delegate from St. Clair County in the first State Constitutional Convention (1818), and as Senator in the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. He also preached extensively in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and assisted in the organization of many churches, although his labors were chiefly within his own. Mr. Lemen was the second child of American parents born in Illinois—Enoch Moore being the first. Died, Feb. 8, 1870.—**William** (Lemen), the fourth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1791; served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Died in Monroe

County, in 1857.—**Rev. Josiah** (Lemen), the fifth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., August 15, 1794; was a Baptist preacher. Died near Duquoin, July 11, 1867.—**Rev. Moses** (Lemen), the sixth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797; became a Baptist minister early in life, served as Representative in the Sixth General Assembly (1828-30) for Monroe County. Died, in Montgomery County, Ill., March 5, 1859.

LEMONT, a city in Cook County, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A thick vein of Silurian limestone (Athens marble) is extensively quarried here, constituting the chief industry. Owing to the number of industrial enterprises, Lemont is at times the temporary home of a large number of workmen. The city has a bank, electric lights, six churches, two papers, five public and four private schools, one business college, aluminum and concrete works. Population of the township (1900), 4,441; of the city (1910), 2,284.

LE MOYNE, John V., ex-Congressman, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1825, and graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1847. He studied law at Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once removed to Chicago, where he continued a permanent resident and active practitioner. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but was defeated by Charles B. Farwell, Republican. In 1874 he was again a candidate against Mr. Farwell. Both claimed the election, and a contest ensued which was decided by the House in favor of Mr. Le Moyne.

LENA, a village in Stephenson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Freeport and 38 miles east of Galena. It is in a farming and dairying district, but has some manufactures, the making of corsets being the principal industry in this line. There are six churches, two banks, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,270; (1900), 1,252; (1910), 1,168.

LEONARD, Edward F., Railway President, was born in Connecticut in 1836; graduated from Union College, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1858; served for several years as clerk in the office of the State Auditor, was afterwards connected with the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" (now a part of the Illinois Central Railway), and was private secretary of Governor Cullom during his first term. For several years he has been President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria.

LEROY, a city in McLean County, 15 miles southwest of Bloomington; has two banks, several churches, a graded school and a plow factory. Two weekly papers are published there. Population (1890), 1,258; (1900), 1,629; (1910), 1,702.

LEVERETT, Washington and **Warren,** educators and twin-brothers, whose careers were strikingly similar; born at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1805, and passed their boyhood on a farm; in 1827 began a preparatory course of study under an elder brother at Roxbury, Mass., entered Brown University as freshmen, the next year, and graduated in 1832. Warren, being in bad health, spent the following winter in South Carolina, afterwards engaging in teaching, for a time, and in study in Newton Theological Seminary, while Washington served as tutor two years in his Alma Mater and in Columbian College in Washington, D. C., then took a course at Newton, graduating there in 1836. The same year he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, remaining, with slight interruption, until 1868. Warren, after suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, came west in the fall of 1837, and after teaching for a few months at Greenville, Bond County, in 1839 joined his brother at Shurtleff College as Principal of the preparatory department, subsequently being advanced to the chair of Ancient Languages, which he continued to occupy until June, 1868, when he retired, in the same year with his brother. After resigning he established himself in the book business, which was continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1872. Washington, the surviving brother, continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and to discharge the duties of Librarian and Treasurer of the institution. Died, Dec. 13, 1889.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, an educational institution, based upon a bequest of Allen C. Lewis, in the city of Chicago, established in 1895. It maintains departments in law, the classics, preparatory studies and manual training, and owns property valued at $1,600,000, with funds and endowment amounting to $1,100,000. No report is made of the number of pupils.

LEWIS, John H., ex-Congressman, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 21, 1830. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended the public schools, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and in 1880 was the successful Repub-

lican candidate for Congress from the old Ninth District. In 1882, he was a candidate for re-election from the same district (then the Tenth), but was defeated by Nicholas E. Worthington, his Democratic opponent.

LEWISTOWN, the county-seat of Fulton County, located on two lines of railway, fifty miles southwest of Peoria and sixty miles northwest of Springfield. It contains flour and saw-mills, carriage and wagon, can-making, duplex-scales and veneer factories; is in a farming, live-stock and coal-mining district; has several churches, one daily and three weekly newspapers, also excellent public schools. Pop. (1900), 2,504; (1910), 2,312.

LEXINGTON, a city in McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 110 miles south of Chicago and 16 miles northeast of Bloomington. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising, and the town has a flourishing trade in horses and other live-stock. Tile is manufactured here, and the town has two banks, five churches, a high school and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 1,187; (1900), 1,415; (1910), 1,318.

LIBERTYVILLE, a village of Lake County, on the main line of the Chicago & Madison Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 35 miles north-northwest of Chicago. The region is agricultural and dairying. The town has some manufactures, two banks and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 550; (1900), 864; (1910), 1,724.

LIBRARIES. (STATISTICAL.)—A report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96, on the subject of "Public, Society and School Libraries in the United States," presents some approximate statistics of libraries in the several States, based upon the reports of librarians, so far as they could be obtained in reply to inquiries sent out from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As shown by the statistical tables embodied in this report, there were 348 libraries in Illinois reporting 300 volumes and over, of which 134 belonged to the smallest class noted, or those containing less than 1,000 volumes. The remaining 214 were divided into the following classes:

Containing	300,000	and less than	500,000	volumes	1
"	100,000	"	"	300,000	"	2
"	50,000	"	"	100,000	"	1
"	25,000	"	"	50,000	"	5
"	10,000	"	"	25,000	"	27
"	5,000	"	"	10,000	"	34
"	1,000	"	"	5,000	"	144

A general classification of libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, as to character, divides them into, General, 91; School, 36; College, 42; College Society, 7; Law, 3; Theological, 7; State, 2; Asylum and Reformatory, 4; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Scientific, 6; Historical, 3; Society, 8; Medical, Odd Fellows and Social, 1 each. The total number of volumes belonging to the class of 1,000 volumes and over was 1,822,580 with 447,168 pamphlets; and, of the class between 300 and 1,000 volumes, 66,992—making a grand total of 1,889,572 volumes. The library belonging to the largest (or 300,000) class, is that of the University of Chicago, reporting 305,000 volumes, with 180,000 pamphlets, while the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library belong to the second class, reporting, respectively, 217,065 volumes with 42,000 pamphlets, and 135,244 volumes and 35,654 pamphlets. (The report of the Chicago Public Library for 1898 shows a total, for that year, of 235,385 volumes and 44,069 pamphlets.)

As to sources of support or method of administration, 42 of the class reporting 1,000 volumes and over, are supported by taxation; 27, by appropriations by State, County or City; 20, from endowment funds; 54, from membership fees and dues; 16, from book-rents; 26, from donations, leaving 53 to be supported from sources not stated. The total income of 131 reporting on this subject is $787,262; the aggregate endowment of 17 of this class is $2,283,197, and the value of buildings belonging to 36 is estimated at $2,981,575. Of the 214 libraries reporting 1,000 volumes and over, 88 are free, 28 are reference, and 158 are both circulating and reference.

The free public libraries in the State containing 3,000 volumes and over, in 1896, amounted to 39. The following list includes those of this class containing 10,000 volumes and over:

Chicago, Public Library		(1896)	217,065
Peoria, "	"		57,604
Springfield, "	"		28,639
Rockford, "	"		28,000
Quincy, "	" and Reading Room		19,400
Galesburg "	"		18,469
Elgin, Gail Borden Public Library			17,000
Bloomington, Withers "	"		16,068
Evanston, Free "	"		15,515
Decatur, "	"		14,766
Belleville,	"	"	14,511
Aurora,	"	"	14,350
Rock Island,	"	"	12,634
Joliet,	"	"	22,325

The John Crerar Library (a scientific reference library)—established in the City of Chicago in 1894, on the basis of a bequest of the late John Crerar, estimated as amounting to fully $3,000,000—is rapidly adding to its resources, having, in the four years of its history, acquired over 40,000 volumes. With its princely endowment,

LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



LIBRARY BUILDING (MAIN FLOOR). UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

it is destined, in the course of a few years, to be reckoned one of the leading libraries of its class in the United States as it is one of the most modern and carefully selected

The Newberry and Chicago Historical Society Libraries fill an important place for reference purposes, especially on historical subjects. A tardy beginning has been made in building up a State Historical Library in Springfield; but, owing to the indifference of the Legislature and the meager support it has received, the State which was, for nearly a hundred years, the theater of the most important events in the development of the Mississippi Valley, has, as yet, scarcely accomplished anything worthy of its name in collecting and preserving the records of its own history.

In point of historical origin, next to the Illinois State Library, which dates from the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, the oldest library in the State is that of the McCormick Theological Seminary, which is set down as having had its origin in 1825, though this occurred in another State. The early State College Libraries follow next in chronological order Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, 1827; Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1829, McKendree College at Lebanon, 1834; Rockford College, 1849; Lombard University, at Galesburg, 1852 In most cases, however, these are simply the dates of the establishment of the institution, or the period at which instruction began to be given in the school which finally developed into the college.

The school library is constantly becoming a more important factor in the liberal education of the youth of the State Adding to this the "Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle" organized by the State Teachers' Association some ten years ago but still in the experimental stage and the system of "traveling libraries," set on foot at a later period, there is a constant tendency to enlarge the range of popular reading and bring the public library, in some of its various forms, within the reach of a larger class.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.—The following history and analysis of the Free Public Library Law of Illinois is contributed, for the "Historical Encyclopedia," by E. S. Willcox, Librarian of the Peoria Public Library:

The Library Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1872 was the first broadly planned, comprehensive and complete Free Public Library Law placed on the statute book of any State in the Union. It is true, New Hampshire, in 1849 and Massachusetts, in 1851, had taken steps in this direction, with three or four brief sections of laws permissive in their character rather than directive, but lacking the vitalizing qualities of our Illinois law, in that they provided no sufficiently specific working method no sailing directions for starting and administering such free public libraries They seem to have had no influence on subsequent library legislation, while, to quote the language of Mr Fletcher in his "Public Libraries in America" "the wisdom of the Illinois law, in this regard, is probably the reason why it has been so widely copied in other States."

By this law of 1872 Illinois placed herself at the head of her sister States in encouraging the spread of general intelligence among the people; but it is also a record to be equally proud of that, within less than five years after her admission to the Union, Dec. 3, 1818, that is at the first session of her Third General Assembly—a general Act was passed and approved, Jan. 31, 1823, entitled: "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this State," with the following preamble:

[illegible]

Then follow ten sections, covering five and a half pages of the published laws of that session, giving explicit directions as to the organizing and maintaining of such Associations, with provisions as enlightened and liberal as we could ask for to-day. The libraries contemplated in this act are of course subscription libraries, the only kind known at that time, free public libraries supported by taxation, not having come into vogue in that early day.

It is the distinguishing quality of the Illinois law of 1872 that it showed how to start a free public library, how to manage it when started and how to provide it with the necessary funds It furnished a full and minute set of sailing directions for the ship it launched, and, moreover, was not loaded down with useless limitations

With a few exceptions, notably the Boston Public Library, working under a special charter, and an occasional endowed library like the Astor Library, all public libraries in these days were subscription libraries like the great Mercantile Libraries of New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with dues of from $3 to $10 from each member per year. With dues at $4 a year, our Peoria Mercantile Library, at its best, never had over 286 members in any one year. Compare this with our present public membership of 6,000 and it will be seen that some kind of a free public library law was needed That was the conclusion I as one of the Directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, came to in 1880 We had tried every expedient for years, in the way of lecture courses concerts, spelling matches, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and begging to increase our membership and revenue So far and no farther seemed to be the rule with all subscription libraries. They did not reach the masses who needed them most. And, for this manifest neg-

son the necessary cost of annual dues stood in the way, the women and young people who wanted something to read, who thirsted for knowledge, and who are the principal patrons of the free public library to-day, did not hold the family purse-strings; while the men, who did hold the purse-strings, did not particularly care for books.

It was my experience, derived as a Director in the Peoria Mercantile Library when it was still a small, struggling subscription library, that suggested the need of a State law authorizing cities and towns to tax themselves for the support of public libraries, as they already did for the support of public schools. When, in 1870, I submitted the plan to some of my friends, they pronounced it Quixotic—the people would never consent to pay taxes for libraries. To which I replied, that, until sometime in the '50's, we had no free public schools in this State.

I then drew up the form of a law, substantially as it now stands; and, after submitting it to Justin Winsor, then of the Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, then in Cincinnati, and William T. Harris, then in St. Louis, I placed it in the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, in December, 1870, who took it with him to Springfield, promising to do what he could to get it through the Legislature, of which he was a member from Peoria. The bill was introduced by Mr. Caldwell, March 23, 1871, as House bill No. 563, and as House bill No. 563 it finally received the Governor's signature and became a law, March 7, 1872.

The essential features of our Illinois law are:

I. The power of initiative in starting a free public library lies in the City Council, and not in an appeal to the voters of the city at a general election.

It is a weak point in the English public libraries act that this initiative is left to the electors or voters of a city, and, in several London and provincial districts, the proposed law has been repeatedly voted down by the very people it was most calculated to benefit, from fear of a little extra taxation.

II. The amount of tax to be levied is permissive, not mandatory.

We can trust to the public spirit of our city authorities, supported by an intelligent public sentiment, to provide for the library needs. A mandatory law, requiring the levying of a certain fixed percentage of the city's total assessment, might invite extravagance, as it has in several instances where a mandatory law is in force.

III. The Library Board has exclusive control of library appropriations.

This is to be interpreted that Public Library Boards are separate and distinct departments of the city administration; and experience has shown that they are as capable and honest in handling money as School Boards or City Councils.

IV. Library Boards consist of nine members to serve for three years.

V. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office.

VI. An annual report is to be made by the Board to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year.

This, with slight modifications adapting it to villages, towns and townships, is, in substance, the Free Public Library Law of Illinois. Under its beneficent operation flourishing free public libraries have been established in the principal cities and towns of our State—slowly, at first, but, of late years, more rapidly as their usefulness has become apparent.

No argument is now needed to show the importance—the imperative necessity—of the widest possible diffusion of intelligence among the people of a free State. Knowledge and ignorance—the one means civilization, the other, barbarism. Give a man the taste for good books and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a better, happier man and a wiser citizen. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; you set before him nobler examples to imitate and safer paths to follow.

We have no way of foretelling how many and how great benefits will accrue to society and the State, in the future, from the comparatively modern introduction of the free public library into our educational system; but when some youthful Abraham Lincoln, poring over Æsop's Fables, Weems' Life of Washington and a United States History, by the flickering light of a pine-knot in a log-cabin, rises at length to be the hope and bulwark of a nation, then we learn what the world may owe to a taste for books. In the general spread of intelligence through our free schools, our free press and our free libraries, lies our only hope that our free American institutions shall not decay and perish from the earth.

"Knowledge is the only good, ignorance the only evil."
"Let knowledge grow from more to more."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, created by the Constitution of 1818, has been retained in each of the subsequent Constitutions, being elective by the people at the same time with that of Governor. The following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State, from the date of its admission into the Union to the present time (1899), with the date and length of each incumbent's term: Pierre Menard, 1818-22; Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, 1822-26; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadoc Casey, 1830-33; William Lee D. Ewing (succeeded to the office as President of the Senate), 1833-34; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-36; William H. Davidson (as President of the Senate), 1836-38; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-46; Joseph B. Wells, 1846-49; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57; John Wood, 1857-60; Thomas A. Marshall (as President of the Senate), Jan. 7-14, 1861; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-65; William Bross, 1865-69; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L.

Beveridge, Jan. 13-23, 1873; as President of the Senate, John Early, 1873-75, and A. A. Glenn, 1875-77; Andrew Sherman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-83; William J. Campbell (as President of the Senate), 1883-85; John C. Smith, 1885-89; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893-97; William A. Northcott, 1897-1905; Lawrence Y. Sherman, 1905-09; John G. Oglesby, 1709—.

LIMESTONE. Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in its output of limestone the United States Census Report for 1890 giving the number of quarries as 104 and the total value of the product as $2,190,604. In the value of stone used for building purposes Illinois far exceeds any other State, the greater proportion of the output in Pennsylvania being suitable only for flux. Next to its employment as building stone Illinois limestone is chiefly used for street work, a small percentage being used for flux, and still less for bridge-work, and but little for burning into lime. The quarries in this State employ 3,383 hands, and represent a capital of $3,316,616, in the latter particular also ranking next to Pennsylvania. The quarries are found in various parts of the State, but the most productive and most valuable are in the northern section.

LINCOLN, an incorporated city, and county-seat of Logan County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Champaign and Havana and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad; is 28 miles northeast of Springfield, and 157 miles southwest of Chicago. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture, stock raising and coal mining. Considerable manufacturing is carried on among the products being flour, brick and drain tile. The city has water-works, fire department, gas and electric lighting plant, telephone system, machine shops, eighteen churches, good schools, three national banks, a public library, electric street railway, and [illegible] Lincoln University (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution, founded in 1865). The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and the Illinois State Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children are the largest [illegible] of the latter numbering over 1,500. Pop., 1890, 6,725; (1900), 8,962; (1910), 10,892.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, of Quaker-English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780, where he was killed by the Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, settled in Indiana in 1816, and removed to Macon County, Ill., in 1830. Abraham was the issue of his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name being Nancy Hanks. The early occupations of the future President were varied. He served at different times as farm-laborer, flat-boatman, country salesman, merchant, surveyor, lawyer, State legislator, Congressman and President. In 1832 he enlisted for the Black Hawk War and was chosen Captain of his company. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature the same year, but elected two years later. About this time he turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, one year later, began practice at Springfield. By successive re-elections he served in the House until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1838 and again in 1840 he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, on both occasions being defeated by William L. D. Ewing. In 1841 he was an applicant to President William Henry Harrison for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the appointment going to Justin Butterfield. His next official position was that of Representative in the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49). From that time he gave his attention to his profession until 1855, when he was a leading candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, but failed of election, Lyman Trumbull being chosen. In 1856 he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington, and, in 1858, was formally nominated by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senate, later engaging in a joint debate with Senator Douglas on party issues, during which they delivered speeches at seven different cities of the State. Although he again failed to secure the prize of an election, owing to the character of the legislative apportionment then in force, which gave a majority of the Senators and Representatives to a Democratic minority of the voters, his [illegible] utterances on the subject of slavery attracted the attention of the whole country, and prepared the way for the future triumph of the Republican party. Previous to this he had been [illegible] times (1840, '44, '52 and '56) on the ticket of his party as candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1860, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency and was chosen by a decisive majority in the Electoral College, though receiving a minority of the aggregate popular vote. Unquestionably his candidacy was aided by internal dissensions in the Democratic party. His election and his inauguration (on March 4, 1861) were

made a pretext for secession, and he met the issue with promptitude and firmness, tempered with kindness and moderation towards the secessionists. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864, the vote in the Electoral College standing 212 for Lincoln to 21 for his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan. The history of Mr. Lincoln's life in the Presidential chair is the history of the whole country during its most dramatic period. Next to his success in restoring the authority of the Government over the whole Union, history will, no doubt, record his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, as the most important and far-reaching act of his administration. And yet to this act, which has embalmed his memory in the hearts of the lovers of freedom and human justice in all ages and in all lands, the world over, is due his death at the hands of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington City, April 15, 1865, as the result of an assault made upon him in Ford's Theater the evening previous—his death occurring one week after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army—just as peace, with the restoration of the Union, was assured. A period of National mourning ensued, and he was accorded the honor of a National funeral, his remains being finally laid to rest in a mausoleum in Springfield. His profound sympathy with every class of sufferers during the War of the Rebellion, his forbearance in the treatment of enemies; his sagacity in giving direction to public sentiment at home and in dealing with international questions abroad; his courage in preparing the way for the removal of slavery—the bone of contention between the warring sections—have given him a place in the affections of the people beside that of Washington himself, and won for him the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, lawyer, member of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843, and educated in the home schools and at Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1864. During the last few months of the Civil War, he served on the staff of General Grant with the rank of Captain. After the war he studied law and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Chicago, finally becoming a member of the firm of Lincoln & Isham. In 1880, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in March following, appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield, serving to the close of the term. In 1889 he became Minister to England by appointment of President Harrison, gaining high distinction as a diplomatist. This was the last public office held by him. After the death of George M. Pullman he became Acting President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, later being formally elected to that office, which (1899) he still holds. Mr. Lincoln's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but its use has not been encouraged by him

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE, a name popularly given to a series of joint discussions between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at different points in the State during the summer and autumn of 1858, while both were candidates for the position of United States Senator. The places and dates of holding these discussions were as follows: At Ottawa, August 21; at Freeport, August 27; at Jonesboro, Sept. 15; at Charleston, Sept. 18; at Galesburg, Oct. 7; at Quincy, Oct. 13; at Alton, Oct. 15. Immense audiences gathered to hear these debates, which have become famous in the political history of the Nation, and the campaign was the most noted in the history of any State. It resulted in the securing by Douglas of a re-election to the Senate; but his answers to the shrewdly-couched interrogatories of Lincoln led to the alienation of his Southern following, the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860, and the defeat of his Presidential aspirations, with the placing of Mr. Lincoln prominently before the Nation as a sagacious political leader, and his final election to the Presidency.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, an institution located at Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., incorporated in 1865. It is co-educational, has a faculty of eleven instructors and, for 1896-8, reports 209 pupils—ninety-one male and 118 female. Instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, music, fine arts and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 3,000 volumes, and reports funds and endowment amounting to $60,000, with property valued at $55,000.

LINDER, Usher F., lawyer and politician, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky. (ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln), March 20, 1809; came to Illinois in 1835, finally locating at Charleston, Coles County; after traveling the circuit a few months was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), but resigned before the close of the session to accept the office of Attorney-General, which he held less than a year and a half, when he resigned that also. Again, in 1846, he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly and re-elected to the

Sixteenth and Seventeenth, afterwards giving his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Linder, in his best days, was a fluent speaker with some elements of eloquence which gave him a wide popularity as a campaign orator. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and in 1860, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, S. C., and at Baltimore. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles under the title of "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which was published in book form in 1876. Died in Chicago, June 5, 1876.

LINEGAR, David T., legislator, was born in Ohio, Feb. 12, 1830; came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1840, and to Wayne County, Ill., in 1858, afterward locating at Cairo, where he served as Postmaster during the Civil War, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, but afterwards became a Democrat, and served as such in the lower branch of the General Assembly (1880-86). Died at Cairo, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Charles E., State Auditor, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825, attended Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate, in 1849 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Chandlerville, Cass County. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there five years, taking an active part in the anti-slavery contest, and serving as State Senator (1853-55). In 1857, having returned to Illinois, he resumed practice at Chandlerville, and, in 1861, under authority of Governor Yates, recruited a company which was attached to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry as Company K, and of which he was commissioned Captain, having declined the lieutenant-colonelcy. Within twelve months he became Colonel, and, on Sept. 16, 1865, was mustered out as brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he reluctantly consented to lead the Republican forlorn hope as a candidate for Congress in the (then) Ninth Congressional District, largely reducing the Democratic majority. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and the same year chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1868 he was elected State Auditor, and re-elected in 1872; also served as Permanent President of the Republican State Convention of 1878. On the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, he became its first Superintendent, assuming his duties in March, 1887, but died Sept. 13, following, as a result of injuries received from a runaway team while driving through the grounds of the institution a few days previous. **Emily Webster Chandler** (Lippincott), wife of the preceding, was born March 13, 1833, at Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., the daughter of Dr. Charles Chandler, a prominent physician widely known in that section of the State; was educated at Jacksonville Female Academy, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, to Dr. (afterwards General) Charles E. Lippincott. Soon after the death of her husband, in September, 1887, Mrs. Lippincott, who had already endeared herself by her acts of kindness to the veterans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was appointed Matron of the institution, serving until her death, May 21, 1895. The respect in which she was held by the old soldiers, to whose comfort and necessities she had ministered in hospital and elsewhere, was shown in a most touching manner at the time of her death and on the removal of her remains to be laid by the side of her husband in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield.

LIPPINCOTT, Rev. Thomas, early clergyman, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1791; in 1817 started west, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818; the same year established himself in mercantile business at Milton, then a place of some importance near Alton. This place proving unhealthy, he subsequently removed to Edwardsville, where he was for a time employed as clerk in the Land Office. He afterwards served as Secretary of the Senate (1822-23). That he was a man of education and high intelligence, as well as a strong opponent of slavery, is shown by his writings, in conjunction with Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, George Churchill and others, in opposition to the scheme for securing the adoption of a pro-slavery Constitution in Illinois in 1824. In 1825 he purchased from Hooper Warren "The Edwardsville Spectator," which he edited for a year or more, but soon after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and became an influential factor in building up that denomination in Illinois. He was also partly instrumental in securing the location of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He died at Pana, Ill., April 13, 1869. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor (1869-77), was a son of the subject of this sketch.

LIQUOR LAWS. In the early history of the State, the question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicants was virtually relegated to the control of the local authorities, who granted license, collected fees and fixed the tariff of charges. As early as 1851, however, the General Assembly, with a view to mitigating what it was felt had

become a growing evil, enacted a law popularly known as the "quart law," which, it was hoped, would do away with the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the glass. The law failed to meet the expectation of its framers and supporters, and, in 1855, a prohibitory law was submitted to the electors, which was rejected at the polls. Since that date a general license system has prevailed, except in certain towns and cities where prohibitory ordinances were adopted. The regulations governing the traffic, therefore, have been widely variant in different localities. The Legislature, however, has always possessed the same constitutional power to regulate the sale of intoxicants, as aconite, henbane, strychnine, or other poisons. In 1879 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began the agitation of the license question from a new standpoint. In March of that year, a delegation of Illinois women, headed by Miss Frances E. Willard, presented to the Legislature a monster petition, signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, praying for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to give females above the age of 21 the right to vote upon the granting of licenses in the localities of their residences. Miss Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, addressed the House in its favor, and Miss Willard spoke to the Senate on the same lines. The measure was defeated in the House by a vote of fifty-five to fifty-three, and the Senate took no action. In 1881 the same bill was introduced anew, but again failed of passage. Nevertheless, persistent agitation was not without its results. In 1883 the Legislature enacted what is generally termed the "High License Law," by the provisions of which a minimum license of $500 per annum was imposed for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and $150 for malt liquors, with the authority on the part of municipalities to impose a still higher rate by ordinance. This measure was made largely a partisan issue, the Republicans voting almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly opposing it. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hamilton. The liquor laws of Illinois, therefore, at the present time are based upon local option, high license and local supervision. The criminal code of the State contains the customary provisions respecting the sale of stimulants to minors and other prohibited parties, or at forbidden times, but, in the larger cities, many of the provisions of the State law are rendered practically inoperative by the municipal ordinances, or absolutely nullified by the indifference or studied neglect of the local officials.

LITCHFIELD, the principal city of Montgomery County, at the intersection of Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Wabash and the Illinois Central, with three other short-line railways, 43 miles south of Springfield and 47 miles northeast of St. Louis. The surrounding country is fertile, undulating prairie, in which are found coal, oil and natural gas. A coal mine is operated within the corporate limits. Grain is extensively raised, and Litchfield has several elevators, flouring mills, a can factory, briquette works, etc. The output of the manufacturing establishments also includes foundry and machine shop products, brick and tile, brooms, ginger ale and cider. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and has a Holly water-works system, a public library and public parks, two banks, twelve churches, high and graded schools, and an Ursuline convent, a Catholic hospital, and two monthly, two weekly, and two daily periodicals. Population (1890), 5,811; (1900), 5,918; (1910), 5,971.

LITCHFIELD, CARROLLTON & WESTERN RAILROAD, a line which extends from Columbiana, on the Illinois River, to Barnett, Ill., 51.5 miles; is of standard gauge, the track being laid with fifty-six pound steel rails. It was opened for business, in three different sections, from 1883 to 1887, and for three years was operated in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway. In May, 1890, the latter was sold under foreclosure, and, in November, 1893, the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western reverted to the former owners. Six months later it passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom (up to 1898) it has since been operated. The general offices are at Carlinville

LITTLE, George, merchant and banker, was born in Columbia, Pa., in 1808; came to Rushville, Ill., in 1836, embarking in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted sixty years. In 1865 he established the Bank of Rushville, of which he was President, in these two branches of business amassing a large fortune. Died, March 5, 1896.

LITTLE VERMILION RIVER rises in Vermilion County, Ill., and flows eastwardly into Indiana, emptying into the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind.

LITTLE WABASH RIVER, rises in Effingham and Cumberland Counties, flows east and south through Clay, Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles above the mouth of the latter. Its estimated length is about 180 miles.

LITTLER, David T., lawyer and State Senator was born at Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836, was educated in the common schools in his native State and, at twenty-one, removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, soon after was elected a Justice of the Peace, and later appointed Master in Chancery. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, but resigned in 1868, removing to Springfield the same year where he entered into partnership with the late Henry S. Greene, Milton Hay being admitted to the firm soon after, the partnership continuing until 1881. In 1882 Mr. Littler was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly from Sangamon County, was re-elected in 1886, and returned to the Senate in 1890, serving in the latter body four years. In both Houses Mr. Littler took a prominent part in legislation on the [illegible] question. Died June 24, 1902.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, [illegible] and philanthropist, was born Mary Ashton Rice in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821; taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in Southern Virginia; later married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Ill., becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers and in assisting her husband, in 1862 was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley; also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863. In her later years she labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance. She is also the author of several volumes, one entitled "Pen Pictures of Chicago" 1865. Her last home was in Boston. Died May 23, 1905.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, situated about midway between Chicago and Springfield. The surface is rolling toward the east, but is level in the west; area, 1,026 square miles; population (1900), 42,035, named for Edward Livingston. It was organized in 1837, the first Commissioners being Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moon and Daniel Rockwood. Pontiac was selected as the county-seat, the proprietors donating ample lands and $3,000 in cash for the erection of public buildings. Vermilion River and Indian Creek are the principal streams. Coal underlies the entire county, and shafts are in successful operation at various points. It is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, the yield of oats and corn being large. Stock-raising is also extensively carried on. The development of the county really dates from the opening of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1854, since which date it has been crossed by numerous other lines. Pontiac, the county-seat, is situated on the Vermilion, is a railroad center and the site of the State Reform School. Its population in 1890 was 2,784. Dwight has attained a wide reputation as the seat of the parent "Keeley" Institute for the cure of the liquor habit. County population (1910), 40,465.

LOCKPORT, a village in Will County, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1853, situated 33 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. The surrounding region is agricultural. Limestone is extensively quarried. Manufactures are flour, oatmeal, brass goods, paper and strawboard. It has ten churches, a public and high school, parochial schools, a bank, gas plant, electric car lines, and one weekly paper. The controlling works of the Chicago Drainage Canal and dams of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are located here. Population, (1880) 2,449, (1900) 2,650, (1910), 2,555.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, was born at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., August 2, 1789, left fatherless at the age of ten, after a few months at a private school in New Jersey, he went to live with an uncle (Francis Drake) at Waterford, N. Y., with whom he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1811. In 1813 he removed to Auburn, and later became Master in Chancery. In 1818 he descended the Ohio River upon a flat-boat in company with William H. Brown, afterwards of Chicago, and walking across the country from Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia in December, but finally settled at Carmi, where he remained a year. In 1821 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, but resigned the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, and which he filled only three months, when President Monroe made him Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville. About the same time he was also appointed agent of the First Board of Canal Commissioners. The Legislature of 1824-25 elected him Judge of the Supreme Court, his service extending until the adoption

of the Constitution of 1848, which he assisted in framing as a Delegate from Morgan County. In 1851 he was made State Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held until his death. He was always an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and a leading supporter of Governor Coles in opposition to the plan to secure a pro-slavery Constitution in 1824. His personal and political integrity was recognized by all parties. From 1828 to 1853 Judge Lockwood was a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved himself an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College, serving for over a quarter of a century as one of its Trustees, and was also influential in securing several of the State charitable institutions there. His later years were spent at Batavia, where he died, April 23, 1874, in the 85th year of his age.

LODA, a village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 4 miles north of Paxton. The region is agricultural, and the town has considerable local trade. It also has a bank and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 598; (1900), 668; (1910), 603.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, physician and diplomatist, born at Deerfield, Mass., August 6, 1836, the son of a dramatist of the same name; was educated at Auburn Academy and served as Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and, later, as Professor in the Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1873 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, afterwards served as Minister to Guatemala, and again (1881) as Minister to Chili, remaining until 1883. He was for twelve years editor of "The Medical Herald," Leavenworth, Kan., and edited the works of his relative, Gen. John A. Logan (1886), besides contributing to foreign medical publications and publishing two or three volumes on medical and sanitary questions. Resides in Chicago.

LOGAN, John, physician and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1809; at six years of age was taken to Missouri, his family settling near the Grand Tower among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. He began business as clerk in a New Orleans commission house, but returning to Illinois in 1830, engaged in the blacksmith trade for two years; in 1831 enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Militia and took part in the Indian troubles of that year and the Black Hawk War of 1832, later being Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment State Militia. At the close of the Black Hawk War he settled in Carlinville, and having graduated in medicine, engaged in practice in that place until 1861. At the beginning of the war he raised a company for the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, but the quota being already full, it was not accepted. He was finally commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and reported to General Grant at Cairo, in January, 1862, a few weeks later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. Subsequently he had command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee under General Hurlbut. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh, he himself being severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. In December, 1864, he was discharged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. In 1866 Colonel Logan was appointed by President Johnson United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, serving as a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856. He was a man of strong personal characteristics and an earnest patriot. Died at his home at Carlinville, August 24, 1885.

LOGAN, John Alexander, soldier and statesman, was born at old Brownsville, the original county-seat of Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland and an early immigrant into Illinois, where he attained prominence as a public man. Young Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and afterwards became Quartermaster of his regiment. He was elected Clerk of Jackson County in 1849, but resigned the office to prosecute his law studies. Having graduated from Louisville University in 1851, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1852, and again in 1856, having been Prosecuting Attorney in the interim. He was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat. During the special session of Congress in 1861, he left his seat, and fought in the ranks at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he organized the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Yates its Colonel. His military career was brilliant, and he rapidly rose to be Major-General. President Johnson tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to Con-

gress for the State-at-large, and acted as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of the President; was twice re-elected and, in 1871, was chosen United States Senator, as he was again in 1879. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in Chicago, but was finally placed on the ticket for the Vice-Presidency with James G Blaine, the ticket being defeated in November following. In 1885 he was again elected Senator but died during his term at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy" and of "The Volunteer Soldier of America." In 1897 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Lake Front Park in Chicago.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, eminent Illinois jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; studied law at Glasgow, Ky., and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practicing in his native State some ten years in 1832 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, one year later opening an office at Springfield. In 1835 he was elevated to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit, resigned two years later, was re-commissioned in 1839, but again resigned. In 1842 and again in 1844 and 1846 he was elected to the General Assembly, also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Between 1841 and 1844 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln. In 1854 he was again chosen a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and in 1861 was commissioned by Governor Yates to represent Illinois in the Peace Conference which assembled in Washington. Soon afterward he retired to private life. As an advocate his ability was widely recognized. Died at Springfield, July 17, 1880.

LOGAN COUNTY, situated in the central part of the State, and having an area of about 620 square miles. Its surface is chiefly a level or moderately undulating prairie, with some high ridges, as at Elkhart. Its soil is extremely fertile and well drained by numerous creeks. Coal mining is successfully carried on. The other staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle and pork. Settlers began to locate in 1819-22, and the county was organized in 1839, being originally cut off from Sangamon. In 1840 a portion of Tazewell was added and, in 1845, a part of De Witt County. It was named in honor of Dr. John Logan, father of Senator John A. Logan. Postville was the first county-seat, but, in 1847 a change was made to Mount Pulaski and, later, to Lincoln, which is the present capital. Pop. (1900), 28,680; (1910), 30,216.

LOMBARD, a village of Dupage County, on the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago & North Western Railways, 20 miles west of Chicago. Pop. (1900), 590; (1910), 883.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY, an institution at Galesburg, under control of the Universalist denomination, founded in 1851. It has preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The collegiate department includes both classical and scientific courses, with a specially arranged course of three years for young women, who constitute nearly half the number of students. The University has an endowment of $300,000, and owns additional property, real and personal, of the value of $200,000. In 1898 it reported a faculty of thirteen professors, with an attendance of 191 students.

LONDON MILLS, a village and railway station of Fulton County, on the Fulton Narrow Gauge and Iowa Central Railroads, 19 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural; the town has a bank and a weekly paper. Fire brick clay is mined. Pop. (1900), 528; (1910), 555.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, civil engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and, after teaching some years, entered the United States Army in December, 1814, as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, in 1816 was transferred to the Topographical Engineers with the brevet rank of Major. From 1818 to 1823 he had charge of explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and in 1823-24, to the sources of the Mississippi. One of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains was named in his honor. Between 1827 and 1830 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and from 1837 to 1841, as Engineer in Chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad in Georgia, where he introduced a system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge afterwards generally adopted. On the organization of the Topographical Engineers as a separate corps in 1838 he became Major of that body, and, in 1861, chief, with the rank of Colonel. An account of his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20), by Dr. Edwin James, was published in 1823, and the following year appeared "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, Etc." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the author of the

first original treatise on railroad building ever published in this country, under the title of "Railroad Manual" (1829). During the latter days of his life his home was at Alton, Ill., where he died, Sept. 4, 1864. Though retired from active service in June, 1863, he continued in the discharge of important duties up to his death.

LONGENECKER, Joel M., lawyer, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 12, 1847; before reaching his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. After attending the high school at Robinson and teaching for some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Olney in 1870; served two years as City Attorney and four (1877-81) as Prosecuting Attorney, in the latter year removing to Chicago. Here, in 1884, he became the assistant of Luther Laflin Mills in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, retaining that position with Mr. Mills' successor, Judge Grinnell. On the promotion of the latter to the bench, in 1886, Mr. Longenecker succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, continuing in that position until 1892. While in this office he conducted a large number of important criminal cases, the most important, perhaps, being the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, in which he gained a wide reputation for skill and ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases. Died Sept. 19, 1906.

LOOMIS, (Rev.) Hubbell, clergyman and educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., May 31, 1775; prepared for college in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy, in his native State, finally graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1799, having supported himself during a considerable part of his educational course by manual labor and teaching. He subsequently studied theology, and, for twenty-four years, served as pastor of a Congregational church at Willington, Conn., meanwhile fitting a number of young men for college, including among them Dr. Jared Sparks, afterwards President of Harvard College and author of numerous historical works. About 1829 his views on the subject of baptism underwent a change, resulting in his uniting himself with the Baptist Church. Coming to Illinois soon after, he spent some time at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, and, in 1832, located at Upper Alton, where he became a prominent factor in laying the foundation of Shurtleff College, first by the establishment of the Baptist Seminary, of which he was the Principal for several years, and later by assisting, in 1835, to secure the charter of the college in which the seminary was merged. His name stood first on the list of Trustees of the new institution, and, in proportion to his means, he was a liberal contributor to its support in the period of its infancy. The latter years of his life were spent among his books in literary and scientific pursuits. Died at Upper Alton, Dec. 15, 1872, at the advanced age of nearly 98 years.—A son of his—**Prof. Elias Loomis**—an eminent mathematician and naturalist, was the author of "Loomis' Algebra" and other scientific text-books, in extensive use in the colleges of the country. He held professorships in various institutions at different times, the last being that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, from 1860 up to his death in 1889.

LORIMER, William, Member of Congress, was born in Manchester, England, of Scotch parentage, April 27, 1861; came with his parents to America at five years of age, and, after spending some years in Michigan and Ohio, came to Chicago in 1870, where he entered a private school. Having lost his father by death at twelve years of age, he became an apprentice in the sign-painting business; was afterwards an employé on a street-railroad, finally engaging in the real-estate business and serving as an appointee of Mayor Roche and Mayor Washburne in the city water department. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Second Illinois District, and re-elected in 1896, as he was again in 1898. His plurality in 1896 amounted to 26,736 votes.

LOUISVILLE, the county-seat of Clay County; situated on the Little Wabash River and on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It is 100 miles south-southeast of Springfield and 7 miles north of Flora; has a courthouse, three churches, a high school, a savings bank and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 637; (1900), 646; (1910), 670.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) *Railroad.*)

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS (Consolidated) RAILROAD. The length of this entire line is 358.55 miles, of which nearly 150 miles are operated in Illinois. It crosses the State from East St. Louis to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Within Illinois the system uses a single track of standard gauge, laid with steel rails on white-oak ties. The grades are usually light, although, as the line leaves the Mississippi bottom, the gradient is about two per cent or 105.6 feet per mile. The total capitalization

(1898) was $18,236,246, of which $4,247,909 was in stock and $10,568,350 in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was organized in both Indiana and Illinois in 1869, and the Illinois section of the line opened from Mount Carmel to Albion (18 miles) in January, 1873. The Indiana division was sold under foreclosure in 1876 to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company, while the Illinois division was reorganized in 1878 under the name of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad. A few months later the two divisions were consolidated under the name of the former. In 1881 this line was again consolidated with the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railroad (of Indiana), taking the name of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1889, by a still further consolidation, it absorbed several short lines in Indiana and Illinois—those in the latter State being the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the Belleville, Centralia & Eastern, projected from Belleville to Mount Vernon, and the Venice & Carondelet—the new organization assuming the present name—Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. A corporation operating an extensive system of railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River and extending through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana. The portion of the line in Illinois (known as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville line) extends from East St. Louis to the Wabash River, in White County (133.64 miles), with branches from Belleville to O'Fallon (6.07 miles), and from McLeansboro to Shawneetown (— miles)—total, 180.41 miles. The Illinois Division, though virtually owned by the operating line, is formally leased from the Southeast & St. Louis Railway Company, whose corporate existence is merely nominal. The latter company acquired title to the property after foreclosure in November, 1880, and leased it in perpetuity to the Louisville & Nashville Company. The total earnings and income of the leased line in Illinois for 1898, were $1,052,789, and the total expenditures (including $47,198 taxes) were $657,125.

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. See *Louisville & St. Louis Railway*.

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, minister and anti-slavery journalist, was born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802—the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, came west and taught school in St. Louis in 1827, and became editor of a Whig paper there in 1829. Later he studied theology at Princeton and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1833. Returning to St. Louis he started "The Observer"—a religious weekly, which condemned slave-holding. Threats of violence from the pro-slavery party induced him to remove his paper, presses, etc., to Alton, in July, 1836. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. A fourth press having been procured, a number of his friends agreed to protect it from destruction in the warehouse where it was stored. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob, having assembled about the building, sent one of their number to the roof to set it on fire. Lovejoy, with two of his friends, stepped outside to remonstrate with the would-be incendiary, by parties unknown, and was shot down, by parties unknown, and died a few minutes later. His death did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. His party regarded him as a martyr, and his death was made the text for many impassioned and effective appeals in opposition to an institution which employed mobocracy and murder in its efforts to suppress free discussion. See *Alton, Riots*.

LOVEJOY, Owen, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811. Being the son of a clergyman of small means, he was thrown upon his own resources, but secured a creditable education, graduating at Bowdoin College in 1835. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill., joining his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who was conducting an anti-slavery and religious journal there, and whose assassination by a pro-slavery mob he witnessed the following year. See *Alton Riots and Elijah Parish Lovejoy*. The tragedy induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. Having previously begun the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry and officiated for several years as pastor of a Congregational church at Princeton. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the "Liberty" ticket, but, in 1854, was elected to the Legislature upon that issue, and earnestly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. Upon his election to the Legislature he resigned his pastorate at Princeton, his congregation presenting him with a solid silver service in token of their esteem. In 1856 he was elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of 7,000, and was re-elected for three successive terms. As an orator he had few equals in the State, while his courage in the support of his principles was indomitable. In the campaigns of 1856, '58 and '60 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, as he

did later in upholding the cause of the Union in Congress. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVINGTON, a village of Moultrie County, on the Terre Haute-Peoria branch of the Vandalia Line and the Bement & Altamont Division of the Wabash Railway, 23 miles southeast of Decatur. The town ships grain and live-stock, has a bank, a newspaper, water-works, electric lights and telephone. Pop. (1900), 815; (1910), 1,011.

LUDLAM, (Dr.) Reuben, physician and author, was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 1831, the son of Dr. Jacob Watson Ludlam, an eminent physician who, in his later years, became a resident of Evanston, Ill. The younger Ludlam, having taken a course in an academy at Bridgeton, N. J., at sixteen years of age entered upon the study of medicine with his father, followed by a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1852. Having removed to Chicago the following year, he soon after began an investigation of the homœopathic system of medicine, which resulted in its adoption, and, a few years later, had acquired such prominence that, in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the newly established Hahnemann Medical College in the city of Chicago, with which he continued to be connected for nearly forty years. Besides serving as Secretary of the institution at its inception, he had, as early as 1854, taken a position as one of the editors of "The Chicago Homœopath," later being editorially associated with "The North American Journal of Homœopathy," published in New York City, and "The United States Medical and Surgical Journal" of Chicago. He also served as President of numerous medical associations, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Health, serving, by two subsequent reappointments, for a period of fifteen years. In addition to his labors as a lecturer and practitioner, Dr. Ludlam was one of the most prolific authors on professional lines in the city of Chicago, besides numerous monographs on special topics, having produced a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), and a translation from the French of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" (1880). The second work mentioned is recognized as a valuable text book, and has passed through seven or eight editions. A few years after his first connection with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Ludlam became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and, on the death of President C. S. Smith, was chosen President of the institution. Died suddenly from heart disease, while preparing to perform a surgical operation on a patient in the Hahnemann Medical College, April 29, 1899.

LUNDY, Benjamin, early anti-slavery journalist, was born in New Jersey of Quaker parentage; at 19 worked as a saddler at Wheeling, Va., where he first gained a practical knowledge of the institution of slavery; later carried on business at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, O., where, in 1815, he organized an anti-slavery association under the name of the "Union Humane Society," also contributing anti-slavery articles to "The Philanthropist," a paper published at Mount Pleasant. Removing to St. Louis, in 1819, he took a deep interest in the contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Again at Mount Pleasant, in 1821, he began the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," a monthly, which he soon removed to Jonesborough, Tenn., and finally to Baltimore in 1824, when it became a weekly. Mr. Lundy's trend towards colonization is shown in the fact that he made two visits (1825 and 1829) to Hayti, with a view to promoting the colonization of emancipated slaves in that island. Visiting the East in 1828, he made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, who became a convert to his views and a firm ally. The following winter he was assaulted by a slave-dealer in Baltimore and nearly killed; soon after removed his paper to Washington and, later, to Philadelphia, where it took the name of "The National Enquirer," being finally merged into "The Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1838 his property was burned by the pro-slavery mob which fired Pennsylvania Hall, and, in the following winter, he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., with a view to reviving his paper there, but the design was frustrated by his early death, which occurred August 22, 1839. The paper however, was revived by Zebina Eastman under the name of "The Genius of Liberty," but was removed to Chicago, in 1842, and issued under the name of "The Western Citizen." (See *Eastman, Zebina.*)

LUNT, Orrington, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; came to Chicago in 1842, and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade at its organization. Later, he became interested in real estate operations, fire and life insurance and in railway enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the Chicago & Galena Union, now a part of the

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, and during the War, was an efficient member of the "War Finance Committee." A liberal patron of all moral and benevolent enterprises as shown by his cooperation with the "Relief and Aid Society" after the fire of 1871 and his generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and feeble churches, his most efficient service was rendered to the cause of education as represented in the Northwestern University, of which he was a Trustee from its organization and much of the time an executive officer. To his noble benefaction the institution owes its splendid library building, erected some years ago at a cost of $100,000. In the future history of Chicago, Mr. Lunt's name will stand beside that of J. Young Scammon, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and others of its most liberal benefactors. Died, at his home in Evanston, April 5, 1897.

LUSK, John T., pioneer, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1784, brought to Kentucky in 1791 by his father, James Lusk, who established a ferry across the Ohio, opposite the present town of Golconda, in Pope County, Ill. Lusk's Creek, which empties into the Ohio in that county, took its name from this family. In 1805 the subject of this sketch came to Madison County, Ill., and settled near Edwardsville. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in the service as a "Ranger." When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town, and erected a house of hewn logs, a story and a half high and containing three rooms, which became the first hotel in the town and a place of considerable historical note. Mr. Lusk held, at different periods, the positions of Deputy Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, dying, Dec. 22, 1857.

LUTHERANS, The. While this sect in Illinois, as elsewhere is divided into many branches, it is a unit in accepting the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith, in the use of Luther's small Catechism in instruction of the young, in the practice of infant baptism and confirmation at an early age, and in acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. Services are conducted in various sections of the country, in not less than twelve different languages. The number of Lutheran ministers in Illinois exceeds 400, who preach in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian tongues. The churches over which they preside recognize allegiance to eight distinct ecclesiastical bodies, denominated synods, as follows: The Northern, Southern, Central and Wartburg Synods of the General Synod; the Illinois-Missouri District of the Synodical Conference; the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Church; the Swedish-Augustana and the Indiana Synod of the General Council. To illustrate the large proportion of the foreign element in this denomination, reference may be made to the fact that, of sixty-three Lutheran churches in Chicago, only four use the English language. Of the remainder, thirty-seven make use of the German, ten Swedish, nine Norwegian and three Danish. The whole number of communicants in the State in 1892 was estimated at 90,000. The General Synod sustains a German Theological Seminary in Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

LYONS, a village of Cook County, 12 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 486; (1890), 752; (1900), 951; (1910), 1,483.

MACALISTER & STEBBINS BONDS, the name given to a class of State indebtedness incurred in the year 1841, through the hypothecation, by John D. Whiteside (then Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois), with Messrs. Macalister & Stebbins, brokers of New York City, of 864 interest-bearing bonds of $1,000 each, payable in 1865, upon which the said Macalister & Stebbins advanced to the State $261,560.83. This was done with the understanding that the firm would make further advances sufficient to increase the aggregate to forty per cent of the face value of the bonds, but upon which no further advances were actually made. In addition to these there were deposited with the same firm, within the next few months, with a like understanding, internal improvement bonds and State scrip amounting to $109,215.44—making the aggregate of State securities in their hands $913,215.44, upon which the State had received only the amount already named, being 28.64 per cent of the face value of such indebtedness. Attempts having been made by the holders of these bonds (with which they had been hypothecated by Macalister & Stebbins) to secure settlement on their par face value, the matter became the subject of repeated legislative acts, the most important of which were passed in 1847 and 1849—both reciting, in their respective preambles, the history of the transaction. The last of these provided for the issue to Macalister & Stebbins of new bonds, payable in 1865, for the amount of principal and interest of the sum actually advanced and found to be due, conditioned upon the surrender, by them, of the original bonds and other

evidences of indebtedness received by them in 1841. This the actual holders refused to accept, and brought the case before the Supreme Court in an effort to compel the Governor (who was then *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner) to recognize the full face of their claim. This the Supreme Court refused to do, on the ground that, the executive being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, they had no authority over his official acts. In 1859 a partial refunding of these bonds, to the amount of $114,000, was obtained from Governor Bissell, who, being an invalid, was probably but imperfectly acquainted with their history and previous legislation on the subject. Representations made to him led to a suspension of the proceeding, and, as the bonds were not transferable except on the books of the Funding Agency in the office of the State Auditor, they were treated as illegal and void, and were ultimately surrendered by the holders on the basis originally fixed, without loss to the State. In 1865 an additional act was passed requiring the presentation, for payment, of the portion of the original bonds still outstanding, on pain of forfeiture, and this was finally done.

MACK, Alonzo W., legislator, was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1822; at 16 years of age settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., later began the study of medicine and graduated at Laporte, Ind., in 1844. Then, having removed to Kankakee, Ill., he adopted the practice of law; in 1858 was elected Representative, and in 1860 and '64, to the Senate, serving through five continuous sessions (1858-68). In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned, in January following, to take his seat in the Senate. Colonel Mack, who was a zealous friend of Governor Yates, was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of "The Chicago Republican," in May, 1865, and was its business manager the first year of its publication, but disagreeing with the editor, Charles A. Dana, both finally retired. Colonel Mack then resumed the practice of law in Chicago, dying there, Jan. 4, 1871.

MACKINAW, the first county-seat of Tazewell County, at intersection of two railroad lines, 18 miles southeast of Peoria. The district is agricultural and stock-raising. There are manufactories of farm implements, pressed brick, harness, wagons and carriages, also a State bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 859; (1910), 725.

MAC MILLAN, Thomas C., Clerk of United States District Court, was born at Stranraer, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1850; came with his parents, in 1857, to Chicago, where he graduated from the High School and spent some time in the Chicago University; in 1873 became a reporter on "The Chicago Inter Ocean;" two years later accompanied an exploring expedition to the Black Hills and, in 1875-76, represented that paper with General Crook in the campaign against the Sioux After an extended tour in Europe, he assumed charge of the "Curiosity Shop" department of "The Inter Ocean," served on the Cook County Board of Education and as a Director of the Chicago Public Library, besides eight years in the General Assembly—1885-89 in the House and 1889-93 in the Senate. In January, 1896, Mr. MacMillan was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Chicago. He has been a Trustee of Illinois College since 1886, and, in 1885, received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles northeast of Quincy, 39 miles southwest of Galesburg. The principal manufactures are sewer-pipes, drain-tile, pottery, and school-desk castings. The city has interurban electric car line, banks, nine churches, high school and three daily and weekly papers; is the seat of the Western Illinois State Normal School, Preparatory School and Business College. Pop. (1890), 4,052; (1900), 5,375; (1910), 5,774.

MACON, a village in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles south by west of Decatur. Macon County is one of the most fertile in the corn belt, and the city is an important shipping-point for corn. It has wagon and cigar factories, four churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 705; (1910), 683.

MACON COUNTY, situated near the geographical center of the State. The census of 1910 gave its area as 580 square miles, and its population, 54,186. It was organized in 1829, and named for Nathaniel Macon, a revolutionary soldier and statesman. The surface is chiefly level prairie, although in parts there is a fair growth of timber. The county is well drained by the Sangamon River and its tributaries. The soil is that high grade of fertility which one might expect in the corn belt of the central portion of the State. Besides corn, oats, rye and barley are extensively cultivated, while potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the products. Decatur is the county-seat and principal city in the heart of a rich agricultural region. Maroa, in the northern part of the county, enjoys considerable local trade.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, a south-central county, with an area of 864 square miles and a population

of 50,685 in 1910. The word Macoupin is of Indian derivation signifying "white potato." The county, originally a part of Madison and later of Greene, was separately organized in 1829, under the supervision of Seth Hodges, William Wilcox and Theodorus Davis. The first court house (of logs) was erected in 1830. It contained but two rooms, and in pleasant weather juries were wont to retire to a convenient grove to deliberate upon their findings. The surface of the county is level, with narrow belts of timber following the course of the streams. The soil is fertile, and both corn and wheat are extensively raised. While agriculture is the chief industry in the south, stock-raising is successfully carried on in the north. Carlinville is the county-seat and Bunker Hill, Staunton, Virden and Girard the other principal towns.

MAC VEAGH, Franklin, merchant, lawyer and politician, was born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., graduated from Yale University in 1862, and, two years later, from Columbia Law School, New York. He was soon compelled to abandon practice on account of ill-health, and removed to Chicago in September, 1865, where he embarked in business as a wholesale grocer. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, which inaugurated many important municipal reforms. He was thereafter repeatedly urged to accept other offices among them the mayoralty, but persistently refused until 1894, when he accepted a nomination for United States Senator by a State Convention of the Democratic Party. He made a thorough canvass of the State, but the Republicans having gained control of the Legislature, he was defeated. At present (1911) Mr. MacVeagh occupies the office of Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, to which he was appointed by Pres. Taft in 1909.

MADISON COUNTY, situated in the southwest division of the State, and bordering on the Mississippi River. Its area is about 740 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly along the Mississippi bluffs, but generally either level or only slightly undulating in the interior. The "American Bottom" occupies a strip of country along the western border, four to six miles wide as far north as Alton, and is exceptionally fertile. The county was organized in 1812, being the first county set off from St. Clair County after the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809, and the third within the Territory. It was named in honor of James Madison, then President of the United States. At that time it embraced substantially the whole of the northern part of the State, but its limits were steadily reduced by excisions until 1843. The soil is fertile; corn, wheat, oats, hay and potatoes being raised and exported in large quantities. Coal seams underlie the soil, and carboniferous limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Alton. American settlers began first to arrive about 1800, the Judys, Gillhams and Whitesides being among the first, generally locating in the American Bottom, and laying the foundation for the present county. In the early history of the State, Madison County was the home of a large number of prominent men who exerted a large influence in shaping its destiny. Among those were Governor Edwards, Governor Coles, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood and many more whose names are intimately interwoven with State history. The county-seat is at Edwardsville, and Alton is the principal city. Population of the county (1900), 59,547.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin D., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and, for three years thereafter, engaged in teaching in his father's private academy at Baton Rouge, La., and in reading law. In 1859 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and the same year opened an office at Memphis, Tenn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies being strongly in favor of the Union, he came North, and after visiting relatives at New Haven, Conn., settled at Chicago, in June, 1861. While ever radically loyal, he refrained from enlisting or taking part in political discussions during the war, many members of his immediate family being in the Confederate service. He soon achieved and easily maintained a high standing at the Chicago bar, in 1868 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1885, was elected to succeed Judge T. Lyle Dickey on the bench of the Supreme Court, being reelected for a full term of nine years in 1888 and again in 1897. He was Chief Justice in 1891-92. Died April 21, 1910.

MADISON, a village and railway junction in the western part of Madison County, opposite the city of St. Louis, and at the junction of several lines of railroad with the St. Louis Bridge Terminal. It has foundries and other manufacturing enterprises, is also an important shipping point for river transportation; has two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 5,046.

MALTBY, Jasper A., soldier, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826, served as a private in the Mexican War and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. After his discharge he

established himself in the mercantile business at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Fort Donelson, promoted Colonel in November, 1862, and wounded a second time at Vicksburg; commissioned Brigadier-General in August, 1863; served through the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and was mustered out, January, 1866. Later, he was appointed by the commander of the district Mayor of Vicksburg, dying in that office, Dec. 12, 1867.

MAKANDA, a village of Jackson County on the Illinois Central Railroad, 49 miles north of Cairo at South Pass, a spur of the Ozark Mountains; is in a rich fruit-growing region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 528; (1910), 400.

MANIERE, George, early Chicago lawyer and jurist, born of Huguenot descent, at New London, Conn., in 1817. Bereft of his father in 1831, his mother removed to New York City, where he began the study of law, occasionally contributing to "The New York Mirror," then one of the leading literary periodicals of the country. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his professional studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first office was a deputyship in the Circuit Clerk's office; later, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and served one term as Alderman and two terms as City Attorney. While filling the latter office he codified the municipal ordinances. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1861 without opposition. Before the expiration of his second term he died, May 21, 1863. He held the office of School Commissioner from 1844 to 1852, during which time, largely through his efforts, the school system was remodeled and the impaired school fund placed in a satisfactory condition. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, a member of the first Board of Regents of the (old) Chicago University, and prominently connected with several societies of a semi-public character. He was a polished writer and was for a time in editorial control of "The Chicago Democrat."

MANN, James R., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, whence his father moved to Iroquois County in 1867; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1876 and at the Union College of Law in Chicago in 1881, after which he established himself in practice in Chicago, finally becoming the head of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller; in 1889 was elected Attorney of the village of Hyde Park and, after the annexation of that municipality to the city of Chicago, in 1892 was elected Alderman of the Thirty-second Ward, and re-elected in 1894, while in the City Council becoming one of its most prominent members; in 1894, served as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Peoria, and, in 1895, as Chairman of the Cook County Republican Convention. In 1896 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving a plurality of 28,459 over the Free Silver Democratic candidate, and 26,907 majority over all. In 1898 he was a candidate for re-election, and was again successful, by over 17,000 plurality, on a largely reduced vote. Other positions held by Mr. Mann, previous to his election to Congress, include those of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and General Attorney of the South Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago.

MANN, Orrin L., lawyer and soldier, was born in Geauga County, Ohio., and, in his youth, removed to the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith trade, but, being compelled to abandon it on account of an injury, in 1851 began study with the late Dr. Hinman, then in charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Albion, Mich. Dr. Hinman having, two years later, become President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Mr. Mann accompanied his preceptor to Chicago, continuing his studies for a time, but later engaging in teaching; in 1856 entered the University of Michigan, but left in his junior year. In 1860 he took part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln; early in the following spring had made arrangements to engage in the lumber-trade in Chicago, but abandoned this purpose at the firing on Fort Sumter; then assisted in organizing the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (the "Yates Phalanx"), which having been accepted after considerable delay, he was chosen Major. The regiment was first assigned to duty in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but afterwards took part in the first battle of Winchester and in operations in North and South Carolina. Having previously been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Mann was now assigned to court-martial duty at Newbern and Hilton Head. Later, he participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, winning a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for meritorious service. The Thirty-ninth, having "veteranized" in 1864, was again sent east, and being assigned to the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, took part in the battle of Bermuda

Hundreds, where Colonel Mann was seriously wounded, necessitating a stay of several months in hospital. Returning to duty, he was assigned to the staff of General Ord, and later served as Provost Marshal of the District of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, being finally mustered out in December, 1865. After the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but, in 1866, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Chicago District, serving until 1868, when he was succeeded by General Corse. Other positions held by him were: Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly (1874-76), Coroner of Cook County (1878-80), and Sheriff (1880-82). General Mann was injured by a fall, some years since, inducing partial paralysis. Died Dec. 13, 1908.

MANNING, Joel, first Secretary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners was born in 1793, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1818, and came to Southern Illinois at an early day, residing for a time at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he held the office of County-Clerk. In 1836 he was practicing law, when he was appointed Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining in office until 1845. He continued to reside at Lockport, Will County, until near the close of his life, when he removed to Joliet, dying there, Jan. 8, 1869.

MANNING, Julius, lawyer, was born in Canada, near Chateaugay, N. Y., but passed his earlier years chiefly in the State of New York, completing his education at Middlebury College, Vt.; in 1839 came to Knoxville, Ill., where he served one term as County Judge and two terms (1842-46) as Representative in the General Assembly. He was also a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Peoria, where he was elected, in 1861, a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of the following year. Died, at Knoxville, July 4, 1862.

MANSFIELD, a village of Piatt County, at the intersection of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railways, 32 miles southeast of Bloomington. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural region, has one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 533; (1900), 708; (1910), 681.

MANTENO, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles south of Chicago; a shipping point for grain, live-stock, small fruits and dairy products, has one newspaper. Population (1880), 632; (1890), 627; (1900), 932; (1910), 1,229.

MAQUON, a village of Knox County, on the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg. The region is agricultural. The town has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 548; (1890), 501; (1900), 475; (1910), 472.

MARCY, (Dr.) Oliver, educator, was born in Colebraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, graduating, in 1842, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He early manifested a deep interest in the natural sciences and became a teacher in an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained until 1862, meanwhile making numerous trips for geologic investigation. One of these was made in 1849 overland to Puget Sound, for the purpose of securing data for maps of the Pacific Coast, and settling disputed questions as to the geologic formation of the Rocky Mountains. During this trip he visited San Francisco, making maps of the mountain regions for the use of the Government. In 1862 he was called to the professorship of Natural History in the Northwestern University at Evanston, remaining there until his death. The institution was then in its infancy, and he taught mathematics in connection with his other duties. From 1890 he was Dean of the faculty. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1876. Died at Evanston, March 19, 1899.

MAREDOSIA (MARAIS de OGEE), a peculiar depression or slough in the south-western part of Whiteside County, connecting the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, through which, in times of freshets, the former sometimes discharges a part of its waters into the latter. On the other hand, when Rock River is relatively higher, it sometimes discharges through the same channel into the Mississippi. Its general course is north and south.—**Cat-Tail Slough,** a similar depression, runs nearly parallel with the Maredosia, at a distance of five or six miles from the latter. The highest point in the Maredosia above low water in the Mississippi is thirteen feet, and that in the Cat-Tail Slough is twenty-six feet. Each is believed, at some time, to have served as a channel for the Mississippi.

MARENGO, a city of McHenry County, settled in 1835, incorporated as a town in 1857 and, as a city, in 1893; lies 68 miles northwest of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is in the heart of a dairying and fruit-growing district; has a foundry, stove works, condensed milk plant, canning factory, water-works, elec-

tric lights, has six churches, good schools and two weekly newspapers; also two large pickle factories. Pop. (1900), 2,005; (1910), 1,936.

MARINE, a village of Madison County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several of its earliest settlers were sea captains from the East, from whom the "Marine Settlement" obtained its name; has one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 666; (1910), 685.

MARION, the county-seat of Williamson County, 172 miles southeast of Springfield, on the Illinois Central and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads; in agricultural and coal region; has cotton and woolen mills, electric cars, waterworks, ice and cold-storage plant, pressed brick factory, churches, a graded school, one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 2,510; (1910), 7,093.

MARION COUNTY, located near the center of the southern half of the State, with an area of 576 square miles; was organized in 1823, and, by the census of 1910, had a population of 35,094. About half the county is prairie, the chief products being tobacco, wool and fruit. The remainder is timbered land. It is watered by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The bottom lands have a heavy growth of choice timber, and a deep, rich soil. A large portion of the county is underlaid with a thin vein of coal, and the rocks all belong to the upper coal measures. Sandstone and building sand are also abundant. Ample shipping facilities are afforded by the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio (S. W.) Railroads. Salem is the county-seat, but Centralia is the largest and most important town, being a railroad junction and center of an extensive fruit-trade. Sandoval is a thriving town at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads.

MARISSA, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 39 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is in a farming and mining district; has two banks, a newspaper and a magazine. Pop. (1900), 1,086; (1910), 2,004.

MAROA, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles north of Decatur and 31 miles south of Bloomington. The city has three elevators, an agricultural implement factory, water-works system, electric light plant, telephone service, two banks, one newspaper, three churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 1,164; (1900), 1,213; (1910), 1,160.

MARQUETTE, (Father) Jacques, a French missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, in 1637. He became a Jesuit at the age of 17, and, twelve years later (1666), was ordained a priest The same year he sailed for Canada, landing at Quebec. For eighteen months he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Indian dialects, and, in 1668, accompanied a party of Nez-Perces to Lake Superior, where he founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. Later, after various vicissitudes, he went to Mackinac, and, in that vicinity, founded the Mission of St. Ignace and built a rude church. In 1673 he accompanied Joliet on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi, the two setting out from Green Bay on May 17, and reaching the Mississippi, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, June 17. (For an interesting translation of Marquette's quaint narrative of the expedition, see Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," N. Y., 1852.) In September, 1673, after leaving the Illinois and stopping for some time among the Indians near "Starved Rock," he returned to Green Bay much broken in health. In October, 1674, under orders from his superior, he set out to establish a mission at Kaskaskia on the Upper Illinois. In December he reached the present site of Chicago, where he was compelled to halt because of exhaustion. On March 29, 1675, he resumed his journey, and reached Kaskaskia, after much suffering, on April 8. After laboring indefatigably and making many converts, failing health compelled him to start on his return to Mackinac. Before the voyage was completed he died, May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which long bore his name—but is not the present Marquette River—on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His remains were subsequently removed to Point St. Ignace. He was the first to attempt to explain the lake tides, and modern science has not improved his theory.

MARSEILLES, a city on the Illinois River, in La Salle County, 8 miles east of Ottawa, and 77 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Excellent water power is furnished by a dam across the river. The city has several factories, among the leading products being flour, paper and agricultural implements. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The grain trade is large, sufficient to support three elevators. There are two papers, one issuing a daily edition. Pop. (1900), 2,559; (1910), 3,291.

MARSH, Benjamin F., Congressman, born in Wythe Township, Hancock County, Ill., was educated at private schools and at Jubilee College, leaving the latter institution one year before graduation. He read law under the tutelage of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, of Warsaw, and was

admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney. Immediately upon the first call for troops in 1861, he raised a company of cavalry and, going to Springfield, tendered it to Governor Yates. No cavalry having been called for, the Governor felt constrained to decline it. On his way home Mr. Marsh stopped at Quincy and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served until July 4, 1861, when Governor Yates advised him by telegraph of his readiness to accept his cavalry company. Returning to Warsaw he recruited another company within a few days, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry. He served in the army until January, 1866, being four times wounded, and rising to the rank of Colonel. On his return home he interested himself in politics. In 1869 he was a Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1876 was elected to represent the Tenth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving until 1889. In 1894 he was again elected to Congress from his old district, which, under the new apportionment, had become the Fifteenth, was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of Committee on Mines. Died, June 2, 1905.

MARSH, William, jurist, was born at Moravia, N. Y., May 11, 1822; was educated at Groton Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1842. He studied law, in part, in the office of Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, practicing at Ithaca until 1851, when he removed to Quincy, Ill. Here he continued in practice, in partnership, at different periods, with prominent lawyers of that city, until elected to the Circuit bench in 1885, serving until 1891. Died, April 14, 1894.

MARSHALL, the county seat of Clark County and an incorporated city, 16½ miles southwest of Terre Haute, Ind., and a point of intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Vandalia Railroads. The surrounding country is devoted to farming and stock raising. The city has woolen, flour, saw and planing mills, and milk condensing plant. It has two banks, eight churches and a good public school system, which includes city and township high schools and two parochial. Pop. (1880), 1,666; (1890), 2,077; (1900), 2,369.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824; studied law and soon after located at Mt. Vernon. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but resigned, early in the following year, to become State's Attorney, serving until 1848; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 to 1854, and again, from 1861 to 1865; was delegate from the State-at-large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. In 1867 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for United States Senator, and was similarly honored in the Fortieth Congress (1867) by receiving the Democratic support for Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1854, re-elected in 1856, and, later, served continuously from 1865 to 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Died, July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL COUNTY, situated in the north-central part of the State, with an area of 350 square miles—named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Settlers began to arrive in 1827, and county organization was effected in 1839. The Illinois River bisects the county, which is also drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level prairie, except along the river, although occasionally undulating. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, hay and oats forming the staple agricultural products. Hogs are raised in great number, and coal is extensively mined. Lacon is the county seat. Population (1880), 15,053; (1890), 14,663; (1900), 16,470; (1910), 15,079.

MARTIN, Gen. James S., ex-Congressman and soldier, was born in Scott County, Va., August 19, 1826; educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 20, accompanied his parents to Southern Illinois, settling in Marion County. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war with Mexico. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Marion County Court, which office he filled for twelve years. By profession he was a lawyer, and was active [illegible] in public or military life. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and at the close of the war, brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return home he was elected County Judge of Marion County, and in 1868 appointed United States Pension Agent. The latter post he resigned in 1872, having been elected as a Republican to represent

the Sixteenth District in the Forty-third Congress. He was Department Commander of the Grand Army (1889-90). Died Nov. 20, 1907.

MARTINSVILLE, a village of Clark County, on the Terra Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Marshall; has a bank, flouring mills and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 779; (1900), 1,000; (1910), 1,500.

MASCOUTAH, a city in St. Clair County, 25 miles from St. Louis and 11 miles east of Belleville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Coal-mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the surrounding country. The city has flour mills, a brickyard, dairy, school, churches, and electric line; also bank and two weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 2,171; (1910), 2,081.

MASON, Roswell B., civil engineer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805; in his boyhood was employed as a teamster on the Erie Canal, a year later (1822) accepting a position as rodman under Edward F. Gay, assistant-engineer in charge of construction. Subsequently he was employed on the Schuylkill and Morris Canals, on the latter becoming assistant-engineer and, finally, chief and superintendent. Other works with which Mr. Mason was connected in a similar capacity were the Pennsylvania Canal and the Housatonic, New York & New Haven and the Vermont Valley Railroads. In 1851 he came west and took charge of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a work which required five years for its completion. The next four years were spent as contractor in the construction of roads in Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1860, when he became Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but remained only one year, in 1861 accepting the position of Controller of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he retained until 1867. The next two years were occupied in the service of the State in lowering the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, and it was in the closing days of his term that the great fire of 1871 occurred, testing his executive ability to the utmost. From 1873 to 1883 he served as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and was one of the incorporators, and a life-long Director, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Died, Jan. 1, 1892.—**Edward Gay** (Mason), son of the preceding, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 23, 1839; came with his father's family, in 1852, to Chicago, where he attended school for several years, after which he entered Yale College, graduating there in 1860. He then studied law, and, later, became a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, but subsequently, in conjunction with two brothers, organized the firm of Mason Brothers, for the prosecution of a real-estate and law business. In 1881 Mr. Mason was one of the organizers of the Chicago Musical Festival, which was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to Chicago. In 1887 he became President of the Chicago Historical Society, as the successor of Elihu B. Washburne, retaining the position until his death, Dec. 18, 1898. During his incumbency, the commodious building, now occupied by the Historical Society Library, was erected, and he added largely to the resources of the Society by the collection of rare manuscripts and other historical records. He was the author of several historical works, including "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records," besides papers on La Salle and the first settlers of Illinois, and "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the American Revolution." He also edited a volume entitled "Early Chicago and Illinois," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Mason was, for several years, a Trustee of Yale University and, about the time of his death, was prominently talked of for President of that institution, as successor to President Timothy Dwight.

MASON, William E., United States Senator, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 7, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1858. He was educated at the Bentonsport Academy and at Birmingham College. From 1866 to 1870 he taught school, the last two years at Des Moines. In that city he studied law with Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, who afterward admitted him to partnership. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession. He soon embarked in politics, and, in 1878, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1882, to the State Senate. In 1884 he was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District (then strongly Republican), but, owing to party dissensions, was defeated by James H. Ward, a Democrat. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, but, in 1890, was defeated for re-election by Allan C. Durborow. He is a vigorous and effective campaign speaker. In 1897 he was elected United States Senator, receiving in the Legislature 125 votes to 77 for John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate.

MASON CITY, a prosperous city in Mason County, at the intersection of the Chicago &

Alton and the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, 18 miles west by north of Lincoln, and about 30 miles north of Springfield. Being in the heart of a rich corn-growing district, it is an important shipping point for that commodity. It has four churches, two banks, two newspapers, brick works, flour mills, grain-elevators and a carriage factory. Population (1880), 1,714; (1890), 1,869; (1900), 1,890; (1910), 1,842.

MASON COUNTY, organized in 1841, with a population of about 2,000; population (1910), 17,577, and area of 518 square miles; named for a county in Kentucky. It lies a little northwest of the center of the State, the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers forming its west and its south boundaries. The soil, while sandy, is fertile. The chief staple is corn, and the county offers excellent opportunities for viticulture. The American pioneer of Mason County was probably Maj. Ossian B. Ross, who settled at Havana in 1832. Not until 1837, however, can immigration be said to have set in rapidly. Havana was first chosen as the county-seat, but Bath enjoyed the honor for a few years, the county offices being permanently removed to the former point in 1851. Mason City is an important shipping point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MASONS, ANCIENT ORDER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED. (See *Free-Masons*.)

MASSAC COUNTY, an extreme southern county of the State and one of the smallest in area, being but little more than 240 square miles, with a population, 1900, of 14,230—named for Fort Massac, within its borders. The surface is hilly toward the north, but the bottom lands along the Ohio River are swampy and liable to frequent overflows. A considerable portion of the natural resources consists of timber—oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cypress and cottonwood abounding. Saw-mills are found in nearly every town, and considerable grain and tobacco are raised. The original settlers were largely from Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina, and hospitality is traditional. Metropolis, on the Ohio River, is the county-seat. It was laid off in 1839, although Massac County was not separately organized until 1843. At Massac City may be seen the ruins of the early French fort of that name.

MASSAC COUNTY REBELLION, the name commonly given to an outbreak of mob violence which occurred in Massac County, in 1845-46. An arrested criminal having asserted that an organized band of thieves and robbers existed, and having given the names of a large number of the alleged members, popular excitement rose to fever heat. A company of self-appointed "regulators" was formed, whose acts were so arbitrary that, at the August election of 1846, a Sheriff and County Clerk were elected on the avowed issue of opposition to those irregular tactics. This served to stimulate the "regulators" to renewed activity. Many persons were forced to leave the county on suspicion, and others tortured into making confession. In consequence, some leading "regulators" were thrown into jail, only to be soon released by their friends, who ordered the Sheriff and County Clerk to leave the county. The feud rapidly grew both in proportions and in intensity. Governor French made two futile efforts to restore order through mediation, and the ordinary processes of law were also found unavailing. Judge Scates was threatened with lynching. Only 60 men dared to serve in the Sheriff's posse, and these surrendered upon promise of personal immunity from violence. This pledge was not regarded, several members of the posse being led away as prisoners, some of whom, it was believed, were drowned in the Ohio River. All the incarcerated "regulators" were again released, the Sheriff and his supporters were once more ordered to leave, and fresh seizures and outrages followed each other in quick succession. To remedy this condition of affairs, the Legislature of 1847 enacted a law creating district courts, under the provisions of which a Judge might hold court in any county in his circuit. This virtually conferred upon the Judge the right to change the venue at his own discretion, and thus secure juries unbiased by local or partisan feeling. The effect of this legislation was highly beneficial in restoring quiet, although the embers of the feud still smoldered and intermittently leaped into flame for several years thereafter.

MATHENY, Charles R., pioneer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 6, 1786; licensed as a Methodist preacher in Kentucky, and in 1805, came to St. Clair County (then in Indiana Territory), as a missionary. Later, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; served in the Third Territorial (1817) and the Second State Legislatures (1820-22); removed, in 1821, to the newly organized county of Sangamon, where he was appointed the first County Clerk, remaining in office eighteen years; also, for some years, holding, at the same time, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge. Died, while County Clerk, in 1839.—**Noah W.** Matheny, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 31, 1815; was assistant of his father in the

County Clerk's office in Sangamon County, and, on the death of the latter, (November, 1839), was elected his successor, and re-elected for eight consecutive terms, serving until 1873. Died, April 30, 1877.—**James H.** (Matheny), another son, born Oct. 30, 1818, in St. Clair County; served in his youth as Clerk in various local offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, at the close of his term beginning the practice of law; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, in October, 1862, and, after the siege of Vicksburg, served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to his profession, but, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Sangamon County, holding the office by repeated re-elections until his death, Sept. 7, 1890,—having resided in Springfield 68 years.

MATHER, Thomas, pioneer merchant, was born, April 24, 1795, at Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn.; in early manhood was engaged for a time in business in New York City, but, in the spring of 1818, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he soon after became associated in business with James L. Lamb and others. This firm was afterwards quite extensively engaged in trade with New Orleans. Later he became one of the founders of the town of Chester. In 1820 Mr. Mather was elected to the lower branch of the Second General Assembly from Randolph County, was re-elected to the Third (serving for a part of the session as Speaker), and again to the Fourth, but, before the expiration of his last term, resigned to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as Commissioner to locate the military road from Independence to Santa Fe, and to conclude treaties with the Indians along the line. In the Legislature of 1822 he was one of the most determined opponents of the scheme for securing a pro-slavery Constitution. In 1828 he was again elected to the House and, in 1832, to the Senate for a term of four years. He also served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Coles, and was supported for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean, in 1830. Having removed to Springfield in 1835, he became prominent in business affairs there in connection with his former partner, Mr. James L. Lamb; in 1837 was appointed a member of the first Board of Fund Commissioners for the State under the internal improvement system; also served seven years as President of the Springfield branch of the State Bank; was connected, as a stockholder, with the construction of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river at Naples, and was also identified, financially, with the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. From 1835 until his death, Colonel Mather served as one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was a liberal contributor to the endowment of that institution. His death occurred during a visit to Philadelphia, March 28, 1853.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth regularly elected Governor of Illinois (1853-57), was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808; after some experience in business and as a teacher, in 1831 he went to South Carolina, where he was foreman in the construction of the first railroad in that State. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, where he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. After serving three terms in the State Senate, he was elected Governor in 1852, and, in 1855, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was complimented by the Legislature, and retired to private life a popular man. Later, there were developed grave scandals in connection with the refunding of certain canal scrip, with which his name—unfortunately—was connected. He turned over property to the State of the value of nearly $250,000, for its indemnification. He finally took up his residence in Chicago, and later spent considerable time in travel in Europe. He was for many years the lessee and President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Died in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

MATTHEWS, Asa C., ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 22, 1833; graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned a remunerative practice at Pittsfield to enlist in the army, and was elected and commissioned a Captain in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Colonel, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Supervisor for the District composed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1875. Being elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, he resigned his office, and was re-elected to the Legislature in 1878. On the death of Judge Higbee, Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Sixth Circuit, his term expiring in 1885. In 1888 he was elected to

the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House. In May 1889 President Harrison named him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and the House, by a unanimous vote, expressed its gratification at his selection. C. J. Matthews served as Department Commander of the G. A. R. in Illinois, 1907-08. Died at his home in Peoria, April 14, 1908.

MATTHEWS, Milton W., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 1, 1846; educated in the common schools, and, near the close of the war, served in a 100 days' regiment; began teaching in Champaign County in 1865; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; in 1873 was appointed Master in Chancery, served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1888, was elected to the State Senate, meanwhile, from 1879, discharging the duties of editor of "The Champaign County Herald," of which he was also proprietor. During his last session in the State Senate (1891-92) he served as President pro tem. of that body; was also President of the State Press Association and served on the staff of Governor Fifer, with the rank of Colonel of the Illinois National Guard. Died, at Urbana, May 10, 1892.

MATTOON, an important city in Coles County, 172 miles west of south from Chicago and 56 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind.; a point of junction for three lines of railway and an important shipping point for corn and broom corn, which are both extensively grown in the surrounding region. It has several banks, foundries, machine shops, brick and tile-works, flour-mills, broom factories, with three daily and two weekly newspapers; also has good graded schools and a high school. The repair shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway are located here. Pop. (1890), 6,833; (1900), 9,622; (1910), 11,456.

MAXWELL, Philip, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Guilford, Vt., April 3, 1799, graduated in medicine and practiced for a time at Sackett's Harbor, also serving in the New York Legislature; was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Dearborn, in 1833, remaining until the abandonment of the fort at the end of 1836. In 1838 he was promoted Surgeon, and served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, but resumed private practice in Chicago in 1844; served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly, 1848-52, and in 1855 settled on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., where he died, Nov. 5, 1859.

MAY, William L., early lawyer and Congressman, was born in Kentucky, came at an early day to Edwardsville, Ill., and afterwards to Jacksonville, was elected from Morgan County to the Sixth General Assembly, 1828, and the next year removed to Springfield, having been appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office there. He was twice elected to Congress (1834 and '36), the first year defeating Benjamin Mills, a brilliant lawyer of Galena. Later, May became a resident of Peoria, but finally removed to California, where he died.

MAYO, Walter L., legislator, was born in Albemarle County, Va., March 7, 1800, came to Edwards County, Ill., in 1828, and began teaching. He took part in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), being appointed by Governor Reynolds Quartermaster of a battalion organized in that section of the State. He had previously been appointed County Clerk of Edwards County to fill a vacancy, and continued, by successive re-elections to occupy the position for thirty-seven years—also acting, for a portion of the time, as Circuit Clerk, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly for the Edwards County District. On the evening of Jan. 18, 1878, he mysteriously disappeared, having been last seen at the Union Depot at East St. Louis, when about to take the train for his home at Albion, and is supposed to have been secretly murdered. No trace of his body or of the crime was ever discovered, and the affair has remained one of the mysteries of the criminal history of Illinois.

MAYWOOD, a village of Cook County and suburb of Chicago, 10 miles west of that city, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; has churches, two weekly newspapers, public schools and some manufactures. Pop. (1900), 4,449; (1910), 9,674.

McALLISTER, William K., jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818. After admission to the bar he commenced practice at Albion, N. Y., and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. In 1866 he was a candidate for the bench of the Superior Court of that city, but was defeated by Judge Jameson. Two years later he was chosen Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1870, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1875, having been elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full term and assigned to Appellate Court duty in 1879. He was elected for a third time in 1885, but before the expiration of his term he died, Oct. 29, 1888.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826, worked at his father's trade of blacksmith until 23 years old, when, coming to the United States, he settled in Chicago. Here he became foreman of a boiler-making establishment, later acquiring an establishment of his own. Having joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers at the beginning of the war, with a company of which he was Captain, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, still later Colonel, and, in March, 1862, promoted to Brigadier General for gallantry in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade. At Shiloh he was wounded, but after having his wound dressed, returned to the fight and succeeded to the command of the Second Division when Gen. W. H. L. Wallace fell mortally wounded. He commanded a division of McPherson's corps in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he commanded a division under Gen. A. J. Smith, winning a brevet Major-Generalship by his gallantry. General McArthur was Postmaster of Chicago from 1873 to 1877. Died March 16, 1906.

McCAGG, Ezra Butler, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825; studied law at Hudson, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, soon afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Scammon & McCagg. During the war Mr. McCagg was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and (for some years after the fire of 1871) of the Relief and Aid Society; also a life-member and officer of the Chicago Historical Society, besides being identified with several State and municipal boards. His standing in his profession is shown by the fact that he was more than once offered a non-partisan nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but declined it. He held a high rank in literary circles, as well as a connoisseur in art, and was owner of a large private library collected since the destruction of one by the fire of 1871. Died Aug. 2, 1908.

McCARTNEY, James, lawyer and ex-Attorney General, was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, Feb. 14, 1835; at two years of age was brought to the United States and, until 1845, resided in Pennsylvania, when his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he spent his youth in general farm work, meanwhile attending a high school and finally engaging in teaching. In 1856 he began the study of law at Warren, Ohio, which he continued a year later in the office of Harding & Reed, at Monmouth, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and began practice at Monmouth, removing the following year to Galva. In April, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, but, a year later, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. A few months later he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, being soon promoted to a captaincy, although serving much of the time as Judge Advocate on courts-martial, and, for one year, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Ohio. At the conclusion of his term of service in the army, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Ill.; in 1880 was nominated and elected, as a Republican, Attorney-General of the State, and, during his last year in office, began the celebrated "Lake Front suits" which finally terminated successfully for the city of Chicago. Since retiring from office, General McCartney has been engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly in Springfield and Chicago, having been a resident of the latter city since 1890.

McCARTNEY, Robert Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 19, 1843, spent a portion of his boyhood in Pennsylvania, afterwards returning to Youngstown, Ohio, where he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, lying two days and nights on the field and enduring untold suffering. As soon as able to take the field he was commissioned, by Governor Curtin, a Captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac to the close of the war, and taking part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. After the war he took a course in a business college at Pittsburg, removed to Cleveland and began the study of law, but soon came to Illinois, and, having completed his law studies with his brother, J. T. McCartney, at Metropolis, was admitted to the bar in 1868; also edited a Republican paper there, became interested in lumber manufacture and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Massac County, serving nine years, when (1882) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, serving from 1885 to 1891. Died, Oct. 27, 1893. Judge McCartney was able, public-spirited and patriotic. The city of Metropolis owes to him the Free Public Library bearing his name.

McCLAUGHRY, Robert Wilson, penologist was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County Ill., July 22, 1839, being descended from Scotch Irish ancestry; his grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland having come to America in his youth and served in the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attending school in the winter until 1854, then spent the next two winters at an academy and, in 1856, began a course in Monmouth College where he graduated in 1860. The following year he spent as instructor in Latin in the same institution, but in 1861, became editor of "The Carthage Republican," a Democratic paper which he made a strong advocate of the cause of the Union, meanwhile, both by his pen and on the stump encouraging enlistments in the army. About the first of July 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper he enlisted in a company of which he was unanimously chosen Captain, and which, with four other companies organized in the same section, became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. The regiment having been completed at Camp Butler, he was elected Major, and going to the field in the following fall, took part in General Sherman's first movement against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou in December 1862. Later as a member of Osterhaus' Division of General McClernand's corps, he participated with his regiment in the capture of Arkansas Post and in the operations against Vicksburg which resulted in the capture of that stronghold in July 1863. He then joined the Department of the Gulf under command of General Banks, but was compelled by sickness to return north. Having sufficiently recovered, he spent a few months in the recruiting service (1864), but, in May of that year, was transferred, by order of President Lincoln to the Pay Department, as Additional-Paymaster, with the rank of Major, being finally assigned to duty at Springfield, where he remained paying off Illinois regiments as mustered out of the service, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. A few weeks later he was elected County Clerk of Hancock County, serving four years. In the meantime he engaged in the stone business, as head of the firm of R. W. McClaughry & Co., furnishing stone for the basement of the State Capitol at Springfield and for bridges across the Mississippi at Quincy and Keokuk—later being engaged in the same business at St. Genevieve, Mo., with headquarters at St. Louis. Compelled to retire by failing health, he took up his residence at Monmouth in 1873, but, in 1874, was called to the wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until December, 1885, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., but, in May, 1891, accepted from Mayor Washburne the position of Chief of Police in Chicago, continuing in service, under Mayor Harrison until August 1893, when he became Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Early in 1897 he was again offered and accepted the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until 1899, when he received from President McKinley the appointment of Warden of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which position he now (1899) occupies. Major McClaughry's administration of penal and reformatory institutions has been eminently satisfactory, and he has taken rank as one of the most successful penologists in the country.

McCLELLAN, Robert H., lawyer and banker, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1823; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1847, and then studied law with Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, being admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year he removed to Galena, Ill.; during his first winter there, edited "The Galena Gazette," and the following spring formed a partnership with John M. Douglas, afterwards General Solicitor and President of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ended with the removal of the latter to Chicago, when Mr. McClellan succeeded him as local attorney of the road at Galena. In 1854 Mr. McClellan became President of the Bank of Galena, later the "National Bank of Galena," remaining for over twenty years. He was also largely interested in lead manufactories and [illegible] elsewhere. He served as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1861-62), and as Senator (1870-80), and maintained a high rank as a successful and judicious legislator. Liberal, public spirited and patriotic, his name was promptly connected with all movements for the improvement of Mr. Lincoln's home and the advancement of the interests of the State. [illegible] July 25, 1882.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, a volunteer officer in the Civil War and prominent Democratic politician, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, brought to Shawneetown in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1832 and engaged in journalism for a time. He served in the Black Hawk War and was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and again in 1840 and '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, serv-

ing four consecutive terms, but declining a renomination, being about to remove to Jacksonville, where he resided from 1851 to 1856. Twice (1840 and '52) he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, and, in 1859, re-entered Congress as Representative of the Springfield District; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861 to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from President Lincoln, being promoted Major-General early in 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and before Vicksburg, and was in command at the capture of Arkansas Post, but was severely criticised for some of his acts during the Vicksburg campaign and relieved of his command by General Grant. Having finally been restored by order of President Lincoln, he participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Texas, but resigned his commission in 1864. General McClernand presided over the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, in 1886, was appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Utah Commission, serving through President Harrison's administration. He was also elected Circuit Judge in 1870, as succ essor to Hon. B. S. Edwards, who had resigned. Died Sept. 20, 1900.

McCLURG, Alexander C., soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia but grew up in Pittsburg, where his father was an iron manufacturer. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio., and, after studying law for a time with Chief Justice Lowrie of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1859, and entered the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co., as a junior clerk. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the War of the Rebellion, but the quota of three-months' men being already full, his services were not accepted. In August, 1862, he became a member of the "Crosby Guards," afterwards incorporated in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment), and was unanimously elected Captain of Company H. After the battle of Perryville, he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Nashville, and, in the following year, offered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McCook, afterwards serving in a similar capacity on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. He took part in the defense of Chattanooga and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge had two horses shot under him; was also with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and brevetted Brigadier-General — later, being presented with a sword bearing the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, besides being especially complimented in letters by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Baird, Mitchell, Davis and others. He was invited to enter the regular army at the close of the war, but preferred to return to private life, and resumed his former position with S. C. Griggs & Co., soon after becoming a junior partner in the concern, of which he later became the chief. In the various mutations through which this extensive firm has gone, General McClurg became a leading factor until, in his later years, he stood at the head of the most extensive publishing firm west of New York. Died April 15, 1901.

McCONNEL, Murray, pioneer and lawyer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1798, and educated in the common schools; left home at 14 years of age and, after a year at Louisville, spent several years flat-boating, trading and hunting in the West, during this period visiting Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, finally settling on a farm near Herculaneum, Mo. In 1823 he located in Scott (then a part of Morgan) County, Ill., but when the town of Jacksonville was laid out, became a citizen of that place. During the Black Hawk War (July and August, 1832), he served on the staff of Gen. J. D. Henry with the rank of Major; in 1837 was appointed by Governor Duncan a member of the Board of Public Works for the First Judicial District, in this capacity having charge of the construction of the railroad between Meredosia and Springfield (then known as the Northern Cross Railroad)—the first public railroad built in the State, and the only one constructed during the "internal improvement" era following 1837. He also held a commission from Governor French as Major-General of State Militia, in 1855 was appointed by President Pierce Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, but retired in 1859. In 1832, on his return from the Black Hawk War, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Morgan County, and, in 1864, was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of Morgan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, serving until 1868. Though previously a Democrat and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, he was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the Government, and was one of four Democratic Senators, in the General Assembly of 1865, who voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. His death occurred by assassination, by

some unknown person, in his office at Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1869.—**John Ludlum** (McConnel) son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1826, studied law and graduated at Transylvania Law School; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was promoted Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, where he was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Jacksonville and wrote several books illustrative of Western life and character, which were published between 1850 and 1853. At the time of his death, Jan. 17, 1862—he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Early Explorations in America," having special reference to the labors of the early Roman Catholic missionaries.

McCONNELL, Gen. John, soldier, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1824, and came with his parents to Illinois when about sixteen years of age. His father (James McConnell) was a native of Ireland who came to the United States shortly before the War of 1812, and, after remaining in New York until 1840, came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating a few miles south of Springfield, where he engaged extensively in sheep-raising. He was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, being President of the Convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. His death took place Jan. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, was later promoted Major, serving until March, 1863, during that time taking part in some of the important battles of the war in Southwest Missouri, including Pea Ridge, and was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. G. M. Dodge, for bravery. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and, in March, 1865, was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, his commission being signed by President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the morning preceding the night of his assassination. During the latter part of his service, General McConnell was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep-raising and farming, being for a time the owner of several extensive farms in Sangamon County, but, in 1879, engaged in the insurance business in Springfield, where he died, March 14, 1898.

McCONNELL, Samuel P., son of the preceding, was born at Springfield, Ill., on July 5, 1849. After completing his literary studies he read law at Springfield in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, soon after establishing himself in practice in Chicago. After various partnerships, in which he was associated with leading lawyers of Chicago, he was elected Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court in 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, serving until 1891, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. Although one of the youngest Judges upon the bench, Judge McConnell was called upon, soon after his election, to preside at the trial of the conspirators in the celebrated Cronin murder case, in which he displayed great ability. He has also had charge, as presiding Judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809. In youth he manifested unusual mechanical ingenuity, and early began attempts at the manufacture of some device for cutting grain, his first finished machine being produced in 1831. Though he had been manufacturing for years in a small way, it was not until 1841 that his first machine was shipped to the West, and in 1847 he came to Chicago with a view to establishing its manufacture in the heart of the region where its use would be most in demand. One of his early partners in the business was William B. Ogden, afterwards so widely known in connection with Chicago's railroad history. The business grew on his hands until it became one of the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. McCormick was a Democrat, and in 1860 he bought "The Chicago Times" and having united it with "The Herald," which he already owned, a few months later sold the consolidated concern to Wilbur F. Storey. "The Interior," the Northwestern mouthpiece of the Presbyterian faith, had been founded by a joint stock-company in 1870, but was burned out in 1871 and removed to Cincinnati. In January, 1872, it was returned to Chicago, and, at the beginning of the following year, it became the property of Mr. McCormick in conjunction with Dr. Gray, who has been its editor and manager ever since. Mr. McCormick's most liberal work was undoubtedly the endowment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, which goes by his name. His death occurred, May 13, 1884, after a business life of almost unprece-

dented success, and after conferring upon the agriculturists of the country a boon of inestimable value.

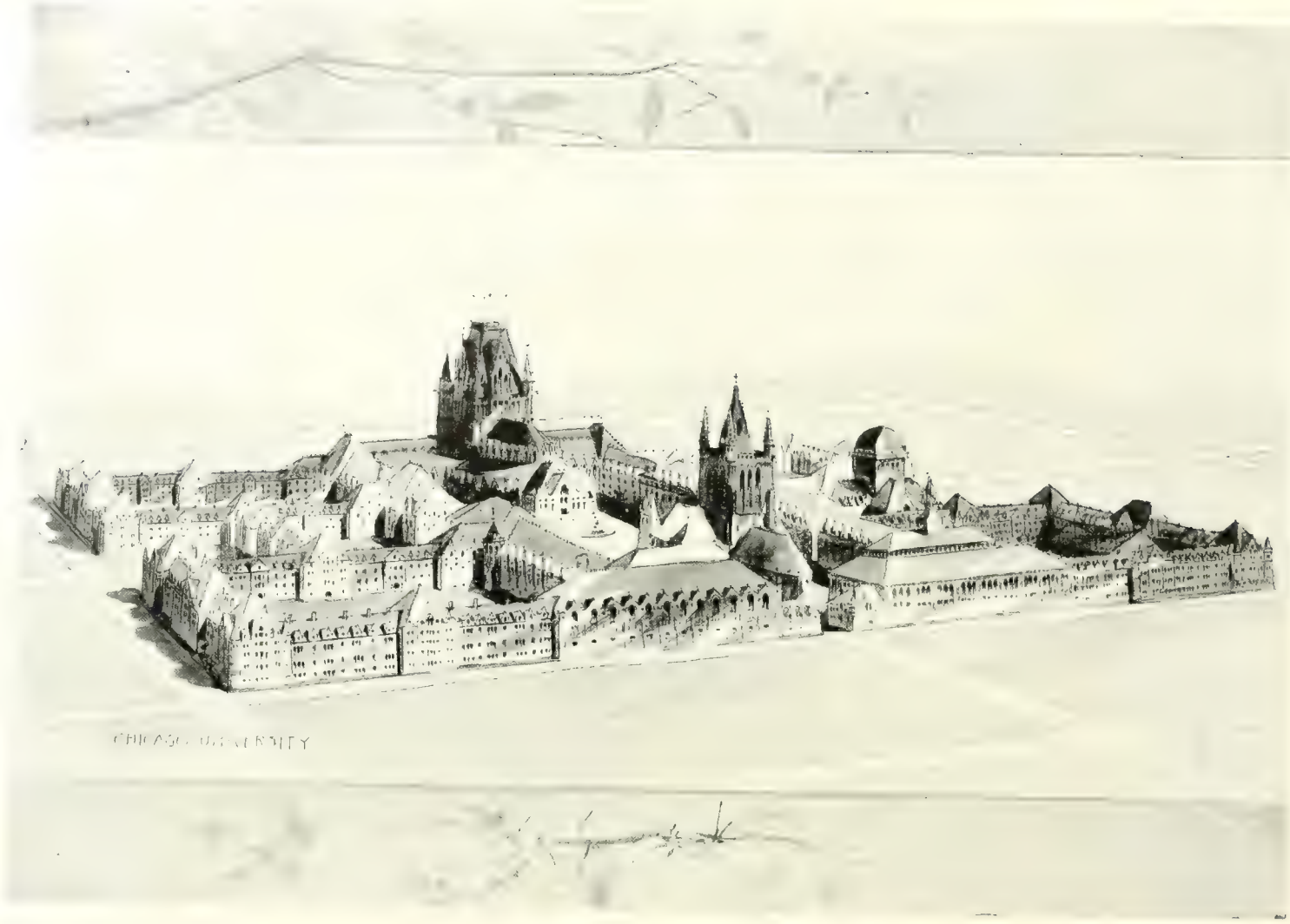
McCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a Presbyterian school of theology in Chicago, being the outgrowth of an institution originally connected with Hanover College, Ind., in 1830. In 1859 the late Cyrus H. McCormick donated $100,000 to the school, and it was removed to Chicago, where it was opened in September, with a class of fifteen students. Since then nearly $300,000 have been contributed toward a building fund by Mr. McCormick and his heirs, besides numerous donations to the same end made by others. The number of buildings is nine, four being for the general purposes of the institution (including dormitories), and five being houses for the professors. The course of instruction covers three annual terms of seven months each, and includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacraments, New Testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions, and homiletics. The faculty consists of eight professors, one adjunct professor, and one instructor in elocution and vocal culture. Between 200 and 300 students are enrolled, including post-graduates.

McCULLOCH, David, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1832; received his academic education at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Then, after spending some six months as a teacher in his native village, he came west, arriving at Peoria early in 1853. Here he conducted a private school for two years, when, in 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after entering upon his law studies he was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County, serving, by successive re-elections, three terms (1855-61). At the close of this period he was taken into partnership with his old preceptor, Julius Manning, who died, July 4, 1862. In 1877 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, under the law authorizing the increase of Judges in each circuit to three, and was re-elected in 1879, serving until 1885. Six years of this period were spent as a Justice of the Appellate Court for the Third Appellate District. On retiring from the bench, Judge McCulloch entered into partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which is still maintained. Politically, Judge McCulloch was reared as a Democrat, but during the Civil War became a Republican. Since 1886 he has been identified with the Prohibition Party, although, as the result of questions arising during the Spanish-American War, giving a cordial support to the policy of President McKinley. In religious views was a Presbyterian, and a member of the Board of Directors of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Died Sept. 17, 1907.

McCULLOUGH, James Skiles, Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843; in 1854 came with his father to Urbana, Ill., and grew up on a farm in that vicinity, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the next three years in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, meanwhile participating in the campaign against Vicksburg, and, near the close of the war, in the operations about Mobile. On the 9th of April, 1865, while taking part in the assault on Fort Blakely, near Mobile, his left arm was torn to pieces by a grape-shot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. His final discharge occurred in July, 1865. Returning home he spent a year in school at Urbana, after which he was a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., for two years. He then (1868) entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as a deputy, remaining until 1873, when he was chosen County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections until 1896. The latter year he received the nomination of the Republican Party for Auditor of Public Accounts, and, at the November election, was elected by a plurality of 138,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was serving his sixth term as County Clerk when chosen Auditor, having received the nomination of his party on each occasion without opposition.

McDANNOLD, John J., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1851, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and in a private school; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year, commencing practice at Mount Sterling. In 1885 he was made Master in Chancery, in 1886, elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1890, resigning his seat in October, 1892, to accept an election by the Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District as Representative in the Fifty-third Congress. After retiring from Congress (March 4, 1895), Mr. McDannold removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of law. Died Feb. 3, 1904.

OBWOHIO AMUNIWIS MOHROOOR



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

McDONOUGH COUNTY, organized under an act passed, Jan. 25, 1826, and attached for judicial purposes, to Schuyler County until 1830. Its present area is 576 square miles. named in honor of Commodore McDonough. The first settlement in the county was at Industry, on the site of which William Carter (the pioneer of the county) built a cabin in 1826. James and John Vance and William Job settled in the vicinity in the following year. Out of this settlement grew Blandinsville. William Pennington located on Spring Creek in 1828, and, in 1831, James M. Campbell erected the first frame house on the site of the present city of Macomb. The first sermon, preached by a Protestant minister in the county, was delivered in the Job settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist. Among the early officers were John Huston, County Treasurer; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1830 and presided over by Hon. Richard M. Young. The first railway to cross the county was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1857). Since then other lines have penetrated it, and there are numerous railroad centers and shipping points of considerable importance. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 27,467; (1900), 28,412; (1910), 26,887.

McDOUGALL, James Alexander, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817; educated at the Albany grammar school, studied law and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1837; was Attorney-General of Illinois four years (1843-47); then engaged in engineering and in 1849 organized and led an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado Rivers, finally settling at San Francisco and engaging in the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected Attorney-General of California, served several terms in the State Legislature and in 1852 was chosen, as a Democrat, to Congress, but declined a re-election; in 1860 was elected United States Senator from California, serving as a War Democrat until 1867. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 3, 1867. Though somewhat irregular in habits he was at times a brilliant and effective speaker and during the War of the Rebellion, rendered valuable aid to the Union cause.

McFARLAND, Andrew, M.D., alienist, was born in Concord, N. H., July 11, 1817; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1841, and, after being engaged in general practice for a few years, was invited to assume the management of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. Here he remained some eight years, during which he acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State (now Central) Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, entering upon his duties in June of that year, and continuing his connection with that institution for a period of more than sixteen years. Having resigned his position in the State Hospital in June 1870 he soon after established the Oaklawn Retreat, at Jacksonville, a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, which he conducted with a great degree of success, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life, dying Nov. 22, 1891. Dr. McFarland's services were in frequent request as a medical expert in cases before the courts, invariably, however, on the side of the defense. The last case in which he appeared as a witness was at the trial of Charles F. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, whom he believed to be insane.

McGAHEY, David, settled in Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, and served as Representative from that County in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies, 1822-26, and as Senator in the Eighth and Ninth (1832-36). Although a native of Tennessee, Mr. McGahey was a strong opponent of slavery, and at the session of 1822, was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Constitution resolution. He continued to reside in Lawrence County until his death in 1851.—**James D.** McGahey, a son of the preceding, was elected to the Ninth General Assembly from Crawford County in 1834, [illegible] his term of service.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Ireland, Dec. 2, 1852. His father having died in 1884, the following year his mother emigrated to the United States, settling at Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, found employment as a shoemaker. In 1879 he entered the municipal service as a clerk and, on Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed City Superintendent of Streets, resigning in May, 1891. He was elected in 1892, as a Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-third. In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election by a small majority over Hugh R. Belknap (Republican). An investigation having shown his defeat he

magnanimously surrendered his seat to his competitor without a contest. He has large business interests in Chicago, especially in street railroad property, being President of an important electric line.

McHENRY, a village in McHenry County, situated on the Fox River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The river is here navigable for steamboats of light draft, which ply between the town and Fox Lake, a favorite resort for sportsmen. The town has bottling works, a creamery, marble and granite works, cigar factory, flour mills, brewery, bank, four churches, and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,013; (1910), 1,031.

McHENRY, William, legislator and soldier of the Black Hawk War, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809, locating in White County, and afterwards became prominent as a legislator and soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, serving in the latter as Major of the "Spy Battalion" and participating in the battle of Bad Axe. He also served as Representative in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Sixth and Seventh. While serving his last term in the House (1835), he died and was buried at Vandalia, then the State capital. McHenry County—organized by act of the Legislature, passed at a second session during the winter of 1835-36—was named in his honor

McHENRY COUNTY, lies in the northern portion of the State, bounded on the north by Wisconsin—named for Gen. William McHenry. Its area is 612 square miles. With what is now the County of Lake, it was erected into a county in 1836, the county-seat being at McHenry. Three years later the eastern part was set off as the County of Lake, and the county-seat of McHenry County removed to Woodstock, the geographical center. The soil is well watered by living springs and is highly productive. Hardwood groves are numerous. Fruits and berries are extensively cultivated, but the herbage is especially adapted to dairying, Kentucky blue grass being indigenous. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to Chicago, and the annual production of butter and cheese reaches into the millions of pounds. The geological formations comprise the drift and the Cincinnati and Niagara groups of rocks. Near Fox River are found gravel ridges. Vegetable remains and logs of wood have been found at various depths in the drift deposits; in one instance a cedar log, seven inches in diameter, having been discovered forty-two feet below the surface. Peat is found everywhere, although the most extensive deposits are in the northern half of the county, where they exist in sloughs covering several thousands of acres. Several lines of railroad cross the county, and every important village is a railway station. Woodstock, Marengo, and Harvard are the principal towns. Population (1880), 24,908; (1890), 26,114; (1900), 29,759; (1910), 32,509.

McINTOSH, (Capt.) Alexander, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1822; at 19 years of age entered an academy at Galway Center, remaining three years; in 1845 removed to Joliet, Ill., and, two years later, started "The Joliet True Democrat," but sold out the next year, and, in 1849, went to California. Returning in 1852, he bought back "The True Democrat," which he edited until 1857, meanwhile (1856) having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Will County. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving under General Sherman in 1864 and in the "March to the Sea," and, after the war, being for a time Post Quartermaster at Mobile. Having resigned in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business at Wilmington, Will County; but, in 1869, bought "The Wilmington Independent," which he published until 1873. The next year he returned to Joliet, and, a few months after, became political editor of "The Joliet Republican," and was subsequently connected, in a similar capacity, with other papers, including "The Phoenix" and "The Sun" of the same city. Died, in Joliet, Feb. 2, 1899.

McKENDREE, William, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Virginia, in 1757, enlisted as a private in the War of the Revolution, but later served as Adjutant and in the commissary department. He was converted at 30 years of age, and the next year began preaching in his native State, being advanced to the position of Presiding Elder; in 1800 was transferred to the West, Illinois falling within his District. Here he remained until his elevation to the episcopacy in 1808. McKendree College, at Lebanon, received its name from him, together with a donation of 480 acres of land. Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, one of the earliest of Illinois colleges, located at Lebanon and incorporated in 1835. Its founding was suggested by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and it may be said to have had its inception at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Mount Carmel, in September, 1827. The first funds for its establishment were subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, who contrib-

uted from their scanty means, $1,385. Instruction began, Nov. 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant institution, and the school was named in his honor. It cannot be said to have become really a college until 1836, and its first class graduated in 1841. University powers were granted it by an amendment to its charter in 1839. At present the departments are as follows: Preparatory, business, classical, scientific, law, music and oratory. The institution owns property to the value of $90,000, including an endowment of $25,000, and has about 200 students, of both sexes, and a faculty of ten instructors. (See *Colleges, Early.*)

McLAREN, William Edward, Episcopal Bishop, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; graduated at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) in 1851, and, after six years spent in teaching and in journalistic work, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating and entering the Presbyterian ministry in 1860. For three years he was a missionary at Bogota, South America, and later in charge of churches at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich. Having entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was made a deacon in July, 1872, and ordained priest the following October, immediately thereafter assuming the pastorate of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1875, he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, which then included the whole State. Subsequently, the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield were erected therefrom, Bishop McLaren remaining at the head of the Chicago See. During his episcopate, church work has been active and effective, and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago has been founded. His published works include numerous sermons, addresses and poems, besides a volume entitled "Catholic Dogma the Antidote to Doubt" (New York, 1884). Died Feb. 10, 1905.

McLAUGHLIN, Robert K., early lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1779; before attaining his majority went to Kentucky, and about 1815 removed to Illinois, settling finally at Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of law. The first public position held by him seems to have been that of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of both Houses of the Third (or last) Territorial Legislature (1816-18). In August, 1819, he entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, as successor to John Thomas, who had been Treasurer during the whole Territorial period, serving until January, 1823. Becoming a citizen of Vandalia by the removal thither of the State capital a few months later, he continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He subsequently represented the Fayette District as Representative in the Fifth General Assembly, and as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth, and in 1837 became Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, serving until 1845. Although an uncle of Gen. Joseph Duncan, he became a candidate for Governor against the latter, in 1834, standing third on the list. He married a Miss Bond, a niece of Gov. Shadrach Bond, under whose administration he served as State Treasurer. Died at Vandalia, May 29, 1862.

McLEAN, a village of McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 14 miles southwest of Bloomington, in a farming, dairying and stock-growing district; has one weekly paper. Popu-

[illegible] (1900) 707.

McLEAN, John, early United States Senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791, brought by his father to Kentucky when four years old, and, at 23, was admitted to the bar and removed to Illinois, settling at Shawneetown in 1815. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order and an almost magnetic power over men, coupled with strong common sense, a keen sense of humor and, great command of language, he soon attained prominence at the bar and as a popular speaker. In 1818 he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the new State, defeating Daniel P. Cook, but served only a few months, being defeated by Cook at the next election. He was three times elected to the Legislature, serving once as Speaker. In 1824 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Governor Edwards, who had resigned, serving one year. In 1828 he was elected for a second time by a unanimous vote, but lived to serve only one session, dying at Shawneetown, Oct. 4, 1830. In testimony of the public appreciation of the loss which the State had sustained by his death, McLean County was named in his honor.

McLEAN COUNTY, the largest county of the State, having an area of 1,161 square miles, is central as to the region north of the latitude of St. Louis and about midway between that city and Chicago—was named for John McLean, an early United States Senator. The early immigrants were largely from Ohio, although Kentucky and New York were well represented. The county was organized in 1830, the population at that time being about 1,200. The greater portion of the surface is high, undulating prairie, with occasional groves and belts of timber. On the

creek bottoms are found black walnut, sycamore, buckeye, black ash and elm, while the sandy ridges are covered with scrub oak and black-jack. The soil is extremely fertile (generally a rich, brown loam), and the entire county is underlaid with coal. The chief occupations are stock-raising, coal-mining, agriculture and manufactures. Sugar and Mackinaw Creeks, with their tributaries, afford thorough drainage. Sand and gravel beds are numerous, but vary greatly in depth. At Chenoa one has been found, in boring for coal, thirty feet thick, overlaid by forty-five feet of the clay common to this formation. The upper seam of coal in the Bloomington shafts is No. 6 of the general section, and the lower, No. 4; the latter averaging four feet in thickness. The principal towns are Bloomington (the county-seat), Normal, Lexington, LeRoy and Chenoa. Population (1900), 67,843; (1910), 68,008.

McLEANSBORO, a city and the county-seat of Hamilton County, upon a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 102 miles east southeast of St. Louis and about 48 miles southeast of Centralia. The people are enterprising and progressive, the city is up-to-date and prosperous, supporting three banks and six churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population (1890), 1,355; (1900), 1,758; (1910), 1,796.

McMULLIN, James C., Railway Manager, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1836; began work as Freight and Ticket Agent of the Great Western Railroad (now Wabash), at Decatur, Ill., May, 1857, remaining until 1860, when he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Springfield. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was transferred in a similar capacity to Chicago; in September, 1864, became Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago & Alton, afterwards successively filling the positions of Assistant General Superintendent (1867), General Superintendent (1868-78) and General Manager (1878-83). The latter year he was elected Vice-President, remaining in office some ten years, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

McMURTRY, William, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1801; removed from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ind., and, in 1829, came to Knox County, Ill., settling in Henderson Township. He was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket with Gov. A. C. French, being the first to hold the office under the Constitution adopted that year. In 1862 he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, although advanced in years, was elected Colonel, but a few weeks later was compelled to accept a discharge on account of failing health. Died, April 10, 1875.

McNEELEY, Thompson W., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1835, and graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, at the age of 21. The following year he was licensed to practice, but continued to pursue his professional studies, attending the Law University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878. From 1869 to 1873 he represented his District in Congress, resuming his practice at Petersburg, Menard County, after his retirement.

McNULTA, John, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in New York City, Nov. 9, 1837, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Bloomington, in this State, while yet a young man. On May 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and served until August 9, 1865, rising, successively, to the rank of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from McLean County, and, in 1872, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican. General McNulta has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, standing second on the ballot for a candidate for Governor, in the State Convention of 1888, and serving as Permanent President of the State Convention of 1890. In 1896 he was one of the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President. Some of his most important work, within the past few years, has been performed in connection with receiverships of certain railway and other corporations, especially that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from 1884 to 1890. He is now (1898) Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. Died Feb. 22, 1900.

McPHERSON, Simeon J., clergyman, descended from the Clan McPherson of Scotland, was born at Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850; prepared for college at Leroy and Fulton, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1874. Then, after a year's service as teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater, he entered the Theological

Seminary there, and graduated from that department in 1879, having in the meantime traveled through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He was licensed to preach by the Rochester Presbytery in 1877, and spent three years (1879-82) in pastoral labor at East Orange, N. J.; when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until the early part of 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of Director of the Lawrenceville Preparatory Academy of Princeton College, N. J.

McROBERTS, Josiah, jurist, was born in Monroe County, Ill., June 12, 1820, graduated from St. Mary's College (Mo.) in 1839; studied law at Danville, Ill., with his brother Samuel, and, in 1842, entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1844, after which he at once began practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for the Champaign and Vermilion District, at the expiration of his term removing to Joliet. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Matteson Trustee of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which office he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Oglesby, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, '79, and '85, but died a few months after his last election.

McROBERTS, Samuel, United States Senator, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1799, graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821 was elected the first Circuit Clerk of his native county, and in 1825 appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held for three years. In 1828 he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and in 1829 Solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded by James Semple.

McVICKER, James Hubert, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1822; thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in infancy and the necessity of assisting to support his widowed mother, he early engaged in various occupations, until, at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the office of "The St. Louis Republican," three years later becoming a journeyman printer. He first appeared on the stage in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, in 1843; two years later was principal comedian in Rice's Theater, Chicago, remaining until 1852, when he made a tour of the country, appearing in Yankee characters. About 1855 he made a tour of England and on his return, commenced building his first Chicago theater, which was opened, Nov. 3, 1857, and was conducted with varied fortune until burned down in the great fire of 1871. Rebuilt and remodeled from time to time, it burned down a second time in August, 1890, the losses from these several fires having imposed upon Mr. McVicker a heavy burden. Although an excellent comedian, Mr. McVicker did not appear on the stage after 1882, from that date giving his attention entirely to management. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence not only of the profession, but of the general public. Died in Chicago, March 7, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, David, banker, Dwight, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; was brought to Illinois in infancy and grew up on a farm until 14 years of age, when he entered the office of the Pittsfield (Pike County) "Free Press" as an apprentice. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber trade with his father; the management of which devolved upon him a few years later. In the early 50's he was, for a time, a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1855 removed to Dwight, Livingston County, then a new town on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had been completed to that point a few months previous. Here he erected the first store building in the town, and put in a $2,000 stock of goods on borrowed capital, remaining in the mercantile business for eighteen years and retaining an interest in the establishment seven years longer. In the meantime, while engaged in merchandising, he began a banking business, which was enlarged on his retirement from the former, receiving his entire attention. The profits derived from his banking business were invested in farm lands until he became one of the largest land owners in Livingston County. Mr. McWilliams was one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Dwight, and served as a lay delegate to several Annual Conferences of that denomination, as well as to the General Conference, which met in Louisville in 1881. He was also a liberal contributor to the support of various literary and theological institutions of the church, and has served for many years as a Trus-

ter of the Northwestern University at Evanston. In politics he was a zealous Republican, and repeatedly served as a delegate to the State Conventions of that party, including the Bloomington Convention of 1856, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth District on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He made several extended tours in Europe and other foreign countries, the last including a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, during 1898-99. Died May 17, 1909.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Sangamon County, near the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Springfield. Population (1880), 396; (1890), 426; (1900), 476; (1910), 417.

MEDILL, Joseph, editor and newspaper publisher, was born, April 6, 1823, in the vicinity (now a part of the city) of St. John, N. B., of Scotch-Irish parentage, but remotely of Huguenot descent. At nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as belonged to that region and period. He entered an academy with a view to preparing for college, but his family having suffered from a fire, he was compelled to turn his attention to business; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here he caught the spirit of journalism by frequent visits to the office of a local paper, learned to set type and to work a hand-press. In 1849 he bought a paper at Coshocton, of which he assumed editorial charge, employing his brothers as assistants in various capacities. The name of this paper was "The Coshocton Whig," which he soon changed to "The Republican," in which he dealt vigorous blows at political and other abuses, which several times brought upon him assaults from his political opponents—that being the style of political argument in those days. Two years later, having sold out "The Republican," he established "The Daily Forest City" at Cleveland—a Whig paper with free-soil proclivities. The following year "The Forest City" was consolidated with "The Free Democrat," a Free-Soil paper under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, a South Carolina Abolitionist, the new paper taking the name of "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill, with the co-operation of Mr. Vaughan, then went to work to secure the consolidation of the elements opposed to slavery in one compact organization. In this he was assisted by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, in December, 1853, and, before it passed in May following, Mr. Medill had begun to agitate the question of a union of all opposed to that measure in a new party under the name "Republican." During the winter of 1854-55 he received a call from Gen. J. D. Webster, at that time part owner of "The Chicago Tribune," which resulted in his visiting Chicago a few months later, and his purchase of an interest in the paper, his connection with the concern dating from June 18, 1855. He was almost immediately joined by Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," and, still later, by J. C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles, who had been associated with him on "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill assumed the position of managing editor, and, on the retirement of Dr. Ray, in 1863, became editor-in-chief until 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now of "The New York Evening Post." During the Civil War period he was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, and served, for a time, as President of the "Loyal League," which proved such an influential factor in upholding the hands of the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion. In 1869 Mr. Medill was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and, in that body, was the leading advocate of the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives, as it was finally incorporated in the Constitution. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first Civil Service Commission, representing a principle to which he ever remained thoroughly committed. A few weeks after the great fire of the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago. The financial condition of the city at the time, and other questions in issue, involved great difficulties and responsibilities, which he met in a way to command general approval. During his administration the Chicago Public Library was established, Mr. Medill delivering the address at its opening, Jan. 1, 1873. Near the close of his term as Mayor, he resigned the office and spent the following year in Europe. Almost simultaneously with his return from his European trip, he secured a controlling interest in "The Tribune," resuming control of the paper, Nov. 9, 1874, which, as editor-in-chief, he retained for the remainder of his life of nearly twenty-five years. The growth of the paper in business and influence, from the beginning of his connection with it, was one of the marvels of journalism, making it easily one of the most successful newspaper ventures in the United States, if not in the world. Early in December, 1898, Mr. Medill went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to receive relief in that

mild climate from a chronic disease which had been troubling him for years, but died in that city, March 16, 1899, within three weeks of having reached his 76th birthday. The conspicuous features of his character were a strong individuality and indomitable perseverance, which led him never to accept defeat. A few weeks previous to his death, facts were developed going to show that, in 1881, he was offered, by President Garfield, the position of Postmaster-General, which was declined when he was tendered the choice of any position in the Cabinet except two which had been previously promised, also that he was offered a position in President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889.

MEDILL, Maj. William H., soldier, was born at Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835; in 1855, came to Chicago and was associated with "The Prairie Farmer." Subsequently he was editor of "The Stark County (Ohio) Republican," but again returning to Chicago at the beginning of the war, was employed on "The Tribune," of which his brother (Hon. Joseph Medill) was editor. After a few months' service in Barker's Dragoons in short time organization, in September, 1861, he joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Farnsworth's), and, declining an election as Major, was chosen Senior Captain. The regiment soon joined the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of his superior officers Captain Medill was finally advanced to the command and, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, led his troops on a reconnoissance within twelve miles of Richmond. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of a portion of his regiment acquitting himself with great credit. A few days after, while attacking a party of rebels who were attempting to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsburg, he received a fatal wound through the lungs, dying at Frederick City, July 16, 1863.

MEEKER, Moses, pioneer, was born in Newark, N. J., June 17, 1790; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, engaging in the manufacture of white lead until 1822, when he headed a pioneer expedition to the frontier settlement at Galena, Ill., to enter upon the business of smelting lead-ore. He served as Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War, later removing to Iowa County, Wis., where he built the first smelting works in that Territory, served in the Territorial Legislature 1840-43, and in the first Constitutional Convention (1846). A "History of the Early Lead Regions," by him, appears in the sixth volume of "The Wisconsin Historical Society Collections." Died, at Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1865.

MELROSE, a suburb of Chicago, 11 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, upon which it is located. It has two or three churches, some manufacturing establishments and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 2,592; (1900), 4,805.

MEMBRE, Zenobius, French missionary, was born in France in 1645; accompanied La Salle on his expedition to Illinois in 1679, and remained at Fort Crevecœur with Henry de Tonty, descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682; returned to France and wrote a history of the expedition, and, in 1684, accompanied La Salle on his final expedition; is supposed to have landed with La Salle in Texas, and there to have been massacred by the natives in 1687. See *La Salle* and *Tonty*.

MENARD, Pierre, French pioneer and first Lieutenant-Governor, was born at St. Antoine Can., Oct. 7, 1766; settled at Kaskaskia, in 1790, and engaged in trade. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Indiana and later to the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory, being presiding officer of the latter until the admission of Illinois as a State. He was for several years Government Agent, and in this capacity negotiated several important treaties with the Indians, of whose characteristics he seemed to have an intuitive perception. He was of a peculiarly temperament, impulsive and generous. In 1818 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new State. His term of office having expired, he retired to private life and the care of his extensive business. He died at Kaskaskia, in June, 1844, leaving what was then considered a large estate. Among his assets, however, were found a large number of promissory notes, which he had endorsed for personal friends, besides many uncollectable accounts from poor people to whom he had sold goods through pure generosity. Menard County was named for him, and a statue in his honor stands in the capitol grounds at Springfield, erected by the son of his old partner, Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis.

MENARD COUNTY near the geographical center of the State and originally a part of Sangamon, but separately organized in 1839, the Provisional Commissioners being Joseph Watkins, William Engle and George W. Simpson. The county was named in honor of Pierre Menard, who settled at Kaskaskia prior to the Territorial organization of Illinois. (See *Menard, Pierre.*) Cotton was an important crop until 1850, when

agriculture underwent a change. Stock-raising is now extensively carried on. Three fine veins of bituminous coal underlie the county. Among early American settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Matthew Rogers, Amor Batterton, Solomon Pruitt and William Gideon. The names of Meadows, Montgomery, Green, Boyer and Grant are also familiar to early settlers. The county furnished a company of eighty-six volunteers for the Mexican War. The county-seat is at Petersburg. The area of the county is 311 square miles; and its population, under census (1910), 12,796. In 1829 was laid out the town of Salem, now extinct, but for some years the home of Abraham Lincoln, who was once its Postmaster, and who marched thence to the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company.

MENDON, a town of Adams County, on the Burlington & Quincy Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 15 miles northeast of Quincy; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a farming and stock-raising district. Pop. (1890), 640; (1900), 627; (1910), 640.

MENDOTA, a city in La Salle County, founded in 1853, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with its Rochelle and Fulton branches and the Illinois Central Railway, 80 miles southwest of Chicago. It has eight churches, three graded and two high schools, and a public library. Wartzburg Seminary (Lutheran, opened in 1853) is located here. The chief industrial plants are two iron foundries, machine shops, plow works and a brewery. The city has three banks and four weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and the city has considerable local trade. Population (1890), 3,542; (1900), 3,736; (1910), 3,806.

MERCER COUNTY, a western county, with an area of 550 square miles and a population (1910) of 19,723—named for Gen. Hugh Mercer. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and along this river the earliest American settlements were made. William Dennison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in New Boston Township in 1828, and, before the expiration of a half dozen years, the Vannattas, Keith, Jackson, Wilson, Farlow, Bridges, Perry and Fleharty had arrived. Mercer County was separated from Warren, and specially organized in 1825. The soil is a rich, black loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. A good quality of building stone is found at various points. Aledo is the county-seat. The county lies on the outskirts of the Illinois coal fields and mining was commenced in 1845.

MERCY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, and the first permanent hospital in the State—chartered in 1847 or 1848 as the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." No steps were taken toward organization until 1850, when, with a scanty fund scarcely exceeding $150, twelve beds were secured and placed on one floor of a boarding house, whose proprietress was engaged as nurse and stewardess. Drs. N. S. Davis and Daniel Brainard were, respectively, the first physician and surgeon in charge. In 1851 the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who at once enlarged and improved the accommodations, and, in 1852, changed its name to Mercy Hospital. Three or four years later, a removal was made to a building previously occupied as an orphan asylum. Being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded, and, in 1869, a more capacious and better arranged building was erected. This edifice it has continued to occupy, although many additions and improvements have been, and are still being, made. The Sisters of Mercy own the grounds and buildings, and manage the nursing and all the domestic and financial affairs of the institution. The present medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons, besides three internes, or resident practitioners.

MEREDOSIA, a town in Morgan County, on the east bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash Railway, some 58 miles west of Springfield; is a grain shipping point and fishing and hunting resort. It was the first Illinois River point to be connected with the State capital by railroad in 1838. Pop. (1900), 700; (1910), 951.

MERRIAM, (Col.) Jonathan, soldier, legislator and farmer, was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1834; was brought to Springfield, Ill., when two years old, living afterwards at Alton, his parents finally locating, in 1841, in Tazewell County, where he now resides—when not officially employed—pursuing the occupation of a farmer. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at McKendree College; entered the Union army in 1862, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and serving to the close of the war. During the Civil War period he was one of the founders of the "Union League of America," which proved so influential a factor in sustaining the war policy of the Government. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; an unsuccessful Republican nominee for Congress in 1870; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield

District from 1873 to '83, was a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and, in 1897, was appointed, by President McKinley, Pension Agent for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Thoroughly patriotic and of incorruptible integrity, he has won the respect and confidence of all in every public position he has been called to fill.

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825, entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1851 as a traveling preacher, and, four years later, became editor of "The Western Christian Advocate" at Cincinnati. He was ordained Bishop at Brooklyn in 1872, and, after two years spent in Minnesota, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the Northwestern University, in 1886. He has published "Christian Baptism" (Cincinnati, 1876); "New Testament Idea of Hell" (1878); "Second Coming of Christ" (1879); "Aspects of Christian Experience" (1882); "Digest of Methodist Law" (1885); and "Outlines of Thought on Probation" (1886). Died Nov. 12, 1905.

MERRITT, John W., journalist, was born in New York City, July 4, 1806; studied law and practiced, for a time, with the celebrated James T. Brady as a partner. In 1841 he removed to St. Clair County, Ill., purchased and, from 1848 to '51, conducted "The Belleville Advocate"; later, removed to Salem, Ill., where he established "The Salem Advocate"; served as Assistant Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and as Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1864 he purchased "The State Register" at Springfield, and was its editor for several years. Died, Nov. 16, 1878.—**Thomas E.** (Merritt), son of the preceding, lawyer and politician, was born in New York City, April 29, 1834; at six years of age was brought by his father to Illinois, where he attended the common schools and later learned the trade of carriage-painting. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, in 1862. In 1868 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the lower house of the General Assembly from the Salem District, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870, '74, '76, '86 and '88. He also served two terms in the Senate (1878-'86), making an almost continuous service in the General Assembly of eighteen years. He has repeatedly been a member of State conventions of his party, and stands as one of its trusted representatives.—**Maj.-Gen. Wesley** (Merritt), another son, was born in New York, June 16, 1836, came with his father to Illinois in childhood, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy from this State, graduating in 1860; became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, the same year, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, a year later. After the beginning of the Civil War, he was rapidly promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862, and being mustered out, in 1866, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He re-entered the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted to a colonelcy in 1876, and, in 1887, received a commission as Brigadier-General, in 1897 becoming Major-General. He was in command, for a time, of the Department of the Missouri, but, on his last promotion, was transferred to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the Philippines, and appointed Military Governor of the Islands. Towards the close of the year he returned to the United States and resumed his old command at New York. Died Dec. 3, 1910.

MESSINGER, John, pioneer surveyor and cartographer, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1771, grew up on a farm, but secured a good education, especially in mathematics. Going to Vermont in 1788, he learned the trade of a carpenter and mill-wright; removed to Kentucky in 1799, and, in 1802, to Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), locating first in the American Bottom and, later, at New Design within the present limits of Monroe County. Two years later he became the proprietor of a mill, and, between 1804 and 1806, taught one of the earliest schools in St. Clair County. The latter year he took up the vocation of a surveyor, which he followed for many years as a sub-contractor under William Rector, surveying much of the land in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and, still later, assisting in determining the northern boundary of the State. He also served for a time as a teacher of mathematics in Rock Spring Seminary; in 1821 published "A Manual, or Hand Book, intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying," and prepared some of the earlier State and county maps. In 1808 he was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, to fill a vacancy, and took part in the steps which resulted in setting up a separate Territorial Government for Illinois, the following year. He also received an appointment as the first Surveyor of St. Clair

County under the new Territorial Government; was chosen a Delegate from St. Clair County to the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly, serving as Speaker of that body. After leaving New Design, the later years of his life were spent on a farm two and a half miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1846.

METAMORA, a town of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles east-northeast of Peoria and some thirty miles northwest of Bloomington; is center of a fine farming district. The town has a creamery, soda factory, one bank, three churches, one weekly paper, schools and a park. Population (1900), 758; (1910), 694. Metamora was the county-seat of Woodford County until 1899, when the seat of justice was removed to Eureka.

METCALF, Andrew W., lawyer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 6, 1828; educated at Madison College in his native State, graduating in 1846, and, after studying law at Cambridge, Ohio, three years, was admitted to the bar in 1850. The following year he went to Appleton, Wis., but remained only a year, when he removed to St. Louis, then to Edwardsville, and shortly after to Alton, to take charge of the legal business of George T. Brown, then publisher of "The Alton Courier." In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville to reside permanently, and, in 1859, was appointed by Governor Bissell State's Attorney for Madison County, serving one year. In 1864 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, and, in 1876, a lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference at Baltimore; has also been a Trustee of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., for more than twenty-five years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, one of the most numerous Protestant church organizations in the United States and in Illinois. Rev. Joseph Lillard was the first preacher of this sect to settle in the Northwest Territory, and Capt. Joseph Ogle was the first class-leader (1795). It is stated that the first American preacher in the American Bottom was Rev. Hosea Riggs (1796). Rev. Benjamin Young took charge of the first Methodist mission in 1803, and, in 1804, this mission was attached to the Cumberland (Tenn.) circuit. Revs. Joseph Oglesby and Charles R. Matheny were among the early circuit riders. In 1820 there were seven circuits in Illinois, and in 1830, twenty-eight, the actual membership exceeding 10,000. The first Methodist service in Chicago was held by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1826. The first Methodist society in that city was organized by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in June, 1831. By 1835 the number of circuits had increased to 61, with 370 ministers and 15,000 members. Rev. Peter Cartwright was among the early revivalists. The growth of this denomination in the State has been extraordinary. By 1890, it had nearly 2,000 churches, 937 ministers, and 151,000 members—the total number of Methodists in the United States, by the same census being 4,980,240. The church property owned in 1890 (including parsonages) approached $111,000,000, and the total contributions were estimated at $2,073,923. The denomination in Illinois supports two theological seminaries and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," with a circulation of some 30,000, is its official organ in Illinois. (See also *Religious Denominations.*)

METROPOLIS CITY, the county-seat of Massac County, 156 miles southeast of St. Louis, situated on the Ohio River and on the St. Louis and Paducah Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. The city was founded in 1839, on the site of old Fort Massac, which was erected by the French, aided by the Indians, about 1711. Its industries consist largely of various forms of wood-working. Saw and planing mills are a commercial factor; other establishments turn out wheel, buggy and wagon material, barrel staves and heads, boxes and baskets, and veneers. There are also flouring mills and potteries. The city has a public library, two banks, waterworks, electric lights, numerous churches, high and graded schools, one daily and three weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 4,069; (1910), 4,055.

MEXICAN WAR. Briefly stated, this war originated in the annexation of Texas to the United States, early in 1846. There was a disagreement as to the western boundary of Texas. Mexico complained of encroachment upon her territory, and hostilities began with the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and ended with the treaty of peace, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near the City of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848. Among the most prominent figures were President Polk, under whose administration annexation was effected, and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was chief in command in the field at the beginning of the war, and was elected Polk's successor. Illinois furnished more than her full quota of troops for the struggle. May 13, 1846, war was declared. On May

25, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for the enlistment of three regiments of infantry, the assessed quota of the State. The response was prompt and general. Alton was named as the rendezvous, and Col. (afterwards General) Sylvester Churchill was the mustering officer. The regiments mustered in were commanded, respectively, by Col. John J. Hardin, Col. Wm. H. Bissell (afterwards Governor) and Col. Ferris Forman. An additional twelve months' regiment (the Fourth) was accepted, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, who later became United States Senator from Oregon, and fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861. A second call was made in April, 1847, under which Illinois sent two more regiments for the war towards the Mexican frontier. These were commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and Col. James Collins. Independent companies were also tendered and accepted. Besides, there were some 150 volunteers who joined the regiments already in the field. Commanders of the independent companies were Capts. Adam Dunlap, of Schuyler County; Wyatt B. Stapp, of Warren, Michael K. Lawler, of Shawneetown, and Josiah Little. Col. John J. Hardin, of the First, was killed at Buena Vista and the official mortuary list includes many names of Illinois' best and bravest sons. After participating in the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops shared in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, on Sept. 16, 1847, and (in connection with those from Kentucky) were especially complimented in General Taylor's official report. The Third and Fourth regiments won distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the second of these battles, General Shields fell severely (and, as supposed for a time, mortally) wounded. Colonel Baker succeeded Shields, led a gallant charge, and really turned the day at Cerro Gordo. Among the officers honorably named by General Scott, in his official report were Colonel Forman, Major Harris, Adjutant Fondey, Capt. J. S. Post, and Lieutenants Hammond and Davis. All the Illinois troops were mustered out between May 25, 1847 and Nov. 7, 1848, the independent companies being the last to quit the service. The total number of volunteers was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 160 wounded, 12 of the latter dying of their wounds. Gallant service in the Mexican War soon became a passport to political preferment, and some of the brave soldiers of 1846-47 subsequently achieved merited distinction in civil life. Many also became distinguished soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, M. K. Lawler, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, B. M. Prentiss, W. R. Morrison, L. F. Ross, and others. The cost of the war, with $15,000,000 paid for territory annexed, is estimated at $166,500,000 and the extent of territory acquired, nearly 1,000,000 square miles — considerably more than the whole of the present territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MEYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Holland, Feb. 27, 1832; came to Chicago at the age of 12 years; entered the Northwestern University, supporting himself by labor during vacations and by teaching in a night school, until his third year in the university, when he became a student in the Union College of Law, being admitted to the bar in 1859; was elected from Cook County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1884), and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, being chosen Speaker of the latter Jan. 18, 1895. Died in office, at Freeport, Ill., July 3, 1895, during a special session of the General Assembly.

MIAMIS, The. The preponderance of authority favors the belief that this tribe of Indians was originally a part of the Ill-i-ni or Illinois, but the date of their separation from the parent stock cannot be told. It is likely, however, that it occurred before the French pushed their explorations from Canada westward and southward, into and along the Mississippi Valley. Father Dablon alludes to the presence of Miamis (whom he calls Ou-mi-a-mi) in a mixed Indian village, near the mouth of Fox River of Wisconsin, in 1670. The orthography of their name is varied. The Iroquois and the British generally knew them as the "Twightwees," and so they were commonly called by the American colonists. The Weas and Piankeshaws were of the same tribe. When La Salle founded his colony at Starved Rock, the Miamis had villages which could muster some 1,950 warriors, of which the Weas had 500 and the Piankeshaws 150, the remaining 1,300 being Miamis proper. In 1671 (according to a written statement by Charlevoix in 1721) the Miamis occupied three villages —one on the St. Joseph River, one on the Maumee and one on the "Ouabache" (Wabash). They were friendly toward the French until 1694, when a large number of them were massacred by a party of Sioux, who carried firearms which had been furnished them by the Frenchmen. The breach thus caused was never closed. Having become possessed of guns

themselves, the Miamis were able, not only to hold their own, but also to extend their hunting grounds as far eastward as the Scioto, alternately warring with the French, British and Americans. General Harrison says of them that, ten years before the treaty of Greenville, they could have brought upon the field a body of 3,000 "of the finest light troops in the world," but lacking in discipline and enterprise. Border warfare and smallpox, however, had, by that date (1795), greatly reduced their numerical strength. The main seat of the Miamis was at Fort Wayne, whose residents, because of their superior numbers and intelligence, dominated all other bands except the Piankeshaws. The physical and moral deterioration of the tribe began immediately after the treaty of Greenville. Little by little, they ceded their lands to the United States, the money received therefor being chiefly squandered in debauchery. Decimated by vice and disease, the remnants of this once powerful aboriginal nation gradually drifted westward across the Mississippi, whence their valorous sires had emigrated two centuries before. The small remnant of the band finally settled in Indian Territory, but they have made comparatively little progress toward civilization. (See also *Piankeshaws; Weas.*)

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, under care of the association known as the United Hebrew Charities. Previous to 1871 this association maintained a small hospital for the care of some of its beneficiaries, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of that year, and no immediate effort to rebuild was made. In 1880, however, Michael Reese, a Jewish gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed $97,000 to the organization. With this sum, considerably increased by additions from other sources, an imposing building was erected, well arranged and thoroughly equipped for hospital purposes. The institution thus founded was named after its principal benefactor. Patients are received without discrimination as to race or religion, and more than half those admitted are charity patients. The present medical staff consists of thirteen surgeons and physicians, several of whom are eminent specialists.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Detroit, 270 miles, with trackage facilities from Kensington, 14 miles, over the line of the Illinois Central, to its terminus in Chicago. Branch lines (leased, proprietary and operated) in Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois swell the total mileage to 1,643.56 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State of Michigan the line from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 144 miles, of which construction had been begun in 1836. The road was completed to Michigan City in 1850, and, in May, 1852, reached Kensington, Ill. As at present constituted, the road (with its auxiliaries) forms an integral part of what is popularly known as the "Vanderbilt System." Only 35 miles of the entire line are operated in Illinois, of which 29 belong to the Joliet & Northern Indiana branch (which see). The outstanding capital stock (1898) was $18,738,000 and the funded debt, $19,101,000. Earnings in Illinois the same year, $484,002; total operating expenses, $540,905; taxes, $24,250.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. (See *Lake Michigan.*)

MIHALOTZY, Geza, soldier, a native of Hungary and compatriot of Kossuth in the Magyar struggle; came to Chicago in 1848, in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers (first "Hecker regiment"), and, on the resignation of Colonel Hecker, a few weeks later, was promoted to the Colonelcy. A trained soldier, he served with gallantry and distinction, but was fatally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 24, 1864, dying at Chattanooga, March 11, 1864.

MILAN, a town of Rock Island County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railway, six miles south of Rock Island; in a farming region on Rock River; has several mills, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 692; (1900), 719; (1910), 727.

MILBURN, (Rev.) William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1826. At the age of five years he almost totally lost sight in both eyes, as the result of an accident, and subsequent malpractice in their treatment. For a time he was able to decipher letters with difficulty, and thus learned to read. In the face of such obstacles he carried on his studies until 12 years of age, when he accompanied his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and, five years later, became an itinerant Methodist preacher. For a time he rode a circuit covering 200 miles, preaching, on an average, ten times a week, for $100 per year. In 1845, while on a Mississippi steamboat, he publicly rebuked a number of Congressmen, who were his fellow passengers, for intemperance and gaming. This resulted in his being made Chaplain of the House of Representatives. From 1848 to 1850 he was pastor of a church at Montgomery, Ala., during which time he was tried for heresy, and later became pastor of a "Free Church." Again, in 1853, he was chosen Chap-

lain of Congress. While in Europe, in 1859, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, but returned to Methodism in 1871. He was twice chosen Chaplain of the House (1885 and '87) and three times (1893, '95 and 97) elected to the same position in the Senate. He was generally known as "the blind preacher" and achieved considerable prominence by his eloquence as a lecturer on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." Among his published writings are, "Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags" (1856), "Ten Years of Preacher Life" (1858) and "Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley" (1860). Died April 10, 1903.

MILCHRIST, Thomas E., lawyer, was born in the Isle of Man in 1839, and, at the age of eight years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Peoria, Ill. Here he attended school and worked on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving until 1865, and being discharged with the rank of Captain. After the war he read law with John I. Bennett—then of Galena, but later Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago—was admitted to the bar in 1867 and, for a number of years served as State's Attorney in Henry County. In 1888 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, and the following year was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Since retiring from office in 1893, Mr. Milchrist has been engaged in private practice in Chicago. In 1895 he was elected a State Senator for the Fifth District (city of Chicago) in the Forty-first General Assembly.

MILES, Nelson A., Major-General, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston. In October, 1861, he entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, in one of which he was wounded. In September, 1862, he was Colonel of the Sixty-first New York, which he led at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded. He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps in the Richmond campaign and was made Brigadier-General, May 12, 1864, and Major-General, by brevet, for gallantry shown at Ream's Station, in December of the same year. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry, and distinguished himself in campaigns against the Indians; became a Brigadier-General in 1880, and Major-General in 1890, in the interim being in command of the Department of the Columbia and after 1890, of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Here he did much to give efficiency and importance to the post at Fort Sheridan, and, in 1894, rendered valuable service in checking the strike riots about Chicago. Near the close of the year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and, on the retirement of General Schofield in 1895, was placed in command of the army, with headquarters in Washington. During the Spanish-American war (1898) General Miles gave attention to the fitting out of troops for the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns and visited Santiago during the siege conducted by General Shafter, but took no active command in the field until the occupation of Porto Rico, which was conducted with rare discrimination and good judgment, and with comparatively little loss of life or suffering to the troops.

MILFORD, a prosperous village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 88 miles south of Chicago; is in a rich farming region; has water and sewerage systems, electric lights, two brick and tile works, three large grain elevators, flour mill, three churches, good schools, a public library and a weekly newspaper. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Population (1890), 957; (1900), 1,077; (1910), 1,316.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. [See *Military Tract*.]

MILITARY TRACT, a tract of land given to a section of the State set apart under an act of Congress passed May 6, 1812, as bounty lands for soldiers in the war with Great Britain commencing the same year. Similar reservations in the Territories of Michigan and Louisiana (now Arkansas) were provided for in the same act. The lands in Illinois embraced in this act were situated between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and extended from the junction of these streams due north, by the Fourth Principal Meridian, to the northern boundary of Township 15 north of the "Base Line." This "base line" started about opposite the present site of Beardstown and extended to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. The northern border of the "Tract" was identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, which, extended eastward, reached the Illinois about the present village of De Pue, in the southeastern

part of Bureau County, where the Illinois makes a great bend towards the south, a few miles west of the city of Peru. The distance between the Illinois and the Mississippi, by this line, was about 90 miles, and the entire length of the "Tract," from its northern boundary to the junction of the two rivers, was computed at 169 miles,—consisting of 90 miles north of the "base line" and 79 miles south of it, to the junction of the rivers. The "Tract" was surveyed in 1815-16. It comprised 207 entire townships of six miles square, each, and 61 fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres, of which 3,500,000 acres—a little less than two-thirds—were appropriated to military bounties. The residue consisted partly of fractional sections bordering on rivers, partly of fractional quarter-sections bordering on township lines, and containing more or less than 160 acres, and partly of lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation. In addition to this, there were large reservations not coming within the above exceptions, being the overplus of lands after satisfying the military claims, and subject to entry and purchase on the same conditions as other Government lands. The "Tract" thus embraced the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall—or so much of them as was necessary to meet the demand for bounties. Immigration to this region set in quite actively about 1823, and the development of some portions, for a time, was very rapid; but later, its growth was retarded by the conflict of "tax-titles" and bounty-titles derived by purchase from the original holders. This led to a great deal of litigation, and called for considerable legislation; but since the adjustment of these questions, this region has kept pace with the most favored sections of the State, and it now includes some of the most important and prosperous towns and cities and many of the finest farms in Illinois.

MILITIA. Illinois, taught by the experiences of the War of 1812 and the necessity of providing for protection of its citizens against the incursions of Indians on its borders, began the adoption, at an early date, of such measures as were then common in the several States for the maintenance of a State militia. The Constitution of 1818 made the Governor "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State," and declared that the militia of the State should "consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted) resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years," and this classification was continued in the later constitutions, except that of 1870, which omits all reference to the subject of color. In each there is the same general provision exempting persons entertaining "conscientious scruples against bearing arms," although subject to payment of an equivalent for such exemption. The first law on the subject, enacted by the first General Assembly (1819), provided for the establishment of a general militia system for the State; and the fact that this was modified, amended or wholly changed by acts passed at the sessions of 1821, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '33, '37 and '39, shows the estimation in which the subject was held. While many of these acts were of a special character, providing for a particular class of organization, the general law did little except to require persons subject to military duty, at stated periods, to attend county musters, which were often conducted in a very informal manner, or made the occasion of a sort of periodical frolic. The act of July, 1833 (following the Black Hawk War), required an enrollment of "all free, white, male inhabitants of military age (except such as might be exempt under the Constitution or laws)"; divided the State into five divisions by counties, each division to be organized into a certain specified number of brigades. This act was quite elaborate, covering some twenty-four pages, and provided for regimental, battalion and company musters, defined the duties of officers, manner of election, etc. The act of 1837 encouraged the organization of volunteer companies. The Mexican War (1845-47) gave a new impetus to this class of legislation, as also did the War of the Rebellion (1861-65). While the office of Adjutant-General had existed from the first, its duties —except during the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars—were rather nominal, and were discharged without stated compensation, the incumbent being merely Chief-of-staff to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The War of the Rebellion at once brought it into prominence, as an important part of the State Government, which it has since maintained. The various measures passed, during this period, belong rather to the history of the late war than to the subject of this chapter. In 1865, however, the office was put on a different footing, and the important part it had played, during the preceding four years, was recognized by the passage of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay and prescribe the duties, of the Adjutant-General

of Illinois." During the next four years, its most important work was the publication of eight volumes of war records, containing a complete roster of the officers and men of the various regiments and other military organizations from Illinois, with an outline of their movements and a list of the battles in which they were engaged. To the Adjutant-General's office, as now administered, is entrusted the custody of the war-records, battle-flags and trophies of the late war. A further step was taken, in 1877, in the passage of an act formulating a military code and providing for more thorough organization. Modifying amendments to this act were adopted in 1879 and 1885. While, under these laws, "all able-bodied male citizens of this State between the ages of 18 and 45" (with certain specified exceptions) are declared "subject to military duty, and designated as the Illinois State Militia," provision is made for the organization of a body of "active militia," designated as the "Illinois National Guard," to consist of "not more than eighty-four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry," recruited by voluntary enlistments for a period of three years with right to re-enlist for one or more years. The National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of three brigades with a total force of about 9,000 men, organized into nine regiments, besides the batteries and cavalry already mentioned. Gatling guns are used by the artillery and breech-loading rifles by the infantry. Camps of instruction are held for the regiments respectively—one or more regiments participating—each year, usually at "Camp Lincoln" near Springfield, when regimental and brigade drills, competitive rifle practice and mock battles are had. An act establishing the "Naval Militia of Illinois," to consist of "not more than eight divisions or companies," divided into two battalions of four divisions each, was passed by the General Assembly of 1893—the whole to be under the command of an officer with the rank of Commander. The commanding officer of each battalion is styled a "Lieutenant-Commander," and both the Commander and Lieutenant-Commanders have their respective staffs—their organization, in other respects, being conformable to the laws of the United States. A set of "Regulations," based upon these several laws, has been prepared by the Adjutant-General for the government of the various organizations. The Governor is authorized, by law, to call out the militia to resist invasion, or to suppress violence and enforce execution of the laws, when called upon by the civil authorities of any city, town or county. This authority, however, is exercised with great discretion, and only when the local authorities are deemed unable to cope with threatened resistance to law. The officers of the National Guard, when called into actual service for the suppression of riot or the enforcement of the laws, receive the same compensation paid to officers of the United States army of like grade while the enlisted men receive $2 per day. During the time they are at any encampment, the officers and men alike receive $1 per day, with necessary subsistence and cost of transportation to and from the encampment. (For list of incumbents in Adjutant-General's office, see *Adjutants General*; see, also, *Spanish-American War*.)

MILLER, James H., Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Ohio, May 29, 1843, in early life came to Toulon, Stark County, Ill., where he finally engaged in the practice of law. At the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, but before being mustered into the service received an injury which rendered him a cripple for life. Though of feeble physical organization and a sufferer from ill health, he was a man of decided ability and much influence. He served as State's Attorney of Stark County 1872-76 and, in 1884, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, at the following session being one of the most zealous supporters of Gen. John A. Logan, in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of the latter for the third time to the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he also served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, during the session of the latter being chosen Speaker of the House, as successor to A. C. Matthews, who had been appointed, during the session, First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington. In the early part of the summer of 1890, Mr. Miller visited Colorado for the benefit of his health, but, a week after his arrival at Manitou Springs, died suddenly, June 27, 1890.

MILLS, Benjamin, lawyer and early politician, was a native of Western Massachusetts, and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. The exact date of his arrival in Illinois cannot be determined with certainty, but he appears to have been in the "Lead Mine Region" about Galena, as early as 1826 or '27, and was notable as one of the first "Yankees" to locate in that section of the State. He was elected a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly (1832), his district embracing the

counties of Peoria, Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle and Cook, including all the State north of Sangamon (as it then stood), and extending from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy, which lasted two or three days. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that State, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testifies that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

MILLS, Henry A., State Senator, was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1827; located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1856, finally engaging in the banking business at that place. Having served in various local offices, he was, in 1874, chosen State Senator for the Eleventh District, but died at Galesburg before the expiration of his term, July 7, 1877.

MILLS, Luther Laflin, lawyer, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 3, 1848; brought to Chicago in infancy, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Michigan State University. In 1868 he began the study of law, was admitted to practice three years later, and, in 1876, was elected State's Attorney, being re-elected in 1880. While in this office he was connected with some of the most important cases ever brought before the Chicago courts. [illegible] to hold no office, position except that [illegible] his abilities at the bar and on the rostrum were widely recognized, and his services, as an attorney and an orator, have been in frequent demand. Died Jan. 18, 1909.

MILLSTADT, a town in St. Clair County, on branch of Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles south-southeast of St. Louis; has electric lights, churches, schools, bank, newspaper, coal mines, and manufactures flour, beer and butter. Population (1890), 1,186; (1900), 1,172; (1910), 1,140.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (See *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*)

MINER, Orlin H., State Auditor, was born in Vermont, May 13, 1825; from 1834 to '51 he lived in Ohio, the latter year coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of watch-maker. In 1855 he went to Central America and was with General William Walker at Greytown. Returning to Illinois, he resumed his trade at Springfield; in 1857 he was appointed, by Auditor Dubois, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Auditor as successor to his chief. Retiring from office in 1869, he gave attention to his private business. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Springfield Iron Company. Died in 1879.

MINIER, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 26 miles southeast of Peoria; is in fine farming district and has several grain elevators, some manufactures, two banks and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 664; (1900), 746; (1910), 690.

MINONK, a city in Woodford County, 29 miles north of Bloomington and 53 miles northeast of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, though much coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has brick yards, tile factories, steam flouring-mills, several grain elevators, two private banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,913; (1890), 2,316; (1900), 2,546; (1910), 2,070.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION, a method of choosing members of the General Assembly and other deliberative bodies, designed to secure representation, in such bodies, to minority parties. In Illinois, this method is limited to the election of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly — except as to private corporations, which may, at their option, apply it in the election of Trustees or Directors. In the apportionment of members of the General Assembly (see *Legislative Apportionment*), the State Constitution requires that the Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be identical in territory, each of such Districts being entitled to choose one Senator and three Representatives. The provisions of the Constitution, making specific application of the principle of "minority representation" (or "cumulative voting," as it is sometimes called), declares that, in the election of Representatives, "each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives, or (he) may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit." (State Constitution, Art. IV, sections 7 and 8.) In practice, this provision gives the voter power to cast three votes for one candidate; two

votes for one candidate and one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates, or he may distribute his vote equally among three candidates (giving one to each), but no other division is admissible without invalidating his ballot as to this office. Other forms of minority representation have been proposed by various writers, among whom Mr. Thomas Hare, John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Craig, of England, are most prominent; but that adopted in Illinois seems to be the simplest and most easy of application.

MINSHALL, William A., legislator and jurist, a native of Ohio who came to Rushville, Ill., at an early day, and entered upon the practice of law, served as Representative in the Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth General Assemblies, and as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, under the new Constitution, in 1848, and died in office Nov. 5, 1852, being succeeded by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker.

MISSIONARIES, EARLY. The earliest Christian missionaries in Illinois were of the Roman Catholic faith. As a rule these accompanied the French explorers and did not a little toward the extension of French dominion. They were usually members of one of two orders—the "Recollects," founded by St. Francis, or the "Jesuits," founded by Loyola. Between these two bodies of ecclesiastics existed, at times, a strong rivalry, the former having been earlier in the field, but having been virtually subordinated to the latter by Cardinal Richelieu. The controversy between the two orders gradually involved the civil authorities and continued until the suppression of the Jesuits in France in 1764. The most noted of the Jesuit missionaries were Fathers Allouez, Gravier, Marquette, Dablon, Pinet, Rasle, Lamoges, Binneteau and Marest. Of the Recollects, the most conspicuous were Fathers Membre, Douay, Le Clerq, Hennepin and Ribourde. Besides these, there were also Father Bergier and Montigny, who, belonging to no religious order, were called secular priests. The first Catholic mission founded in Illinois was probably that at the original Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in the present county of La Salle, where Father Marquette did missionary work in 1673, followed by Allouez in 1677. (See *Allouez, Claude Jean*.) The latter was succeeded, in 1688, by Father Gravier, who was followed, in 1692, by Father Sebastian Rasle, but who, returning in 1694, remained until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pinet and Binneteau. In 1700 Father Marest was in charge of the mission and the number of Indians among whom he labored was, that year, considerably diminished by the emigration of the Kaskaskias to the south. Father Gravier, about this time, labored among the Peorias, but was incapacitated by a wound received from the medicine man of the tribe, which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile, in 1706. The Peoria station remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by Father Deville. Another early Catholic mission in Illinois was that at Cahokia. While the precise date of its establishment cannot be fixed with certainty, there is evidence that it was in existence in 1700, being the earliest in that region. Among the early Fathers, who ministered to the savages there, were Pinet, St. Cosme, Bergier and Lamoges. This mission was at first called the Tamaroa, and, later, the mission of St. Sulpice. It was probably the first permanent mission in the Illinois Country. Among those in charge, down to 1718, were Fathers de Montigny, Damon (probably), Varlet, de la Source and le Mercier. In 1707 Father Mermet assisted Father Marest at Kaskaskia, and in 1720 that mission became a regularly constituted parish, the incumbent being Father de Beaubois. Rev. Philip Boucher preached and administered the sacraments at Fort St. Louis where he died in 1719, having been preceded by Fathers Membre and Ribourde in 1681, and by Fathers Douay and Le Clerq in 1687-88. The persecution and banishment of the early Jesuit missionaries, by the Superior Council of Louisiana (of which Illinois had formerly been a part), in 1763, is a curious chapter in State history. That body, following the example of some provincial legislative bodies in France, officially declared the order a dangerous institution and decreed the confiscation of all its property, including plate and vestments, and the expulsion of its clergy, as well as the banishment of its members. This action the Louisiana Council undertook to enforce in Illinois, disregarding the fact that that territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. The Jesuits seem to have offered no resistance, either physical or legal, and all members of the order in Illinois were patiently and without shadow of authority, carried to New Orleans and thence deported to France. Only one—Father Sebastian Louis Meurin—was allowed to return to Illinois and he, only after promising to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of the Superior Council as supreme, and to hold no communication with Quebec or Rome. The labors of the missionaries, apart from spiritual results, were of great value. They

perpetuated the records of early discoveries, reduced the language, and even dialects, of the aborigines, to grammatical rules, and preserved the original traditions and described the customs of the savages. (Authorities: Shea and Kip's "Catholic Missions," "Magazine of Western History," Winsor's "America," and Shea's "Catholic Church in Colonial Days.")

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (Indian name, "Missi Sipi," the "Great Water.") Its head waters are in the northern part of Minnesota, 1,680 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1,575 feet higher than the sea, and which is fed by a stream having its source within one mile of the head waters of the Red River of the North. From this sheet of water to the mouth of the river, the distance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 3,160 miles. Lake Itasca is in lat. 47° 10′ north and lon. 95° 20′ west from Greenwich. The river at first runs northward, but soon turns toward the east and expands into a series of small lakes. Its course, as far as Crow Wing, is extremely sinuous, below which point it runs southward to St. Cloud, thence southeastward to Minneapolis, where occur the Falls of St. Anthony, establishing a complete barrier to navigation for the lower Mississippi. In less than a mile the river descends 66 feet, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, furnishing an immense water-power, which is utilized in operating flouring-mills and other manufacturing establishments. A few miles below St. Paul it reaches the western boundary of Wisconsin, where it expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by picturesque limestone bluffs, some 400 feet high. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, on the east. After many sinuous turnings in its southern course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by three principal passes, or mouths, at the southeastern extremity of Plaquemines Parish, La., in lat. 29° north and lon. 89° 12′ west. Its principal affluents on the right are the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and on the left the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The Missouri River is longer than that part of the Mississippi above the point of junction, the distance from its source to the delta of the latter being about 4,300 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The width of the stream at St. Louis is about 3,500 feet, at the mouth of the Ohio nearly 4,500 feet, and at New Orleans about 2,500 feet. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about five to five and one-half miles per hour. The average depth below Red River is said to be 121 feet, though, in the vicinity of New Orleans, the maximum is said to reach 150 feet. The principal rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony are at Rock Island and the Des Moines Rapids above Keokuk, the former having twenty-two feet fall and the latter twenty-four feet. A canal around the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, aids navigation. The alluvial banks which prevail on one or both shores of the lower Mississippi, often spread out into extensive "bottoms" which are of inexhaustible fertility. The most important of these above the mouth of the Ohio, is the "American Bottom," extending along the east bank from Alton to Chester. Immense sums have been spent in the construction of levees for the protection of the lands along the lower river from overflow, as also in the construction of a system of jetties at the mouth, to improve navigation by deepening the channel.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, THE, one of the best constructed railroad bridges in the West, spanning the Mississippi from Pike, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo. The construction company was chartered, April 25, 1872, and the bridge was ready for the passage of trains on Dec. 24, 1873. On Dec. 3, 1877, it was leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which holds all its stock and $150,000 of its bonds as an investment, paying a rental of $60,000 per annum, to be applied in the payment of 7 per cent interest on stock and 6 per cent on bonds. In 1894, $71,000 was paid for rental, $16,000 going toward a sinking fund.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. This company operates 160.6 miles of road in Illinois, of which 151.6 are leased from the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad.*)

MOLINE, a flourishing manufacturing city in Rock Island County, incorporated in 1872, on the Mississippi above Rock Island and opposite Davenport, Iowa; is 168 miles south of west from Chicago, and the intersecting point of three trunk lines of railway. Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are connected by steam and street railways, bridges and ferries. All three obtain water-power from the Mississippi. The region around Moline is rich in coal, and several productive mines are operated in the vicinity. It is an important manufacturing point, its chief outputs being agricultural implements, filters, malleable iron, steam engines, vehicles, lumber, organs

(pipe and reed), paper, lead-roofing, wind-mills, milling machinery, and furniture. The city has admirable water-works, several churches, good schools, gas and electric light plants, a public library, five banks, two daily and three weekly papers; also has an extensive electric power plant, electric street cars and interurban line. Pop. (1890), 12,000; (1900), 17,248; (1910), 24,199.

MOLONEY, Maurice T., ex-Attorney-General, was born in Ireland in 1840, came to America in 1867, and, after a course in the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels" at Niagara Falls, studied theology, then taught for a time in Virginia and studied law at the University of that State, graduating in 1871, finally locating at Ottawa, Ill., where he served three years as State's Attorney of La Salle County and in 1892 was nominated and elected Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket, serving until January, 1897.

MOMENCE, a town in Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 54 miles south of Chicago; has water power, a flouring mill, enameled brick factory, railway repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, five churches and two schools. Pop. 1900, 2,000; 1910, 2,294.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, 26 miles east of the Mississippi River; at point of intersection of two lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways. The Santa Fe enters Monmouth on the Iowa Central lines. The surrounding country is agricultural and coal yielding. The city has manufactories of agricultural implements, sewer-pipe, pottery, paving brick, and cigars. Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) was chartered in 1857, and the library of this institution, with that of Warren County (also located at Monmouth) aggregates 30,000 volumes. There are three national banks, two daily, three weekly papers and one monthly college periodical. Monmouth has had a progressive growth, and has a postoffice building erected by the Government. Pop. 1880, 5,000; 1900, 7,128; 1910, 9,128.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, an educational institution, controlled by the United Presbyterian denomination, but non-sectarian; located at Monmouth. It was founded in 1856, its first class graduating in 1858. Its Presidents have been Drs. D. A. Wallace, 1856-78, and J. B. McMichael, the latter occupying the position from 1878 until 1897. In 1896 the faculty consisted of 14 instructors and the number of students was 289. The college campus covers ten acres, tastefully laid out. The institution confers four degrees—A.B., B.S., M.B. and B.L. For the conferring of the last three four years' study is required; for the degree of B.L., three years.

MONROE, George D., State Senator, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1841, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1849. His father having been elected Sheriff of Will County in 1864, he became a resident of Joliet, serving as a deputy in the latter's office. In 1867 he engaged in merchandising as the partner of his father, which was exchanged, some fifteen years later, for the wholesale grocery trade, and, finally, for the real-estate and mortgage-loan business, in which he is still employed. He has also been extensively engaged in the stone business some twenty years, being a large stockholder in the Western Stone Company and Vice-President of the concern. In 1894 Mr. Monroe was elected as a Republican to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and proving himself one of the most influential members of that body.

MONROE COUNTY, situated in the southwest part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi—named for President Monroe. Its area is about 381 square miles. It was organized in 1816 and included within its boundaries several of the French villages which constituted for many years a center of civilization in the West. American settlers, however, began to locate in the district as early as 1781. The county has a diversified surface and is heavily timbered. The soil is fertile, embracing both upland and river bottom. Agriculture and the manufacture and shipping of lumber constitute leading occupations of the citizens. Waterloo is the county-seat. Population (1900), 13,847; (1910), 13,508.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, an interior county, situated in the central part of the State; capital, Hillsboro; area 740 square miles, population (1900), 35,411; (1910), 36,116. Its name honors Gen. Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlements by Americans were toward the close of 1818, county organization being effected five years later. The entire population at that time scarcely exceeded 100 families. The surface is undulating, well watered and timbered. The seat of county government is located at Hillsboro. Litchfield is an important town. Here are situated car-shops and some manufacturing establishments. Conspicuous in the county's history as pioneers were Harris Reavis, Henry Pyatt, John Levi, Aaron Casey

John Tillson, Hiram Rountree, the Wrights (Joseph and Charles), the Hills (John and Henry), William McDavid and John Russell.

MONTICELLO, a city and the county-seat of Piatt County, on the Sangamon River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the Kankakee and Bloomington Division of the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railways. It lies within the "corn belt," and stock-raising is extensively carried on in the surrounding country. Among the city industries are a foundry and machine shops, steam flour and planing mills, broom, cigar and harness-making, and patent fence and tile works. The city is lighted by electricity, has several elevators, an excellent water system, numerous churches and good schools, with banks and two weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 1,982; (1910), 1,981.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY, the second institution established in Illinois for the higher education of women—Jacksonville Female Seminary being the first. It was founded through the munificence of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who donated fifteen acres for a site, at Godfrey, Madison County, and gave $53,000 toward erecting and equipping the buildings. The institution was opened on April 11, 1838, with sixteen young lady pupils. Rev. Theron Baldwin, one of the celebrated "Yale Band," being the first Principal. In 1845 he was succeeded by Miss Philena Fobes, and she, in turn, by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, in 1866, who still remains in charge. In November, 1883, the seminary building, with its contents, was burned; but the institution continued its sessions in temporary quarters until the erection of a new building, which was soon accomplished through the generosity of alumnæ and friends of female education throughout the country. The new structure is of stone, three stories in height, and thoroughly modern. The average number of pupils is 150, with fourteen instructors, and the standard of the institution is of a high character.

MOORE, Clifton H., lawyer and financier, was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1817; after a brief season spent in two academies and one term in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, in 1839 he came west and engaged in teaching at Pekin, Ill., while giving his leisure to the study of law. He spent the next year at Tremont as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841, and located soon after at Clinton, DeWitt County, which has since been his home. In partnership with the late Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, Mr. Moore, a few years later, began operating extensively in Illinois lands, and became one of the largest land proprietors in the State, besides being interested in a number of manufacturing ventures and a local bank. The only official position of importance he held was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an enthusiastic collector of State historical and art treasures, of which he possessed one of the most valuable private collections in Illinois. Died April 29, 1901.

MOORE, Henry, pioneer lawyer, came to Chicago from Concord, Mass., in 1834, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar, also acting for a time as a clerk in the office of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who held pretty much all the county offices on the organization of Cook County. Mr. Moore was one of the original Trustees of Rush Medical College, and obtained from the Legislature the first charter for a gas company in Chicago. In 1838 he went to Havana, Cuba, for the benefit of his failing health, but subsequently returned to Concord, Mass., where he died some years afterward.

MOORE, James, pioneer, was born in the State of Maryland in 1750; was married in his native State, about 1772, to Miss Catherine Biggs, later removing to Virginia. In 1777 he came to the Illinois Country as a spy, preliminary to the contemplated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which captured Kaskaskia in July, 1778. After the Clark expedition (in which he served as Captain, by appointment of Gov. Patrick Henry), he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1781, when he organized a party of emigrants, which he accompanied to Illinois, spending the winter at Kaskaskia. The following year they located at a point in the northern part of Monroe County, which afterwards received the name of Bellefontaine. After his arrival in Illinois, he organized a company of "Minute Men," of which he was chosen Captain. He was a man of prominence and influence among the early settlers, but died in 1788. A numerous and influential family of his descendants have grown up in Southern Illinois.—**John** (Moore), son of the preceding, was born in Maryland in 1773, and brought by his father to Illinois eight years later. He married a sister of Gen. John D. Whiteside, who afterwards became State Treasurer, and also served as Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois under the internal improvement system. Moore was an officer of the State Militia, and served in a company of rangers during the War of 1812; was also the first County Treasurer of

Monroe County. Died, July 4, 1833.—**James B.** (Moore), the third son of Capt. James Moore, was born in 1780, and brought to Illinois by his parents; in his early manhood he followed the business of keel-boating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, visiting New Orleans, Pittsburg and other points; became a prominent Indian fighter during the War of 1812 and was commissioned Captain by Governor Edwards and authorized to raise a company of mounted rangers, also served as Sheriff of Monroe County, by appointment of Governor Edwards, in Territorial days; was Presidential Elector in 1820 and State Senator for Madison County in 1836-40, dying in the latter year.—**Enoch** (Moore), fourth son of Capt. James Moore, the pioneer, was born in the old block-house at Bellefontaine in 1782, being the first child born of American parents in Illinois; served as a "ranger" in the company of his brother, James B.; occupied the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterwards that of Judge of Probate of Monroe County during the Territorial period; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and served as Representative from Monroe County in the Second General Assembly, later filling various county offices for some twenty years. He died in 1848.

MOORE, Jesse H., clergyman, soldier and Congressman, born near Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., April 22, 1817, and graduated from McKendree College in 1842. For thirteen years he was a teacher, during portions of this period being successively at the head of three literary institutions in the West. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned pastorate duties in 1862 to take part in the War for the Union, organizing the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, also serving as brigade commander during the last year of the war, and being brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. After the war he re-entered the ministry, but, in 1868, while Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, being re-elected in 1870; afterwards served as Pension Agent at Springfield, and, in 1881, was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru, dying in office, in that city, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, Lieutenant-Governor (1842-46); was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 8, 1793; came to America and settled in Illinois in 1830, spending most of his life as a resident of Bloomington. In 1838 he was elected to the lower branch of the Eleventh General Assembly from the McLean District, and, in 1840, to the Senate, but before the close of his term, in 1842, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Thomas Ford. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he took a conspicuous part in recruiting the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's), of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, serving gallantly throughout the struggle. In 1848 he was appointed State Treasurer, as successor of Milton Carpenter, who died in office. In 1850 he was elected to the same office, and continued to discharge its duties until 1857, when he was succeeded by James Miller. Died, Sept. 23, 1863.

MOORE, Risdon, pioneer, was born in Delaware in 1760; removed to North Carolina in 1789, and a few years later, to Hancock County, Ga., where he served two terms in the Legislature. He emigrated from Georgia in 1812, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill., besides a family of fifteen white persons, bringing with him eighteen colored people, the object of his removal being to get rid of slavery. He purchased a farm in what was known as the "Turkey Hill Settlement," about four miles east of Belleville, where he resided until his death in 1828. Mr. Moore became a prominent citizen, was elected to the Second Territorial House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker, serving as such for two sessions (1814-15). He was also Representative from St. Clair County in the First, Second and Third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In the last of these he was one of the most zealous opponents of the pro-slavery Convention scheme of 1822-24. He left a numerous and highly respected family of descendants, who were afterwards prominent in public affairs.—**William** Moore, his son, served as a Captain in the War of 1812, and also commanded a company in the Black Hawk War. He represented St. Clair County in the lower branch of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies, was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and was President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College at the time of his death in 1849.—**Risdon** (Moore, Jr., a cousin of the first named Risdon Moore), was a Representative from St. Clair County in the Fourth General Assembly and Senator in the Sixth, but died before the expiration of his term, being succeeded at the next session by Adam W. Snyder.

MOORE, Stephen Richey, lawyer, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1832; in 1851, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, graduating in 1856, and, having qualified

himself for the practice of law, located the following year at Kankakee, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1858 he was employed in defense of the late Father Chiniquy, who recently died in Montreal, in one of the celebrated suits begun against him by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moore is a man of striking appearance and great independence of character, a Methodist in religious belief and has generally acted politically in co-operation with the Democratic party, though strongly anti-slavery in his views. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and, in 1896, participated in the same way in the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Gen. John M. Palmer for the same office, in the following campaign giving the "Gold Democracy" a vigorous support.

MORAN, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1839; received his preliminary education in the district schools of Wisconsin (to which State his father's family had removed in 1846), and at an academy at Salem, Wis.; began reading law at Kenosha in 1859, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In May, 1865, he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and the same year commenced practice in Chicago, rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1885. At the expiration of his second term he resumed private practice. While on the bench he at first heard only common law cases, but later divided the business of the equity side of the court with Judge Tuley. In June, 1886, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he was, for a year, Chief Justice. Died Nov. 18, 1904.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1810, and, at 16 years of age, went for a three years' trading voyage on the ship "Beverly." When thirty days out a mutiny arose, and shortly afterward the vessel was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits; aided in raising the "Quincy Grays" during the Mormon difficulties (1844-45); during the Mexican War commanded a company in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers; in 1861 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the three months' service, and Colonel on reorganization of the regiment for three years; was promoted Brigadier-General in July, 1862, for meritorious service; commanded a brigade at Nashville, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., being mustered out, August 24, 1865. After the war he resumed business at Quincy, Ill., being President of the Quincy Gas Company and Vice-President of a bank; was also President, for some time, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Died, at Quincy, Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN COUNTY, a central county of the State, lying west of Sangamon, and bordering on the Illinois River—named for Gen. Daniel Morgan; area, 563 square miles; population (1910), 34,420. The earliest American settlers were probably Elisha and Seymour Kellogg, who located on Mauvaisterre Creek in 1818. Dr. George Caldwell came in 1820, and was the first physician, and Dr. Ero Chandler settled on the present site of the city of Jacksonville in 1821. Immigrants began to arrive in large numbers about 1822, and, Jan. 31, 1823, the county was organized, the first election being held at the house of James G. Swinerton, six miles southwest of the present city of Jacksonville. Olmstead's Mound was the first county-seat, but this choice was only temporary. Two years later, Jacksonville was selected, and has ever since so continued. (See *Jacksonville.*) Cass County was cut off from Morgan in 1837, and Scott County in 1839. About 1837 Morgan was the most populous county in the State. The county is nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie, and is well watered. Besides the Illinois River on its western border, there are several smaller streams, among them Indian, Apple, Sandy and Mauvaisterre Creeks. Bituminous coal underlies the eastern part of the county, and thin veins crop out along the Illinois River bluffs. Sandstone has also been quarried.

MORGAN PARK, a suburban village of Cook County, 13 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; is the seat of the Academy (a preparatory branch) of the University of Chicago and the Scandinavian Department of the Divinity School connected with the same institution. Pop. (1890), 1,027; (1900), 2,329; (1910), 3,694. Annexed to Chicago in 1911.

MORMONS, a religious sect, founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., August 6, 1830, styling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Membership in 1892 was estimated at 230,000, of whom some 20,000 were outside of the United States. Their religious teachings are peculiar. They avow faith in the Trinity and in the Bible (as by them

interpreted. They believe, however, that the "Book of Mormon"—assumed to be of divine origin and a direct revelation to Smith—is of equal authority with the Scriptures, if not superior to them. Among their ordinances are baptism and the laying-on of hands, and, in their church organization, they recognize various orders—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. They also believe in the restoration of the Ten Tribes and the literal re assembling of Israel, the return and rule of Christ in person, and the rebuilding of Zion in America. Polygamy is encouraged and made an article of faith, though professedly not practiced under existing laws in the United States. The supreme power is vested in a President, who has authority in temporal and spiritual affairs alike; although there is less effort now than formerly, on the part of the priesthood, to interfere in temporalities. Driven from New York in 1831, Smith and his followers first settled at Kirtland, Ohio. There, for a time, the sect flourished and built a temple; but, within seven years, their doctrines and practices excited so much hostility that they were forced to make another removal. Their next settlement was at Far West, Mo., but here the hatred toward them became so intense as to result in open war. From Missouri they recrossed the Mississippi and founded the city of Nauvoo, near Commerce, in Hancock County, Ill. The charter granted by the Legislature was an extraordinary instrument, and well-nigh made the city independent of the State. Nauvoo soon obtained commercial importance, in two years becoming a city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The Mormons rapidly became a powerful factor in State politics, when there broke out a more bitter public enmity than the sect had yet encountered. Internal dissensions also sprang up, and, in 1844, a discontented Mormon founded a newspaper at Nauvoo, in which he violently assailed the prophet and threatened him with exposure. Smith's answer to this was the destruction of the printing office, and the editor promptly secured a warrant for his arrest, returnable at Carthage. Smith went before a friendly justice at Nauvoo, who promptly discharged him, but he positively refused to appear before the Carthage magistrate. Thereupon the latter issued a second warrant, charging Smith with treason. This also was treated with contempt. The militia was called out to make the arrest, and the Mormons, who had formed a strong military organization, armed to defend their leader. After a few trifling clashes between the soldiers and the "Saints," Smith was persuaded to surrender and go to Carthage, the county-seat, where he was incarcerated in the county jail. Within twenty-four hours on Sunday, June 27, 1844, a mob attacked the prison. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed, and some of their adherents, who had accompanied them to jail, were wounded. Brigham Young, then an apostle, at once assumed the leadership and, after several months of intense popular excitement, in the following year led his followers across the Mississippi, finally locating, 1847, in Utah. (See also *Nauvoo*.) There their history has not been free from charges of crime; but whatever may be the character of the leaders, they have succeeded in building up a prosperous community in a region which they found a virtual desert, a little more than forty years ago. The polity of the Church has been greatly modified in consequence of restrictions placed upon it by Congressional legislation, especially in reference to polygamy, and by contact with other communities. (See *Smith, Joseph.*)

MORRIS, a city and the county seat of Grundy County, on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles southwest of Chicago. It is an extensive grain market, and the center of a region rich in bituminous coal. There is valuable water-power here, and much manufacturing is done, including builders' hardware, plows, iron specialties, paper car-wheels, brick and tile, flour and planing mills, carriages and tanned leather. There are also a normal and scientific school, two national banks and two daily and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,486; (1890), 3,653; (1900), 4,273; (1910), 4,563.

MORRIS, Buckner Smith, early lawyer, born at Augusta, Ky., August 19, 1800, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and for seven years thereafter continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the Legislature of that State. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second Mayor in 1838. In 1840 he was a Whig candidate for Presidential Elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a Judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a renomination in 1855. In 1856 he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for Governor, and, in 1860, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or

Breckenridge to the Presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. A shadow was thrown across his life, in 1864, by his arrest and trial for alleged complicity in a rebel plot to burn and pillage Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. The trial, however, which was held at Cincinnati, resulted in his acquittal. Died, in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in the city of Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition, in spite of his opposition to the abolition of slavery—a fact which, no doubt, had much to do with his acquittal of the charge of complicity with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, as the evidence of his being in communication with the leading conspirators appears to have been conclusive. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy.*)

MORRIS, Freeman P., lawyer and politician, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1854, labored on a farm and attended the district school in his youth, but completed his education in Chicago, graduating from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, when he located at Watseka, Iroquois County. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from the Iroquois District, and has since been re-elected in 1888, '94, '96, being one of the most influential members of his party in that body. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Altgeld Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on his personal staff, but resigned in 1896.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1812; educated at Miami University, admitted to the bar in 1835, and the next year removed to Quincy, Ill.; was a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1842-43), served in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48); was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, and again in 1858, but opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; in 1868 supported General Grant—who had been his friend in boyhood—for President, and, in 1870, was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission. Died, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRISON, a city, the county-seat of Whiteside County, founded in 1855; is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has good waterworks, sewerage, electric lighting and several manufactories, including carriage and refrigerator works; also has numerous churches, a large graded school, a public library and adequate banking facilities, and two weekly papers. Greenhouses for cultivation of vegetables for winter market are carried on. Pop. (1910), 2,410.

MORRISON, Isaac L., lawyer and legislator, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1826; was educated in the common schools and the Masonic Seminary of his native State; admitted to the bar, and came to Illinois in 1851, locating at Jacksonville, where he became a leader of the bar and of the Republican party, which he assisted to organize as a member of its first State Convention at Bloomington, in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Mr. Morrison was three times elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1876, '78 and '82), and, by his clear judgment and incisive powers as a public speaker, took a high rank as a leader in that body. In his later years he gave his attention solely to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville, where he died Feb. 27, 1901.

MORRISON, James Lowery Donaldson, politician, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., April 12, 1816; at the age of 16 was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, but leaving the service in 1836, read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Belleville. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from St. Clair County, in 1844, and to the State Senate in 1848, and again in '54. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Whig ticket, but, on the dissolution of that party, allied himself with the Democracy, and was, for many years, its leader in Southern Illinois. In 1855 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by James C. Allen. After that year he took no prominent part in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was among the first to raise a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment (Colonel Bissell's). For gallant services at Buena Vista, the Legislature presented him with a sword. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of railroads, and, it is claimed, drafted and introduced in the Legislature the charter of

the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1888.

MORRISON, William, pioneer merchant, came from Philadelphia, Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1790, as representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of Philadelphia, and finally established an extensive trade throughout the Mississippi Valley, supplying merchants at St. Louis, St Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. He is also said to have sent an agent with a stock of goods across the plains, with a view to opening up trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fé, about 1804, but was defrauded by the agent, who appropriated the goods to his own benefit without accounting to his employer. He became the principal merchant in the Territory, doing a thriving business in early days, when Kaskaskia was the principal supply point for merchants throughout the valley. He is described as a public-spirited, enterprising man, to whom was due the chief part of the credit for securing construction of a bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the town of that name. He died at Kaskaskia in 1837, and was buried in the cemetery there.—**Robert** (Morrison), a brother of the preceding, came to Kaskaskia in 1793, was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, retaining the position for many years, besides holding other local offices. He was the father of Col. James L. D. Morrison, politician and soldier of the Mexican War, whose sketch is given elsewhere.—**Joseph** (Morrison), the oldest son of William Morrison, went to Ohio, residing there several years, but finally returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he died in 1845.—**James,** another son, went to Wisconsin; **William** located at Belleville, dying there in 1843; while **Lewis,** another son, settled at Covington, Washington County, Ill., where he practiced medicine up to 1851; then engaged in mercantile business at Chester, dying there in 1856.

MORRISON, William Ralls, ex Congressman, Inter State Commerce Commissioner, was born Sept. 14, 1825, in Monroe County, Ill., and educated at McKendree College; served as a private in the Mexican War, at its close studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, in 1852 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, but resigned before the close of his term, accepting the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1854, was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1858, serving as Speaker of the House during the session of 1859. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was commissioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson in February following, where he was severely wounded. While yet in the service in 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, when he resigned his commission, but was defeated for re-election in 1864 by John Baker, as he was again in 1866. In 1870 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, two years later (1872) returned to Congress from the Belleville District, after which he served in that body, by successive re-elections, nine terms and until 1887, being for several terms Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and prominent in the tariff legislation of that period. In March 1887, President Cleveland appointed him a member of the first Inter State Commerce Commission for a period of five years; at the close of his term he was reappointed by President Harrison, for a full term of six years, serving a part of the time as President of the Board, and retiring from office in 1898. Died Sept. 29, 1909.

MORRISONVILLE, a town in Christian County, situated on the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southwest of Decatur and 20 miles northnortheast of Litchfield. Grain is extensively raised in the surrounding region, and Morrisonville, with its elevators and mill, is an important shipping-point. It has brick and tile works, a pump factory, electric lights, banks, several churches, graded and high schools and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 934; (1910), 1,126.

MORTON, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 10 miles southeast of Peoria; has factories, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 894; (1910), 1,004.

MORTON, Joseph, pioneer farmer and legislator was born in Virginia August 1, 1801, came to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and the following year to Morgan County, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He served as a member of the House in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He was a Democrat in politics but on questions of State and local policy was non-partisan, faithfully representing the interests of his constituents. Died, at his home near Jacksonville, March 2, 1881.

MOSES, Adolph, lawyer, was born in Speyer, Germany, Feb. 27, 1837, and, until fifteen years of age, was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native country, in the latter part of 1852, came to America, locating in New Orleans, and, for some years, being a law student

in Louisiana University, under the preceptorship of Randall Hunt and other eminent lawyers of that State. In the early days of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving some two years as an officer of the Twenty first Louisiana Regiment. Coming north at the expiration of this period, he resided for a time in Quincy, Ill., but, in 1869, removed to Chicago, where he took a place in the front rank at the bar, and where he spent his last years. Although in sympathy with the general principles of the Democratic party, Judge Moses was an independent voter, as shown by the fact that he voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and supported the leading measures of the Republican party in 1896. He was editor and publisher of "The National Corporation Reporter," established in 1890, which was devoted to the discussion of corporation interests. Died Nov. 6, 1905.

MOSES, John, lawyer and author, was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. 18, 1825; came to Illinois in 1837, his family locating first at Naples, Scott County. He pursued the vocation of a teacher for a time, studied law, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Scott County in 1856, and served as County Judge from 1857 to 1861. The latter year he became the private secretary of Governor Yates, serving until 1863, during that period assisting in the organization of seventy-seven regiments of Illinois Volunteers. While serving in this capacity, in company with Governor Yates, he attended the famous conference of loyal Governors, held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and afterwards accompanied the Governors in their call upon President Lincoln, a few days after the issue of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Having received the appointment, from President Lincoln, of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District, he resigned the position of private secretary to Governor Yates. In 1874 he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the District composed of Scott, Pike and Calhoun Counties; served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for three years (1880-83). He was then appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in connection with the customs revenue at Chicago. In 1887 he was chosen Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, serving until 1893. While connected with the Chicago Historical Library he brought out the most complete History of Illinois yet published, in two volumes, and also, in connection with the late Major Kirkland, edited a History of Chicago in two large volumes. Other literary work done by Judge Moses, includes "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," in the form of lectures or addresses. Died in Chicago, July 3, 1898.

MOULTON, Samuel W., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1822, where he was educated in the public schools. After spending some years in the South, he removed to Illinois (1845), where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at Shelbyville. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1857, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket, and was President of the State Board of Education from 1859 to 1876. In 1864 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in Congress for the State-at-large, being elected again, as a Democrat, from the Shelbyville District, in 1880 and '82. During his last few years (including the campaign of 1896) Mr. Moulton acted in co-operation with the Republican party. Died June 3, 1905.

MOULTRIE COUNTY, a comparatively small county in the eastern section of the middle tier of the State—named for a revolutionary hero. Area, 340 square miles, and population (by the census of 1910), 14,630. Moultrie was one of the early "stamping grounds" of the Kickapoos, who were always friendly to English-speaking settlers. The earliest immigrants were from the Southwest, but arrivals from Northern States soon followed. County organization was effected in 1843, both Shelby and Macon Counties surrendering a portion of territory. A vein of good bituminous coal underlies the county, but agriculture is the more important industry. Sullivan is the county-seat, selected in 1845. In 1890 its population was about 1,700. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby (former Governor, Senator and a Major-General in the Civil War) began the practice of law here.

MOUND-BUILDERS, WORKS OF THE. One of the most conclusive evidences that the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a people different in customs, character and civilization from the Indians found occupying the soil when the first white explorers visited it, is the existence of certain artificial mounds and earthworks, of the origin and purposes of which the Indians seemed to have no knowledge or tradition. These works extend throughout the valley from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, being much more numerous, however, in some portions than

in others, and also varying greatly in form. This fact, with the remains found in some of them has been regarded as evidence that the purposes of their construction were widely variant. They have consequently been classified by archæologists as sepulchral, religious, or defensive, while some seem to have had a purpose of which writers on the subject are unable to form any satisfactory conception, and which are therefore, still regarded as an unsolved mystery. Some of the most elaborate of these works are found along the eastern border of the Mississippi Valley, especially in Ohio, and the fact that they appear to belong to the defensive class has led to the conclusion that this region was occupied by a race practically homogeneous, and that these works were designed to prevent the encroachment of hostile races from beyond the Alleghenies. Illinois being in the center of the valley comparatively few of these defensive works are found here, those of this character which do exist being referred to a different era and race. (See *Fortifications, Prehistoric.*) While these works are numerous in some portions of Illinois, their form and structure give evidence that they were erected by a peaceful people, however bloody may have been some of the rites performed on those designed for a religious purpose. Their numbers also imply a dense population. This is especially true of that portion of the American Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis, which is the seat of the most remarkable group of earth works of this character on the continent. The central, or principal structure of this group, is known, locally, as the great "Cahokia Mound," being situated near the creek of that name which empties into the Mississippi just below the city of East St. Louis. It is also called "Monks' Mound," from the fact that it was occupied early in the present century by a community of Monks of La Trappe, a portion of whom succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate, while the survivors returned to the original seat of their order. This mound, from its form and commanding size, has been supposed to belong to the class called "temple mounds," and has been described as "the monarch of all similar structures" and the "best representative of its class in North America." The late William McAdams, of Alton, who surveyed this group some years since, in his "Records of Ancient Races," gives the following description of this principal structure:

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earth works there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers nearly sixteen acres of ground. It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side, is an apron, or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side is another much smaller one, which are now growing some forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet the higher. . . . On the north, east and south the structure still retains its straight side, that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance to-day the same as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace a well eighty feet in depth penetrates the base of the structure, which is plainly seen to be almost wholly composed of the black, sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound or hill, but a pyramid with straight sides." The approximate height of this mound is ninety feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound some ten feet in height, from which human remains and various relics were taken while being leveled for the site of a house. Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute (1848), estimate the contents of the structure at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

A Mr. Breckenridge, who visited these mounds in 1811 and published a description of them, estimates that the construction of this principal mound must have required the work of thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace, at the time of his visit was occupied by the Trappists as a kitchen garden, and the top of the structure was sown in wheat. He also found numerous fragments of flint and earthern vessels, and concludes that "a populous city once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples or monuments to great men." According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two mounds of considerable size within two miles of the main structure, the group extending to the mouth of the Cahokia and embracing over one hundred in all. Most of these are square, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in height, a few are oval and one or two conical. Scattered among

the mounds are also a number of small lakes, evidently of artificial origin. From the fact that there were a number of conspicuous mounds on the Missouri side of the river, on the present site of the city of St. Louis and its environs, it is believed that they all belonged to the same system and had a common purpose; the Cahokia Mound, from its superior size, being the center of the group—and probably used for sacrificial purposes. The whole number of these structures in the American Bottom, whose outlines were still visible a few years ago, was estimated by Dr. J. W. Foster at nearly two hundred, and the presence of so large a number in close proximity, has been accepted as evidence of a large population in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. McAdams reports the finding of numerous specimens of pottery and artificial ornaments and implements in the Cahokia mounds and in caves and mounds between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, as well as on the latter some twenty-five miles from its mouth. Among the relics found in the Illinois River mounds was a burial vase, and Mr. McAdams says that, in thirty years, he has unearthed more than a thousand of these, many of which closely resemble those found in the mounds of Europe. Dr. Foster also makes mention of an ancient cemetery near Chester, in which "each grave, when explored, is found to contain a cist enclosing a skeleton, for the most part far gone in decay. These cists are built up and covered with slabs of limestone, which here abound."—Another noteworthy group of mounds—though far inferior to the Cahokia group—exists near Hutsonville in Crawford County. As described in the State Geological Survey, this group consists of fifty-five elevations, irregularly dispersed over an area of 1,000 by 1,400 to 1,500 feet, and varying from fourteen to fifty feet in diameter, the larger ones having a height of five to eight feet. From their form and arrangement these are believed to have been mounds of habitation. In the southern portion of this group are four mounds of peculiar construction and larger size, each surrounded by a low ridge or earthwork, with openings facing towards each other, indicating that they were defense-works. The location of this group—a few miles from a prehistoric fortification at Merom, on the Indiana side of the Wabash, to which the name of "Fort Azatlan" has been given—induces the belief that the two groups, like those in the American Bottom and at St. Louis, were parts of the same system.—Professor Engelman, in the part of the State Geological Survey devoted to Massac County, alludes to a remarkable group of earthworks in the Black Bend of the Ohio, as an "extensive" system of "fortifications and mounds which probably belong to the same class as those in the Mississippi Bottom opposite St. Louis and at other points farther up the Ohio." In the report of Government survey by Dan W. Beckwith, in 1834, mention is made of a very large mound on the Kankakee River, near the mouth of Rock Creek, now a part of Kankakee County. This had a base diameter of about 100 feet, with a height of twenty feet, and contained the remains of a large number of Indians killed in a celebrated battle, in which the Illinois and Chippewas, and the Delawares and Shawnees took part. Near by were two other mounds, said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties. In this case, mounds of prehistoric origin had probably been utilized as burial places by the aborigines at a comparatively recent period. Related to the Kankakee mounds, in location if not in period of construction, is a group of nineteen in number on the site of the present city of Morris, in Grundy County. Within a circuit of three miles of Ottawa it has been estimated that there were 3,000 mounds—though many of these are believed to have been of Indian origin. Indeed, the whole Illinois Valley is full of these silent monuments of a prehistoric age, but they are not generally of the conspicuous character of those found in the vicinity of St. Louis and attributed to the Mound Builders.—A very large and numerous group of these monuments exists along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, in the western part of Rock Island and Mercer Counties, chiefly between Drury's Landing and New Boston. Mr. J. E. Stevenson, in "The American Antiquarian," a few years ago, estimated that there were 2,500 of these within a circuit of fifty miles, located in groups of two or three to 100, varying in diameter from fifteen to 150 feet, with an elevation of two to fifteen feet. There are also numerous burial and sacrificial mounds in the vicinity of Chillicothe, on the Illinois River, in the northeastern part of Peoria County.—There are but few specimens of the animal or effigy mounds, of which so many exist in Wisconsin, to be found in Illinois; and the fact that these are found chiefly on Rock River, leaves no doubt of a common origin with the Wisconsin groups. The most remarkable of these is the celebrated "Turtle Mound," within the present limits of the city of Rockford—though some regard it as having more resemblance to an alligator. This figure, which is maintained in a

good state of preservation by the citizens, has an extreme length of about 150 feet, by fifty in width at the front legs and thirty-nine at the hind legs, and an elevation equal to the height of a man. There are some smaller mounds in the vicinity, and some bird effigies on Rock River some six miles below Rockford. There is also an animal effigy near the village of Hanover in Jo Daviess County, with a considerable group of round mounds and embankments in the immediate vicinity, besides a smaller effigy of a similar character on the north side of the Pecatonica in Stephenson County, some ten miles east of Freeport. The Rock River region seems to have been a favorite field for the operations of the mound-builders, as shown by the number and variety of these structures, extending from Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the Wisconsin State line. A large number of these were to be found in the vicinity of the Kishwaukee River in the southeastern part of Winnebago County. The famous prehistoric fortification on Rock River just beyond the Wisconsin boundary -which seems to have been a sort of counterpart of the ancient Fort Azatlan on the Indiana side of the Wabash —appears to have had a close relation to the works of the mound-builders on the same stream in Illinois.

MOUND CITY, the county-seat of Pulaski County, on the Ohio River, seven miles north of Cairo; is on a branch line of the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The chief industries are lumbering and ship-building; also has furniture, canning and other factories. One of the United States National Cemeteries is located here. The town has a bank and four weekly papers. Population (1890), 2,550; 1900, 2,705; 1910, 2,857.

MOUNT CARMEL, a city and the county-seat of Wabash County, is the point of junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Southern Railroads, 132 miles northeast of Cairo, and 24 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.; situated on the Wabash River which supplies good water-power for saw mills, flouring mills, and some other manufactures. The town has railroad shops and two daily and two weekly papers. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal pursuits of the people of the surrounding district. Pop. 1890, 3,376; 1900, 4,311; 1910, 6,934.

MOUNT CARROLL, the county-seat of Carroll County, an incorporated city founded in 1843, is 128 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Farming, stock-raising and mining are the principal industries. It has five churches, excellent schools, good libraries, two daily and two semi-weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,965; (1910), 1,759.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY, a young ladies' seminary, located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, incorporated in 1852, had a faculty of thirteen members in 1896, with 126 pupils, property valued at $100,000, and a library of 5,000 volumes.

MOUNT MORRIS, a town in Ogle County, situated on the Chicago & Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 108 miles west by north from Chicago, and 24 miles southwest of Rockford; is the seat of Mount Morris College and flourishing public school; has handsome stone and brick buildings, three churches and two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 1,132.

MOUNT OLIVE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 68 miles southwest of Decatur; in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Pop. (1890), 1,986; (1900), 2,935; (1910), 3,501.

MOUNT PULASKI, a village and railroad junction in Logan County, 21 miles northwest of Decatur and 24 miles northeast of Springfield. Agriculture, coal-mining and stock-raising are leading industries. It is also an important shipping point for grain, and contains several elevators and flouring mills. Population (1880), 1,125; (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,643; (1910), 1,511.

MOUNT STERLING, a city, the county seat of Brown County, midway between Quincy and Jacksonville, on the Wabash Railway. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has extensive deposits of clay and coal. It contains six churches and four schools (two large public and two parochial). The town is lighted by electricity and has public water-works. Wagons, brick, tile and earthenware are manufactured here, city [illegible] and one semi-weekly and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890) 1,655; (1900) 1,990; (1910), 1,986.

MOUNT VERNON, a city and county-seat of Jefferson County, on three trunk lines of railroad, 77 miles east-southeast of St. Louis, is the center of a rich agricultural and coal region; has many flourishing manufactories, including car works, a plow factory, flouring mills, pressed brick factory, canning factory, and is an important shipping-point for grain, vegetables and fruits. The Appellate Court for the Southern Grand Division is held here, and the city has nine churches, fine school buildings, a Carnegie library, two banks, [illegible] two daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 3,233; (1900), 5,216; (1910), 8,007.

MOUNT VERNON & GRAYVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

MOWEAQUA, a village of Shelby County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles south of Decatur; is in rich agricultural and stock-raising section; has coal mine, three banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,478; (1910), 1,513.

MUDD, (Col.) John J., soldier, was born in St Charles County, Mo., Jan 9, 1820, his father having died in 1833, his mother removed to Pike County, Ill., to free her children from the influence of slavery. In 1849, and again in 1850, he made the overland journey to California, each time returning by the Isthmus, his last visit extending into 1851. In 1854 he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Mudd & Hughes, but failed in the crash of 1857; then removed to Chicago, and, in 1861, was again in prosperous business. While on a business visit in New Orleans, in December, 1860, he had an opportunity of learning the growing spirit of secession, being advised by friends to leave the St. Charles Hotel in order to escape a mob. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry (Col. Silas Noble), and, in the next few months, was stationed successively at Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah, Ky., and, in February, 1862, led the advance of General McClernand's division in the attack on Fort Donelson. Here he was severely wounded; but, after a few weeks in hospital at St. Louis, was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment soon after the battle of Shiloh. Unable to perform cavalry duty, he was attached to the staff of General McClernand during the advance on Corinth, but, in October following, at the head of 400 men of his regiment, was transferred to the command of General McPherson. Early in 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after to a colonelcy, taking part in the movement against Vicksburg. June 13, he was again severely wounded, but, a few weeks later, was on duty at New Orleans, and subsequently participated in the operations in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. On May 1, 1864, he left Baton Rouge for Alexandria, as Chief of Staff to General McClernand, but two days later, while approaching Alexandria on board the steamer, was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a gallant soldier and greatly beloved by his troops.

MULBERRY GROVE, a village of Bond County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Greenville; has a local newspaper. Pop. (1900), 632; (1910), 716.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born of Irish parentage at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830; in 1836 accompanied his parents to Chicago, and, after graduating from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1850, began the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama, and on his return resumed his professional studies, at the same time editing "The Western Tablet," a weekly Catholic paper. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he recruited, and was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, known as the Irish Brigade. He served with great gallantry, first in the West and later in the East, being severely wounded and twice captured. He declined a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge at the battle of Winchester. While being carried off the field he noticed that the colors of his brigade were endangered. "Lay me down and save the flag," he ordered. His men hesitated, but he repeated the command until it was obeyed. Before they returned he had been borne away by the enemy, and died a prisoner, at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MUNN, Daniel W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1834; graduated at Thetford Academy in 1852, when he taught two years, meanwhile beginning the study of law. Removing to Coles County, Ill., in 1855, he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of Adjutant, but the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. Compelled to retire from the service on account of declining health, he returned to Cairo, Ill., where he became editor of "The Daily News"; in 1866 was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; served as Presidential Elector in 1868; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1870, and the following year was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District including the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Removing to Chicago, he began practice there in 1875, in which he has since been engaged. He has been prominently connected with a number of important cases before the Chicago courts.

MUNN, Sylvester W., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1818, and came from Ohio at thirty years of age, settling at Wilmington, Will County, afterwards removing to Joliet,

where he practiced law. During the War he served as Major of the Yates Phalanx (Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers); later, was State's Attorney for Will County and State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. Died, at Joliet, Sept. 11, 1888. He was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association from its organization.

MURPHY, Everett J., ex-Member of Congress, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852, in early youth removed to Sparta, where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a store; in 1877 was elected City Clerk of Sparta, but the next year resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk at Chester, remaining until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph County. In 1886 he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1889, was appointed, by Governor Fifer, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, but retired from this position in 1892 and removed to East St. Louis. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Twenty-first District, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority in 1896, by Jehu Baker, Democrat and Populist. In 1899 Mr. Murphy was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet to succeed Col. R. W. McClaughry.

MURPHYSBORO, the county-seat of Jackson County, situated on the Big Muddy River and on main line of the Mobile & Ohio, the St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central, and a branch of the St. Louis Valley Railroads, 52 miles north of Cairo and 90 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal of a superior quality is extensively mined in the vicinity. The city has a foundry, machine shops, skewer factory, furniture factory, flour and saw mills, thirteen churches, four schools, three banks, two daily and two weekly newspapers, city and rural free mail delivery. Population (1890), 3,380; (1900), 6,463; (1910), 7,485.

MURPHYSBORO & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD. (*See Carbondale & Shawneetown, St. Louis Southern* and *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads.*)

NAPERVILLE, a city of Du Page County on the west branch of the Du Page River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles west-southwest of Chicago, and 9 miles east of Aurora. It has three banks, a weekly newspaper, stone quarries, couch factory, and nine churches; is also the seat of the Northwestern College, an institution founded in 1861 by the Evangelical Association; the college now has a normal school department. Pop. (1900), 2,629; (1910), 3,449.

NAPLES, a town of Scott County, on the Illinois River and the Hannibal and Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, 21 miles west of Jacksonville. Pop. (1900), 398; (1910), 457.

NASHVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Washington County, on the Centralia & Chester and the Louisville & Nashville Railways, is 120 miles south of Springfield and 50 miles east by south from St. Louis. It stands in a coal-producing and rich agricultural region. There are two coal mines within the corporate limits, and two large flouring mills do a considerable business. There are numerous churches, public schools, including a high school, a State bank, and five weekly papers, two of them German. Pop. (1890), 2,084; (1900), 2,184; (1910), 2,135.

NAUVOO, a city in Hancock County at the head of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, between Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and its early growth was rapid. After the expulsion of the "Saints" in 1846, it was settled by a colony of French Icarians who introduced the culture of grapes on a large scale. They were a sort of communistic order, but their experiment did not prove a success and in a few years they gave place to another class, the majority of the population now being of German extraction. The chief industries are agriculture and horticulture. Large quantities of grapes and strawberries are raised and shipped, and considerable native wine is produced. Nauvoo was founded adjacent to the original town of Commerce. Pop. (1900), 1,321; (1910), 1,020. (See also *Mormons.*)

NAVIGABLE STREAMS (by Statute). Following the example of the French explorers, who chiefly followed the water-ways in their early explorations, the early permanent settlers of Illinois not only settled to a great extent on the principal streams, but later took especial pains to maintain their navigable character by statute. This was of course partly due to the absence of improved highways, but also to the belief that, as the country developed, the streams would become extremely valuable, if not indispensable, especially in the transportation of heavy commodities. Accordingly, for the first quarter century after the organization of the State Government, one of the questions receiving the attention of the Legislature, at almost every session, was the enactment of laws affirming the navigability of certain streams now regarded as of little importance, or utterly insignificant as channels of

transportation. Legislation of this character began with the first General Assembly (1819), and continued, at intervals, with reference to one or two of the more important interior rivers of the State, as late as 1867. Besides the Illinois and Wabash, still recognized as navigable streams, the following were made the subject of legislation of this character: Beaucoup Creek, a branch of the Big Muddy, in Perry and Jackson Counties (law of 1819); Big Bay, a tributary of the Ohio in Pope County (Acts of 1833); Big Muddy, to the junction of the East and West Forks in Jefferson County (1835), with various subsequent amendments; Big Vermilion, declared navigable (1831); Bon Pas, a branch of the Wabash, between Wabash and Edwards Counties (1831); Cache River, to main fork in Johnson County (1819); Des Plaines, declared navigable (1839); Embarras (1831), with various subsequent acts in reference to improvement; Fox River, declared navigable to the Wisconsin line (1840), and Fox River Navigation Company, incorporated (1855); Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation & Manufacturing Company, incorporated (1847), with various changes and amendments (1851-65); Kaskaskia (or Okaw), declared navigable to a point in Fayette County north of Vandalia (1819), with various modifying acts (1823-67); Macoupin Creek, to Carrollton and Alton road (1837); Piasa, declared navigable in Jersey and Madison Counties (1861); Rock River Navigation Company, incorporated (1841), with subsequent acts (1845-67); Sangamon River, declared navigable to Third Principal Meridian—east line of Sangamon County—(1822), and the North Fork of same to Champaign County (1845); Sny-Carty (a bayou of the Mississippi), declared navigable in Pike and Adams Counties (1859); Spoon River, navigable to Cameron's mill in Fulton County (1835), with various modifying acts (1845-53); Little Wabash Navigation Company, incorporated and river declared navigable to McCawley's bridge—probably in Clay County—(1826), with various subsequent acts making appropriations for its improvement; Skillet Fork (a branch of the Little Wabash), declared navigable to Slocum's Mill in Marion County (1837), and to Ridgway Mills (1846). Other acts passed at various times declared a number of unimportant streams navigable, including Big Creek in Fulton County, Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, Lusk's Creek in Pope County, McKee's Creek in Pike County, Seven Mile Creek in Ogle County, besides a number of others of similar character.

NEALE, THOMAS M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Fauquier County, Va., 1796; while yet a child removed with his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., and became a common soldier in the War of 1812; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1824, and began the practice of law; served as Colonel of a regiment raised in Sangamon and Morgan Counties for the Winnebago War (1827), and afterwards as Surveyor of Sangamon County, appointing Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, for a number of years, at Springfield. Died, August 7, 1840.

NEECE, William H., ex-Congressman, was born, Feb. 26, 1831, in what is now a part of Logan County, Ill., but which was then within the limits of Sangamon; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in McDonough County; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was afterwards engaged in practice. His political career began in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of Macomb. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1878, to the State Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he represented the Eleventh Illinois District in Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by William H. Gest, Republican. Died Jan. 3, 1909.

NEGROES. (See *Slavery* and *Slave Laws.*)

NEOGA, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 20 miles southwest of Charleston; has a bank, one newspaper, some manufactories, and ships grain, hay, fruit and livestock. Pop. (1900), 1,126; (1910), 1,074.

NEPONSET, a village and station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Bureau County, 4 miles southwest of Mendota; a farming and stock-growing district. Pop. (1910), 542.

NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) *Railroad.*)

NEW ATHENS, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo "Short Line" (now Illinois Central) Railroad, at the crossing of the Kaskaskia River, 31 miles southeast of St. Louis; has one newspaper, foundries, mills, and considerable grain trade. Pop. (1900), 856; (1910), 1,131.

NEW BERLIN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 17 miles west of Springfield. Pop. (1880), 403; (1900), 533; (1910), 690.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, a large reference library, located in Chicago, endowed by Walter L.

Chicago Academy of Sciences

The Newberry Library

Chicago Historical Society



Public Library. Court-House.

Armour Institute.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Newberry, an early business man of Chicago, who left half of his estate aggregating over $2,000,000 for the purpose. The property bequeathed was largely in real estate, which has since greatly increased in value. The library was established in temporary quarters in 1887, and the first section of a permanent building was opened in the autumn of 1893. By that time there had been accumulated about 160,000 books and pamphlets. A collection of nearly fifty portraits—chiefly of eminent Americans, including many citizens of Chicago—was presented to the library by G. P. A. Healy, a distinguished artist, since deceased. The site of the building occupies an entire block, and the original design contemplates a handsome front on each of the four streets with a large rectangular court in the center. The section already completed is massive and imposing and its interior is admirably adapted to the purposes of a library, and at the same time rich and beautiful. When completed, the building will have a capacity for four to six million volumes.

NEWBERRY, Walter C., ex-Congressman, was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private, and rose step by step, to a colonelcy, and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat to represent the Fourth Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress (1891-93). His home is in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter L., merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804, descended from English ancestry. He was President Jackson's personal appointee to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but was prevented from taking the examination by sickness. Subsequently he embarked in business at Buffalo, N. Y., going to Detroit in 1828, and settling at Chicago in 1833. After engaging in general merchandising for several years he turned his attention to banking, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving several terms as President of the Board of Education, and being, for six years, the President of the Chicago Historical Society. He died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868, leaving a large estate, one-half of which he devoted, by will, to the founding of a free reference library in Chicago. (See *Newberry Library.*)

NEW BOSTON, a city of Mercer County, on the Mississippi River, at the western terminus of the Galva and New Boston Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Population (1890), 445; (1900), 703; (1910), 718.

NEW BADEN, a village of Clinton County, on the Southern Railway, 15 miles east of Belleville. Pop. (1900), 510; (1910), 1,372.

NEW CANTON, a village of Pike County, on the Quincy and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles west of Pittsfield; in agricultural region; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1910), 473.

NEW DOUGLAS, a village in Madison County, on the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; in farming and fruit-growing region; has coal mine, flour mill and newspaper. Population (1910), 499.

NEWELL, John, Railway President, was born at West Newbury, Mass., March 31, 1820, being directly descended from "Pilgrim" stock. At the age of 16 he entered the employment of the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire. Eighteen months later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, and placed in charge of the construction of a 10-mile section of the line. His promotion was rapid, and in 1850 he accepted a responsible position on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in making surveys for roads in Kentucky and New York, and during the latter year held the position of engineer of the Cairo City Company of Cairo, Ill. In 1857 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as Division Engineer, where his remarkable success attracted the attention of the owners of the old Winona & St. Peter Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system), who tendered him the presidency. This he accepted, but, in 1864, was made President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Four years later he accepted the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, but resigned, in 1869, to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1871 he was elevated to the presidency, but retired in September, 1874, to accept the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of which he was elected President, in May, 1883, and continued in office until the time of his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, August 25, 1894.

NEWHALL, (Dr.) Horatio, early physician and newspaper publisher, came from St. Louis, Mo., to Galena, Ill., in 1827, and engaged in mining and smelting, but abandoned this business, the following year, for the practice of his profession, soon afterward became interested in the publication of "The Miners' Journal," and still later in "The Galena Advertiser," with which Hooper Warren and Dr. Phlleo were associated.

In 1830 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Winnebago, but retired from the service, in 1832, and returned to Galena. When the Black Hawk War broke out he volunteered his services, and, by order of General Scott, was placed in charge of a military hospital at Galena, of which he had control until the close of the war. The difficulties of the position were increased by the appearance of the Asiatic cholera among the troops, but he seems to have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the military authorities. He enjoyed a wide reputation for professional ability, and had an extensive practice. Died, Sept. 19, 1870.

NEWMAN, a city of Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, 52 miles east of Decatur; has a bank, two newspapers, canning factory, broom factory, electric lights and large trade in agricultural products and live-stock. Pop. (1890), 990; (1900), 1,166; (1910), 1,264.

NEWSPAPERS, EARLY. The first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, of which the present State of Illinois, at the time, composed a part, was "The Centinel of the Northwest Territory," established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first issue appearing in November, 1793. This was also the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1796 it was sold to Edmund Freeman and assumed the name of "Freeman's Journal." Nathaniel Willis (grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet) established "The Scioto Gazette," at Chillicothe, in 1796. "The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette" was the third paper in Northwest Territory (also within the limits of Ohio), founded in 1799. Willis's paper became the organ of the Territorial Government on the removal of the capital to Chillicothe, in 1800.

The first newspaper in Indiana Territory (then including Illinois) was established by Elihu Stout at Vincennes, beginning publication, July 4, 1804. It took the name of "The Western Sun and General Advertiser," but is now known as "The Western Sun," having had a continuous existence for ninety-five years.

The first newspaper published in Illinois Territory was "The Illinois Herald," but, owing to the absence of early files and other specific records, the date of its establishment has been involved in some doubt. Its founder was Matthew Duncan (a brother of Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838), and its place of publication Kaskaskia, at that time the Territorial capital. Duncan, who was a native of Kentucky, brought a press and a primitive printer's outfit with him from that State. Gov. John Reynolds, who came as a boy to the "Illinois Country" in 1800, while it was still a part of the "Northwest Territory," in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," has fixed the date of the first issue of this paper in 1809, the same year in which Illinois was severed from Indiana Territory and placed under a separate Territorial Government. There is good reason, however, for believing that the Governor was mistaken in this statement. If Duncan brought his press to Illinois in 1809—which is probable—it does not seem to have been employed at once in the publication of a newspaper, as Hooper Warren (the founder of the third paper established in Illinois) says it "was for years only used for the public printing." The earliest issue of "The Illinois Herald" known to be in existence, is No. 32 of Vol. II, and bears date, April 18, 1816. Calculating from these data, if the paper was issued continuously from its establishment, the date of the first issue would have been Sept. 6, 1814. Corroborative evidence of this is found in the fact that "The Missouri Gazette," the original of the old "Missouri Republican" (now "The St. Louis Republic"), which was established in 1808, makes no mention of the Kaskaskia paper before 1814, although communication between Kaskaskia and St. Louis was most intimate, and these two were, for several years, the only papers published west of Vincennes, Ind.

In August, 1817, "The Herald" was sold to Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell, and the name of the paper was changed to "The Illinois Intelligencer." Cook—who had previously been Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory, and afterwards became a Territorial Circuit Judge, the first Attorney-General under the new State Government, and, for eight years, served as the only Representative in Congress from Illinois—for a time officiated as editor of "The Intelligencer," while Blackwell (who had succeeded to the Auditorship) had charge of the publication. The size of the paper, which had been four pages of three wide columns to the page, was increased, by the new publishers, to four columns to the page. On the removal of the State capital to Vandalia, in 1820, "The Intelligencer" was removed thither also, and continued under its later name, afterwards becoming, after a change of management, an opponent of the scheme for the calling of a State Convention to revise the State Constitution with a view to making Illinois a slave State. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

The second paper established on Illinois soil was "The Shawnee Chief," which began publication at Shawneetown, Sept. 5, 1818, with Henry Eddy—who afterwards became a prominent lawyer of Southern Illinois—as its editor. The name of "The Chief" was soon afterwards changed to "The Illinois Emigrant," and some years later, became "The Shawneetown Gazette." Among others who were associated with the Shawneetown paper, in early days, was James Hall, afterwards a Circuit Judge and State Treasurer, and without doubt, the most prolific and popular writer of his day in Illinois. Later, he established "The Illinois Magazine" at Vandalia, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and issued under the name of "The Western Monthly Magazine." He was also a frequent contributor to other magazines of that period, and author of several volumes, including "Legends of the West" and "Border Tales." During the contest over the slavery question, in 1823-24, "The Gazette" rendered valuable service to the anti-slavery party by the publication of articles in opposition to the Convention scheme, from the pen of Morris Birkbeck and others.

The third Illinois paper, and, in 1823-24, the strongest and most influential opponent of the scheme for establishing slavery in Illinois—was "The Edwardsville Spectator," which began publication at Edwardsville, Madison County, May 23, 1819. Hooper Warren was the publisher and responsible editor, though he received valuable aid from the pens of Governor Coles, George Churchill, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Morris Birkbeck and others. (See *Warren, Hooper*.) Warren sold "The Spectator" to Rev. Thomas Lippincott in 1825, and was afterwards associated with papers at Springfield, Galena, Chicago and elsewhere.

The agitation of the slavery question (in part, at least) led to the establishment of two new papers in 1822. The first of these was "The Republican Advocate," which began publication at Kaskaskia in April of that year, under the management of Elias Kent Kane, then an aspirant to the United States Senatorship. After his election to that office in 1824, "The Advocate" passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who, after a period of suspension, established "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but, a year or two later, removed to Vandalia. "The Star of the West" was established at Edwardsville, as an opponent of Warren's "Spectator," the first issue making its appearance, Sept. 14, 1822, with Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, as its reputed editor. A few months later it passed into new hands, and in August, 1823, assumed the name of "The Illinois Republican." Both "The Republican Advocate" and "The Illinois Republican" were zealous organs of the pro-slavery party.

With the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois, by the election of 1824, Illinois journalism may be said to have entered upon a new era. At the close of this first period there were only five papers published in the State—all established within a period of ten years; and one of these ("The Illinois Republican," at Edwardsville) promptly ceased publication on the settlement of the slavery question in opposition to the views which it had advocated. The next period of fifteen years (1825-40) was prolific in the establishment of new newspaper ventures, as might be expected from the rapid increase of the State in population, and the development in the art of printing during the same period. "The Western Sun," established at Belleville (according to one report, in December, 1825, and according to another, in the winter of 1827-28, by Dr. Joseph Green, appears to have been the first paper published in St. Clair County. This was followed by "The Pioneer," begun, April 25, 1829, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, with the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, author of "Peck's Gazetteer," as its editor. It was removed in 1836 to Upper Alton, when it took the name of "The Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner." Previous to this, however, Hooper Warren, having come into possession of the material upon which he had printed "The Edwardsville Spectator," removed it to Springfield and in the winter of 1826-27 began the publication of the first paper at the present State capital, which he named "The Sangamo Gazette." It had but a brief existence. During 1830, George Forquer, then Attorney-General of the State, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford (afterwards Governor), was engaged in the publication of a paper called "The Courier," at Springfield, which was continued only a short time. The earliest paper north of Springfield appears to have been "The Hennepin Journal," which began publication, Sept. 15, 1827. "The Sangamo Journal," now "The Illinois State Journal," and the oldest paper of continuous existence in the State—was established at Springfield by Simeon and Josiah Francis (cousins from Connecticut), the first issue bearing date, Nov. 10, 1831. Before the close of the same year James G. Edwards, afterwards the founder of "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," began the

publication of "The Illinois Patriot" at Jacksonville. Another paper, established the same year, was "The Gazette" at Vandalia, then the State capital. (See *Forquer, George; Ford, Thomas; Francis, Simeon.*)

At this early date the development of the lead mines about Galena had made that place a center of great business activity. On July 8, 1828, James Jones commenced the issue of "The Miners' Journal," the first paper at Galena. Jones died of cholera in 1833, and his paper passed into other hands. July 20, 1829, "The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald" began publication, with Drs. Horatio Newhall and Addison Philleo as editors, and Hooper Warren as publisher, but appears to have been discontinued before the expiration of its first year. "The Galenian" was established as a Democratic paper by Philleo, in May, 1832, but ceased publication in September, 1836. "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," founded in November, 1834, by Loring and Bartlett (the last named afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig"), has had a continuous existence, being now known as "The Galena Advertiser." Benjamin Mills, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, was editor of this paper during a part of the first year of its publication.

Robert K. Fleming, who has already been mentioned as the successor of Elias Kent Kane in the publication of "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, later published a paper for a short time at Vandalia, but, in 1827, removed his establishment to Edwardsville, where he began the publication of "The Corrector." The latter was continued a little over a year, when it was suspended. He then resumed the publication of "The Recorder" at Kaskaskia. In December, 1833, he removed to Belleville and began the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," which afterwards passed, through various changes of owners, under the names of "The St. Clair Mercury" and "Representative and Gazette." This was succeeded, in 1839, by "The Belleville Advocate," which has been published continuously to the present time.

Samuel S. Brooks (the father of Austin Brooks, afterwards of "The Quincy Herald") at different times published papers at various points in the State. His first enterprise was "The Crisis" at Edwardsville, which he changed to "The Illinois Advocate," and, at the close of his first year, sold out to Judge John York Sawyer, who united it with "The Western Plowboy," which he had established a few months previous. "The Advocate" was removed to Vandalia, and, on the death of the owner (who had been appointed State Printer), was consolidated with "The Illinois Register," which had been established in 1836. The new paper took the name of "The Illinois Register and People's Advocate," in 1839 was removed to Springfield, and is now known as "The Illinois State Register."

Other papers established between 1830 and 1840 include: "The Vandalia Whig" (1831); "The Alton Spectator," the first paper published in Alton (January, 1834); "The Chicago Democrat," by John Calhoun (Nov. 26, 1833); "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Advertiser," by Francis A. Arenz (July 29, 1833); "The Alton American" (1833); "The White County News," at Carmi (1833); "The Danville Enquirer" (1833); "The Illinois Champion," at Peoria (1834); "The Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate" (1834); "The Illinois State Gazette and Jacksonville News," at Jacksonville (1835); "The Illinois Argus and Bounty Land Register," at Quincy (1835); "The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser" (1835); "The Alton Telegraph" (1836); "The Alton Observer" (1836); "The Carthaginian," at Carthage (1836); "The Bloomington Observer" (1837); "The Backwoodsman," founded by Prof. John Russell, at Grafton, and the first paper published in Greene County (1837); "The Quincy Whig" (1838); "The Illinois Statesman," at Paris, Edgar County (1838); "The Peoria Register" (1838). The second paper to be established in Chicago was "The Chicago American," whose initial number was issued, June 8, 1835, with Thomas O. Davis as proprietor and editor. In July, 1837, it passed into the hands of William Stuart & Co., and, on April 9, 1839, its publishers began the issue of the first daily ever published in Chicago. "The Chicago Express" succeeded "The American" in 1842, and, in 1844, became the forerunner of "The Chicago Journal." The third Chicago paper was "The Commercial Advertiser," founded by Hooper Warren, in 1836. It lived only about a year. Zebina Eastman, who was afterwards associated with Warren, and became one of the most influential journalistic opponents of slavery, arrived in the State in 1839, and, in the latter part of that year, was associated with the celebrated Abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, in the preliminary steps for the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," projected by Lundy at Lowell, in La Salle County. Lundy's untimely death, in August, 1839, however, pre-

vented him from seeing the consummation of his plan, although Eastman lived to carry it out in part. A paper whose career, although extending only a little over one year, marked an era in Illinois journalism, was "The Alton Observer," its history closing with the assassination of its editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the night of Nov. 8, 1837, while unsuccessfully attempting to protect his press from destruction, for the fourth time, by a pro-slavery mob. Humiliating as was this crime to every law-abiding Illinoisan, it undoubtedly strengthened the cause of free speech and assisted in hastening the downfall of the institution in whose behalf it was committed

That the development in the field of journalism, within the past sixty years, has more than kept pace with the growth in population, is shown by the fact that there is not a county in the State without its newspaper, while every town of a few hundred population has either one or more. According to statistics for 1898 there were 605 cities and towns in the State having periodical publications of some sort, making a total of 1,709, of which 174 were issued daily, 34 semi-weekly, 1,205 weekly, 28 semi-monthly, 238 monthly, and the remainder at various periods ranging from tri-weekly to eight times a year.

NEWTON, the county-seat of Jasper County, situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of subsidiary lines of the Illinois Central Railroad from Peoria and Effingham; is an incorporated city, was settled in 1828, and made the county-seat in 1836. Agriculture, coal-mining and dairy farming are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has water-power, which is utilized to some extent in manufacturing, but most of its factories are operated by steam. Among these establishments are flour and saw mills, and grain elevators. There are a half-dozen churches, a good public school system, including parochial school and high school, besides two banks, two weekly and one monthly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,630; (1910), 2,108.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Nickel Plate), a line 522.47 miles in length, of which (1898) only 9.96 miles are operated in Illinois. It owns no track in Illinois, but uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad (9.96 miles in length), of which it has financial control, to enter the city of Chicago. The total capitalization of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, in 1898, is $50,222,568, of which $19,425,000 is in bonds.—HISTORY. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was incorporated under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in 1881, construction begun immediately and the road put in operation in 1882. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887, and reorganized by the consolidation of various eastern lines with the Fort Wayne & Illinois Railroad, forming the line under its present name. The road between Buffalo, N. Y., and the west line of Indiana is owned by the Company, but, for its line in Illinois it uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad, of which it is the lessee, as well as the owner of its capital stock. The main line of the "Nickel Plate" is controlled by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which owns more than half of both the preferred and common stock

NIANTIC, a town in Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 27 miles east of Springfield. Agriculture is the leading industry. The town has three elevators, three churches, school, coal mine, a newspaper and a bank. Pop. (1910), 685.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; at 6 years of age was brought to the United States, lived for a time in Cincinnati, attending the public schools there, and then came to Illinois; at 16 entered the office of "The Pike County Free Press" at Pittsfield, and, while still in his minority, became editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1857 he became Assistant Secretary of State under O. M. Hatch, the first Republican Secretary, but during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, in 1860, aided him as private secretary, also acting as a correspondent of "The St. Louis Democrat." After the election he was formally selected by Mr. Lincoln as his private secretary, accompanying him to Washington and remaining until Mr. Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, remaining until 1869, on his return for some time edited "The Chicago Republican", was also Marshal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington from 1872 to 1887. Mr. Nicolay was author, in collaboration with John Hay, of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," first published serially in "The Century Magazine," and later issued in ten volumes; of "The Outbreak of the Rebellion," and "Campaigns of the Civil War," besides numerous magazine articles. Died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1901.

NICOLET, Jean, early French explorer, came from Cherbourg, France, in 1618, and, for several years lived among the Algonquins, whose language he learned and for whom he acted as interpreter. On July 4, 1634, he discovered Lake Michigan, then called the "Lake of the Illinois,"

and visited the Chippewas, Menomonees and Winnebagoes, in the region about Green Bay, among whom he was received kindly. From the Mascoutins, on the Fox River (of Wisconsin), he learned of the Illinois Indians, some of whose northern villages he also visited. He subsequently returned to Quebec, where he was drowned, in October, 1642. He was probably the first Caucasian to visit Wisconsin and Illinois.

NILES, Nathaniel, lawyer, editor and soldier, born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1817; attended an academy at Albany, from 1830 to '34, was licensed to practice law and removed west in 1837, residing successively at Delphi and Frankfort, Ind., and at Owensburg, Ky., until 1842, when he settled in Belleville, Ill. In 1846 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Bissell's) for the Mexican War, but, after the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot. He was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session of 1849, and the same year was chosen County Judge of St. Clair County, serving until 1861. With the exception of brief periods from 1851 to '59, he was editor and part owner of "The Belleville Advocate," a paper originally Democratic, but which became Republican on the organization of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the completion of its organization having been delayed, he resigned, and, the following year, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, serving until May, 1864, when he resigned—in March, 1865, receiving the compliment of a brevet Brigadier-Generalship. During the winter of 1862-63 he was in command at Memphis, but later took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaigns on Red River and Bayou Teche. After the war he served as Representative in the General Assembly from St. Clair County (1865-66); as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; on the Commission for building the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and as Commissioner (by appointment of Governor Oglesby) for locating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. His later years have been spent chiefly in the practice of his profession, with occasional excursions into journalism. Originally a Democrat, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in Southern Illinois. Died Sept. 16, 1900.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, Collector of Customs, was born in Wayne County, Ind., of North Carolina and Quaker ancestry, early in 1832. In 1853 he graduated from Farmers' (now Belmont) College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After devoting two years to teaching, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (1855), graduating in 1859. For nine years thereafter he practiced law at Cincinnati, during which period he was thrice elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1868 he embarked in journalism, he and his older brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, with a few friends, founding "The Cincinnati Chronicle." A few years later "The Times" was purchased, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of "The Times-Chronicle." In May, 1872, having disposed of his interests in Cincinnati, he assumed the business management of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," then a new venture and struggling for a foothold. In 1875 he and his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, secured a controlling interest in the paper, when the former assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he continued to occupy until 1897, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the City of Chicago, serving two terms.

NOKOMIS, a city of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 81 miles east by north from St. Louis and 52 miles west of Mattoon; in important grain-growing and hay-producing section; has waterworks, electric lights, three flour mills, two machine shops, wagon factory, creamery, seven churches, high school, two banks and three papers; is noted for shipments of poultry, butter and eggs. Pop. (1900), 1,371; (1910), 1,872.

NORMAL, a city in McLean County, 2 miles north of Bloomington and 124 southwest of Chicago; at intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. It lies in a rich coal and agricultural region, and has extensive fruit-tree nurseries, two canning factories, one bank, hospital, and four periodicals. It is the seat of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, founded in 1869, and the Illinois State Normal University, founded in 1857; has city and rural mail delivery. Pop. (1900), 3,795; (1910), 4,024.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES. (See *Southern Illinois Normal University; State Normal University.*)

NORRIS CITY, a village of White County, on the Balt. & Ohio S. W. and Big Four R.Rs. fruit and grain-growing region. Pop. (1900), 868; (1910), 1,055.

NORTHCOTT, William A., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1854—the son of Gen. R. S. Northcott, whose loyalty to the Union, at the beginning of the

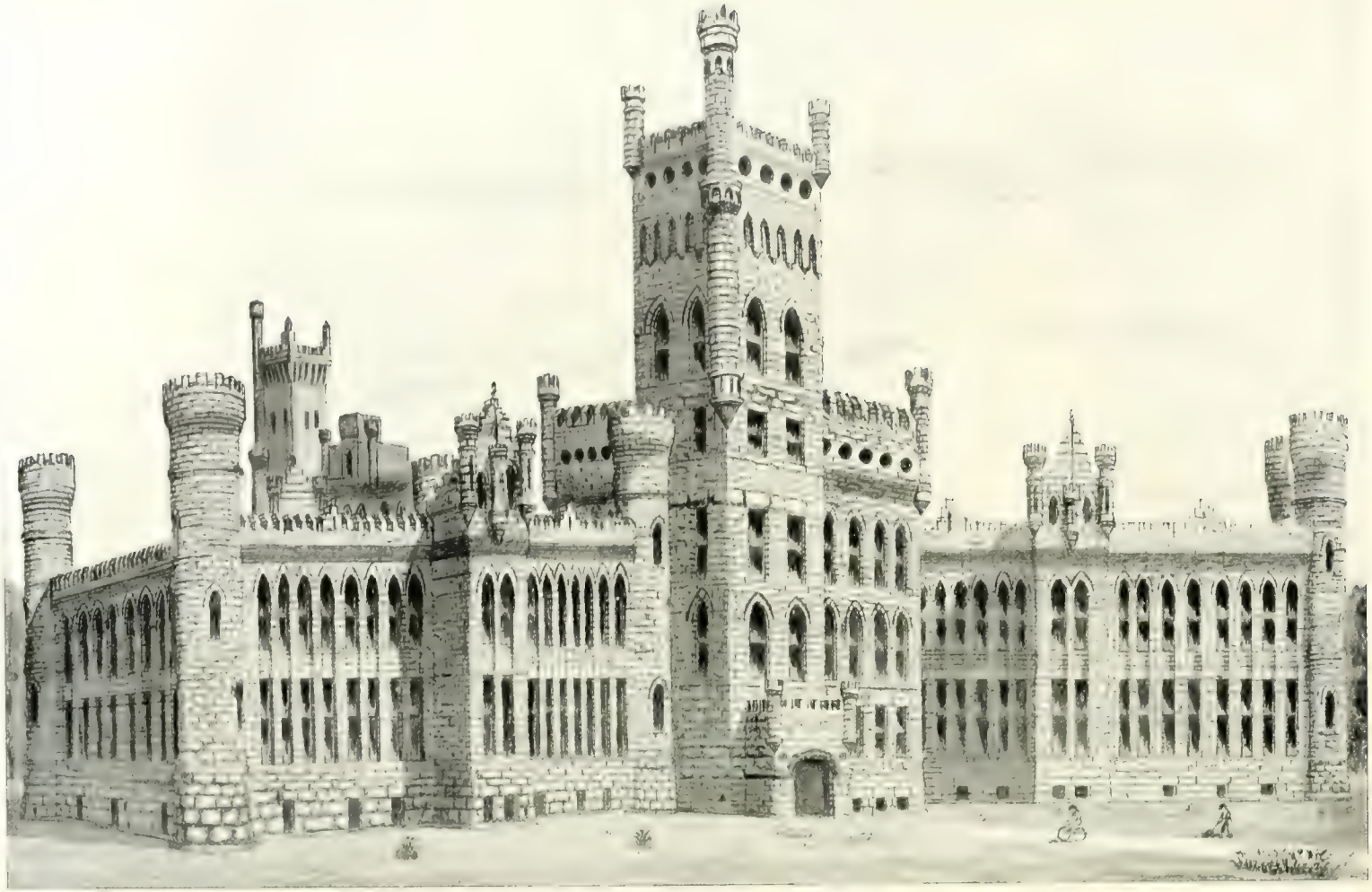
Rebellion, compelled him to leave his Southern home and seek safety for himself and family in the North. He went to West Virginia, was commissioned Colonel of a regiment and served through the war, being for some time months a prisoner in Libby Prison. After acquiring his literary education in the public schools, the younger Northcott spent some time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after which he was engaged in teaching. Meanwhile, he was preparing for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, two years later coming to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1880, by appointment of President Hayes, he served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District; in 1882 was elected State's Attorney for Bond County and re-elected successively in '84 and '88; in 1890 was appointed on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and, by selection of the Board delivered the annual address to the graduating class of that year. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the Eighteenth District but was defeated in the general landslide of that year. In 1896 he was more fortunate, being elected Lieutenant Governor by the vote of the State, receiving a plurality of over 137,000 over his Democratic opponent; was re-elected in 1900, serving two terms and at the present time (1911) is serving his third term as U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION, THE. The Ordinance of 1787, making the first specific provision, by Congress, for the government of the country lying northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, known as the Northwest Territory, provided among other things (Art. V., Ordinance 1787), that "there shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States." It then proceeds to fix the boundaries of the proposed States, on the assumption that there shall be three in number, adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On the basis of this provision it has been claimed that the northern boundaries of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio should have been on the exact latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan, and that the failure to establish this boundary was a violation of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the fourteenth section of the preamble thereto declares that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent." In the limited state of geographical knowledge, existing at the time of the adoption of the Ordinance, there seems to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan. The map of Mitchell (1755) had placed it on the parallel of 42° 20', while that of Thomas Hutchins (1778) fixed it at 41° 37'. It was officially established by Government survey in 1835 at 41° 37' 07.9". As a matter of fact, the northern boundary of neither of the three States named was finally fixed on the line mentioned in the proviso above quoted from the Ordinance—that of Ohio, where it meets the shore of Lake Erie being a little north of 41° 44', that of Indiana at 41° 46' (some 10 miles north of the southern bend of the lake), and that of Illinois at 42° 30'—about 61 miles north of the same line. The boundary line between Ohio and Michigan was settled after a bitter controversy, on the admission of the latter State into the Union, in 1837, in the acceptance by her of certain conditions proposed by Congress. These included the annexation to Michigan of what is known as the "Upper Peninsula," lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, in lieu of a strip averaging six miles on her southern border which she demanded from Ohio. The establishment of the northern boundary of Illinois in 1818, upon the line which now exists, is universally conceded to have been due to the action of Judge Nathaniel Pope, then the Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory. While it was then acquiesced in without question, it has since been the subject of considerable controversy and has been followed by almost incalculable results. The "enabling act," as originally introduced early in 1818, empowering the people of Illinois Territory to form a State Government, fixed the northern boundary of the proposed State at 41° 39', then the supposed latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. While the act was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope offered an amendment advancing the northern boundary to 42° 30'. The object of his amendment (as he explained) was to gain for the new State a coast line on Lake Michigan, bringing it into political and commercial relations with the States east of

it—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—thus "affording additional security to the perpetuity of the Union." He argued that the location of the State between the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Rivers—all flowing to the south—would bring it in intimate communication with the Southern States, and that, in the event of an attempted disruption of the Union, it was important that it should be identified with the commerce of the Lakes, instead of being left entirely to the waters of the south-flowing rivers. "Thus," said he, "a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western or Southern Confederacy. Her interests would thus be balanced and her inclinations turned to the North." He recognized Illinois as already "the key to the West," and he evidently foresaw that the time might come when it would be the Keystone of the Union. While this evinced wonderful foresight, scarcely less convincing was his argument that, in time, a commercial emporium would grow up upon Lake Michigan, which would demand an outlet by means of a canal to the Illinois River—a work which was realized in the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal thirty years later, but which would scarcely have been accomplished had the State been practically cut off from the Lake and its chief emporium left to grow up in another commonwealth, or not at all. Judge Pope's amendment was accepted without division, and, in this form, a few days later, the bill became a law.—The almost superhuman sagacity exhibited in Judge Pope's argument, has been repeatedly illustrated in the commercial and political history of the State since, but never more significantly than in the commanding position which Illinois occupied during the late Civil War, with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and another leading its 250,000 citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union in battling for the perpetuity of the Republic—a position which more than fulfilled every prediction made for it.—The territory affected by this settlement of the northern boundary, includes all that part of the State north of the northern line of La Salle County, and embraces the greater portion of the fourteen counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside, with portions of Kendall, Will and Rock Island—estimated at 8,500 square miles, or more than one-seventh of the present area of the State. It has been argued that this territory belonged to the State of Wisconsin under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, and there were repeated attempts made, on the part of the Wisconsin Legislature and its Territorial Governor (Doty), between 1839 and 1843, to induce the people of these counties to recognize this claim. These were, in a few instances, partially successful, although no official notice was taken of them by the authorities of Illinois. The reply made to the Wisconsin claim by Governor Ford—who wrote his "History of Illinois" when the subject was fresh in the public mind—was that, while the Ordinance of 1787 gave Congress power to organize a State north of the parallel running through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, "there is nothing in the Ordinance requiring such additional State to be organized *of* the territory north of that line." In other words, that, when Congress, in 1818, authorized the organization of an additional State north of and in (i. e., within) the line named, it did not violate the Ordinance of 1787, but acted in accordance with it—in practically assuming that the new State "need not necessarily include the whole of the region north of that line." The question was set at rest by Wisconsin herself in the action of her Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, in framing her first constitution, in form recognizing the northern boundary of Illinois as fixed by the enabling act of 1818.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, created by Act of the Legislature, approved, April 16, 1869. The Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer to fix its location consisted of August Adams, B. F. Shaw, W. R. Brown, M. L. Joslyn, D. S. Hammond and William Adams. After considering many offers and examining numerous sites, the Commissioners finally selected the Chisholm farm, consisting of about 155 acres, 1½ miles from Elgin, on the west side of Fox River, and overlooking that stream, as a site—this having been tendered as a donation by the citizens of Elgin. Plans were adopted in the latter part of 1869, the system of construction chosen conforming, in the main, to that of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. By January, 1872, the north wing and rear building were so far advanced as to permit the reception of sixty patients. The center building was ready for occupancy in April, 1873, and the south wing before the end of the following year. The total expenditures previous to 1876 had exceeded $637,000, and since that date liberal appropriations have been made for additions, repairs and improvements, including the

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.



WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN (Rock Island Co.)

addition of between 300 and 400 acres to the lands connected with the institution. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Charles N. Holden, Oliver Everett and Henry W. Sherman, with Dr. E. A. Kilbourne as the first Superintendent and Dr. Richard A. Dewey (afterwards Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee) as Assistant. Dr. Kilbourne remained at the head of the institution until his death Feb. 27, 1881, covering a period of nineteen years. Dr. Kilbourne was succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Brooks, and he by Dr. Lowry, in June, 1891, and the latter by Dr. John P. Hamilton (former Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service) in 1897. Dr. Hamilton died in December, 1898. (See *Hamilton, John B.*) The total value of State property, June 30, 1894, was $882,745.66, of which $761,100 was in land and buildings. Under the terms of the law establishing the hospital provision is made for the care therein of the incurably insane, so that it is both a hospital and an asylum. The whole number of patients under treatment for the two years preceding June 30, 1894, was 1,797, the number of inmates, on Dec. 1, 1897, 1,054, and the average daily attendance for treatment for the year 1896, 1,296. The following counties compose the district dependent upon the Eighth Hospital: Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, De Kalb, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution, incorporated in 1881, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., for the purpose of giving instruction in branches related to the art of teaching. Its last report claims a total of 1,629 pupils, of whom 885 were men and 744 women, receiving instruction from thirty-six teachers. The total value of property was estimated at more than $200,000, of which $160,000 was in real estate and $37,000 in apparatus. Attendance on the institution has been affected by the establishment, under act of the Legislature of 1895, of the Northern State Normal School at DeKalb (which see).

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, an institution for the confinement of criminals of the State located at Joliet, Will County. The site was purchased by the State in 1857 and comprises some seventy-two acres. Its erection was found necessary because of the inadequacy of the first penitentiary, at Alton. (See *Alton Penitentiary.*) The original plan contemplated a cell-house containing 1,000 cells, which, it was thought, would meet the public necessities for many years to come. Its estimated cost was $550,000, but within ten years there had been expended upon the institution the sum of $1,000,000, and its capacity was taxed to the utmost. Subsequent enlargements have increased the cost to over $1,200,000, but by 1877, the institution had become so overcrowded that the erection of another State penal institution became positively necessary. (See *Stateville Penitentiary.*) The prison has always been conducted on the Auburn system, which contemplates associate labor in silence, silent meals in a common refectory and as nearly as practicable) isolation at night. The system of labor has varied at different times, the "lessee system," the "contract system" and the "State account plan" having successively been in force. (See *Convict Labor.*) The whole number of convicts in the institution, at the time of the official report of 1895, was 1,566. The total assets of the institution, Sept. 30, 1894, were reported at $1,731,295.80, of which $1,044,095.41 was in real estate.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Jerseyville & Carrollton Railway.*)

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution for the education of teachers of the common schools, authorized to be established by act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act made an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The institution was located at DeKalb, DeKalb county, in the spring of 1896, and the erection of buildings commenced soon after—Isaac P. Dillon of DeKalb contracting for the brick work, and J. F. Quinlan, also of DeKalb, for the stone work of same. Up to June 1, 1897, the appropriations and contributions in land and money amounted to $175,000. The school was expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the latter part of 1899, and its estimated enrollment was 1,500 students.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The name formerly applied to that portion of the United States north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The claim of the Government to the soil had been acquired partly through conquest, by the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark (which see, under the auspices of the State of Virginia in 1778; partly through treaties with the Indians, and partly through cessions from those of the original States laying claim thereto. The first plan for the government of this vast region contemplated had formulated by Thomas Jefferson, in his proposed Ordinance of 1784, which failed

of ultimate passage. But three years later a broader scheme was evolved, and the famous Ordinance of 1787, with its clause prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Ohio River, passed the Continental Congress. This act has been sometimes termed "The American Magna Charta," because of its engrafting upon the organic law the principles of human freedom and equal rights. The plan for the establishment of a distinctive territorial civil government in a new Territory—the first of its kind in the new republic—was felt to be a tentative step, and too much power was not granted to the residents. All the officers were appointive, and each official was required to be a land-owner. The elective franchise (but only for members of the General Assembly) could first be exercised only after the population had reached 5,000. Even then, every elector must own fifty acres of land, and every Representative, 200 acres. More liberal provisions, however, were subsequently incorporated by amendment, in 1809. The first civil government in the Northwest Territory was established by act of the Virginia Legislature, in the organization of all the country west of the Ohio under the name "Illinois County," of which the Governor was authorized to appoint a "County Lieutenant" or "Commandant-in-Chief." The first "Commandant" appointed was Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, though he continued to discharge the duties for only a short period, being killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782. After that the Illinois Country was almost without the semblance of an organized civil government, until 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor of Northwest Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, serving until the separation of this region into the Territories of Ohio and Indiana in 1800, when William Henry Harrison became the Governor of the latter, embracing all that portion of the original Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio. During St. Clair's administration (1790) that part of the present State of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on the west, and a line extending north from about the site of old Fort Massac, on the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mackinaw River, in the present county of Tazewell, on the east, was erected into a county under the name of St. Clair, with three county-seats, viz.: Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. (See *St. Clair County.*) Between 1830 and 1834 the name Northwest Territory was applied to an unorganized region, embracing the present State of Wisconsin, attached to Michigan Territory for governmental purposes. (See *Illinois County; St Clair, Arthur;* and *Todd, John.*)

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, located at Naperville, Du Page County, and founded in 1865, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It maintains business, preparatory and collegiate departments, besides a theological school. In 1898 it had a faculty of nineteen professors and assistants, with some 360 students, less than one-third of the latter being females, though both sexes are admitted to the college on an equal footing. The institution owns property to the value of $207,000, including an endowment of $85,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.*)

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., incorporated in 1884; in 1894 had a faculty of twelve teachers with 171 pupils, of whom ninety were male and eighty-one female.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, an important educational institution, established at Evanston, in Cook County, in 1851. In 1898 it reported 2,599 students (1,980 male and 619 female), and a faculty of 234 instructors. It embraces the following departments, all of which confer degrees: A College of Liberal Arts; two Medical Schools (one for women exclusively); a Law School; a School of Pharmacy and a Dental College. The Garrett Biblical Institute, at which no degrees are conferred, constitutes the theological department of the University. The charter of the institution requires a majority of the Trustees to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the University is the largest and wealthiest of the schools controlled by that denomination. The College of Liberal Arts and the Garrett Biblical Institute are at Evanston; the other departments (all professional) are located in Chicago. In the academic department (Liberal Arts School), provision is made for both graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical School was formerly known as the Chicago Medical College, and its Law Department was originally the Union College of Law, both of which have been absorbed by the University, as have also its schools of dentistry and pharmacy, which were formerly independent institutions. The property owned by the University is valued at $4,870,000, of which $1,100,000 is real estate, and $2,250,000 in endowment funds. Its income from fees paid by students in 1898 was $215,288, and total receipts from all sources, $482,389. Co-education of the sexes pre-

vails in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is President

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, located in Chicago, was organized in 1859 as Medical School of the Lind (now Lake Forest) University. Three annual terms, of five months each, at first constituted a course although attendance at two only was compulsory. The institution first opened in temporary quarters, Oct. 9, 1859, with thirteen professors and thirty three students. By 1863 more ample accommodations were needed, and the Trustees of the Lind University being unable to provide a building, one was erected by the faculty. In 1864 the University relinquished all claim to the institution, which was thereupon incorporated as the Chicago Medical College. In 1868 the length of the annual terms was increased to six months, and additional requirements were imposed on candidates for both matriculation and graduation. The same year the college building was sold, and the erection of a new and more commodious edifice, on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital, was commenced. This was completed in 1870, and the college became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The number of professorships had been increased to eighteen, and that of undergraduates to 107. Since that date new laboratory and clinical buildings have been erected, and the growth of the institution has been steady and substantial. Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, and the South Side Free Dispensary afford resources for clinical instruction. The teaching faculty, as constituted in 1898, consists of about fifty instructors, including professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, an institution for the professional education of women, located in Chicago. Its first corporate name was the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," and it was in close connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Later, it severed its connection with the hospital and took the name of the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago." Co-education of the sexes in medicine and surgery, was experimentally tried from 1868 to 1870, but the experiment proved repugnant to the male students, who unanimously signed a protest against the continuance of the system. The result was the establishment of a separate school for women in 1870 with a faculty of sixteen professors. The requirements for graduation were fixed at four years of medical study, including three annual graded college terms of six months each. The first term opened in the autumn of 1870 with an attendance of twenty students. The original location of the school was in the "North Division" of Chicago, in temporary quarters. After the fire of 1871 a removal was effected to the "West Division," where (in 1878-79) a modest, but well arranged building was erected. A larger structure was built in 1884 and, in 1891 the institution became a part of the Northwestern University. The college, in all its departments is organized along the lines of the best medical schools of the country. In 1896 there were twenty-four professorships, all capably filled, and among the faculty are some of the best known specialists in the country.

NORTON, Jesse O., lawyer, Congressman and Judge, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 25, 1812, and graduated from Williams College in 1835. He settled at Joliet in 1839 and soon became prominent in the affairs of Will County. His first public office was that of City Attorney, after which he served as County Judge (1846-50). Meanwhile, he was chosen a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1852 to Congress as a Whig. His vigorous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in his re-election as a Representative in 1854. At the expiration of his second term (1857) he was chosen Judge of the eleventh circuit to fill the unexpired term of Judge Randall, resigned. He was once more elected to Congress in 1862, but disagreed with his party as to the legal status of the States lately in rebellion. President Johnson appointed him United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which office he filled until 1869. Immediately upon his retirement he began private practice at Chicago, where he died, August 3, 1875.

NORTH CHICAGO, a city of Lake County, incorporated 1895, on C. & N. W. R. R., 35 miles north of Chicago; has a [illegible] and waterworks and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900) 3,396.

NOYES, George Clement, clergyman, was born at Landaff, N. H., August 4, 1833, brought by his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1844, and at the age of 16, determined to devote his life to the ministry; in 1851, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating with first honors in the class of 1855. In the following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, and, having graduated in 1858, was ordained the same year and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Laporte, Ind. Here he remained

ten years, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., then a small organization which developed, during the twenty years of his pastorate, into one of the strongest and most influential churches in Evanston. For a number of years Dr. Noyes was an editorial writer and weekly correspondent of "The New York Evangelist," over the signature of "Clement." He was also, for several years, an active and very efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College. The liberal bent of his mind was illustrated in the fact that he acted as counsel for Prof. David Swing, during the celebrated trial of the latter for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery — his argument on that occasion winning encomiums from all classes of people. His death took place at Evanston, Jan. 14, 1889, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, and was deeply deplored, not only by his own church and denomination, but by the whole community. Some two weeks after it occurred a union meeting was held in one of the churches at Evanston, at which addresses in commemoration of his services were delivered by some dozen ministers of that village and of Chicago, while various social and literary organizations and the press bore testimony to his high character. He was a member of the Literary Society of Chicago, and, during the last year of his life, served as its President. Dr. Noyes was married, in 1858, to a daughter of David A. Smith, Esq., an honored citizen and able lawyer of Jacksonville.

OAKLAND, a city of Coles County on the Vandalia Line and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Charleston; is in grain center and broom-corn belt; the town has a bank and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 995; (1900), 1,198; (1910), 1,159.

OAK PARK, a village of Cook County, and popular residence suburb of Chicago, 9 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which it is located; is also upon the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The place has numerous churches, prosperous schools, a public library, telegraph and express offices, banks and three local papers. Pop. (1890), 4,771; (1910), 19,444.

OBERLY, John H., journalist and Civil Service Commissioner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837; spent part of his boyhood in Allegheny County, Pa., but, in 1853, began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Wooster (Ohio) Republican," completing it at Memphis, Tenn , and becoming a journeyman printer in 1857. He worked in various offices, including the Wooster paper, where he also began the study of law, but, in 1860, became part proprietor of "The Bulletin" job office at Memphis, in which he had been employed as an apprentice, and, later, as foreman. Having been notified to leave Memphis on account of his Union principles after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and conducted various papers there during the next four years, but, in 1865, came to Cairo, Ill., where he served for a time as foreman of "The Cairo Democrat," three years later establishing "The Cairo Bulletin." Although the latter paper was burned out a few months later, it was immediately re-established. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom the Democratic member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving four years, meanwhile (in 1880) being the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Other positions held by him included Mayor of the city of Cairo (1869); President of the National Typographical Union at Chicago (1865), and at Memphis (1866); delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore (1872), and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee (1882-84). After retiring from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, he united in founding "The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin," of which he was editor some three years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, being later transferred to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. He was subsequently connected in an editorial capacity with "The Washington Post," "The Richmond (Va.) State," "The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot" and "The Washington Times." While engaged in an attempt to reorganize "The People and Patriot," he died at Concord, N. H., April 15, 1899.

ODD FELLOWS. "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alton, June 11, 1836. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized, at Springfield, in 1842. S. C. Pierce was the first Grand Master, and Samuel L. Miller, Grand Secretary. Wildey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at Alton in 1838, and the Grand Encampment, at Peoria, in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch. In 1850 the subordinate branches of the Order numbered seventy-six, with 3,291 members, and $25,392.87 revenue. In 1895 the Lodges numbered 838, the membership 50,544, with $475,252.18 revenue, of which $135,018.40

was expended for relief. The Encampment branch, in 1895, embraced 179 organizations with a membership of 6,812 and $23,865.25 revenue, of which $6,781.40 was paid out for relief. The Rebekah branch, for the same year, comprised 422 Lodges, with 22,000 members and $13,215.65 revenue, of which $3,122.79 was for relief. The total sum distributed for relief by the several organizations (1895) was $144,972.59. The Order was especially liberal in its benefactions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871, an appeal to its members calling forth a generous response throughout the United States. (See *Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home*.)

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS' HOME, a benevolent institution, incorporated in 1889, erected at Lincoln, Ill., under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah (see *Odd Fellows*), and dedicated August 19, 1892. The building is four stories in height, has a capacity for the accommodation of fifty children, and cost $36,524.76, exclusive of forty acres of land valued at $8,000.

ODELL, a village of Livingston County, and station on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 82 miles south-southwest of Chicago; in a grain and stock-raising region; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,000; (1910), 1,035.

ODIN, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railways, 244 miles south by west from Chicago; in fruit belt; has coal-mine, two fruit evaporators, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1910), 1,400.

O'FALLON, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles east of St. Louis; has interurban railway, electric lights, water-works, [illegible], bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1910), 2,018.

OGDEN, William Butler, capitalist and Railway President, born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1834, and, the following year, removed to Chicago, where he established a land and trust agency. He took an active part in the various enterprises centering around Chicago, and, on the incorporation of the city, was elected its first Mayor. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and in 1847 became its President. While visiting Europe in 1853 he made a careful study of the canals of Holland, which convinced him of the desirability of widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal and of constructing a ship canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan. In 1855 he became President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and effected its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago Union. Out of this consolidation sprang the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was elected President. In 1850 he presided over the National Pacific Railroad Convention, and, upon the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he became its President. He was largely connected with the inception of the Northern Pacific line, in the success of which he was a firm believer. He also controlled various other interests of public importance, among them the great lumbering establishments at Oshkosh, Wis., and at the time of his death, was the owner of what was probably the largest plant of that description in the world. His benefactions were numerous, among the recipients being the Rush Medical College, of which he was President; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, the Astronomical Society, and many other educational and benevolent institutions and organizations in the Northwest. Died in New York City, August 3, 1877. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*.)

OGLE, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1744, came to Illinois in 1785, settling in the American Bottom within the present County of Monroe, but afterwards removed to St. Clair County, about the site of the present town of O'Fallon, 8 miles north of Belleville; was selected by his neighbors to serve as Captain in their skirmishes with the Indians. Died, at his home in St. Clair County, in February, 1821. Captain Ogle had the reputation of being the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois. Ogle County, in Northern Illinois, was named in his honor.—**Jacob** (Ogle), son of the preceding, also a native of Virginia, was born about 1777, came to Illinois with his father in 1785, and was a "Ranger" in the War of 1812. He served as a Representative from St. Clair County in the Third General Assembly (1822), and again in the Seventh (1830), in the former being an opponent of the pro-slavery convention scheme. Beyond two terms in the Legislature he seems to have held no public office except that of Justice of the Peace. Like his father, he was a zealous Methodist and highly respected. Died, in 1844, aged 72 years.

OGLE COUNTY, next to the "northern tier" of counties of the State and originally a part of Jo Daviess. It was separately organized in 1837, and Lee County was carved from its territory in

1839. In 1900 its area was 773 square miles, and its population 29,129. Before the Black Hawk War immigration was slow, and life primitive. Peoria was the nearest food market. New grain was "ground" on a grater, and old pounded with an extemporized pestle in a wooden mortar. Rock River flows across the county from northeast to southwest. A little oak timber grows along its banks, but, generally speaking, the surface is undulating prairie, with soil of a rich loam. Sandstone is in ample supply, and all the limestones abound. An extensive peat-bed has been discovered on the Killbuck Creek. Oregon, the county-seat, has fine water-power. The other principal towns are Rochelle, Polo, Forreston and Mount Morris. Pop. of the county (1910), 27,864.

OGLESBY, Richard James, Governor and United States Senator, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824; left an orphan at the age of 8 years; in 1836 accompanied an uncle to Decatur, Ill., where, until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope-making, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, in Moultrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment), and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he pursued a course of study at the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1848. He was a "forty-niner" in California, but returned to Decatur in 1851. In 1858 he made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the Decatur District. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 resigned his seat to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry (notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth) he rose to be Major-General, being severely wounded in the last-named battle. He resigned his commission on account of disability, in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor, as a Republican. In 1872 he was re-elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time—being the only man in the history of the State who (up to the present time—1899) has been thus honored. After the expiration of his last term as Governor, he devoted his attention to his private affairs at his home at Elkhart, in Logan County, where he died, April 24, 1899, deeply mourned by personal and political friends in all parts of the Union, who admired his strict integrity and sterling patriotism.

OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad.*)

OHIO RIVER, an affluent of the Mississippi, formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at Pittsburg, Pa. At this point it becomes a navigable stream about 400 yards wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. The beauty of the scenery along its banks secured for it, from the early French explorers (of whom La Salle was one), the name of "La Belle Riviere." Its general course is to the southwest, but with many sinuosities, forming the southern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the western and northern boundary of West Virginia and Kentucky, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, in latitude 37° N., and about 1,200 miles above the mouth of the latter stream. The area which it drains is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is 268 feet above the level of the sea. The current is remarkably gentle and uniform, except near Louisville, where there is a descent of twenty-two feet within two miles, which is evaded by means of a canal around the falls. Large steamboats can navigate its whole length, except in low stages of water and when closed by ice in winter. Its largest affluents are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha and the Green Rivers, from the south, and the Wabash, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum from the north. The principal cities on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison and Cairo. It is crossed by bridges at Wheeling, Cincinnati and Cairo. The surface of the Ohio is subject to a variation of forty-two to fifty-one feet between high and low water. Its length is 975 miles, and its width varies from 400 to 1,000 yards. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

OLNEY, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Richland County, 31 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 117 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Peoria Division of the Illinois Central and the Ohio River Division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; is in the center of the fruit belt and an important shipping point for farm produce and live-stock; has flour mills, a furniture factory and railroad repair shops, banks, a public library, churches and five

newspapers, one issuing daily and another semi-weekly editions. Population (1890), 3,831; (1900), 4,260; 1910, 5,011.

OMELVENY, John, pioneer and head of a numerous family which became prominent in Southern Illinois; was a native of Ireland who came to America about 1798 or 1799. After residing in Kentucky a few years, he removed to Illinois, locating in what afterwards became Pope County, whither his eldest son, **Samuel,** had preceded him about 1797 or 1798. The latter for a time followed the occupation of flat boating, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 from Pope County, being the colleague of Hamlet Ferguson. A year later he removed to Randolph County, where he served as a member of the County Court; but, in 1820-22 we find him a member of the Second General Assembly from Union County, having successfully contested the seat of Samuel Alexander who had received the certificate of election. He died in 1828.—**Edward** (Omelveny), another member of this family, and grandson of the elder John Omelveny, represented Monroe County in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), and was Presidential Elector in 1852, but died sometime during the Civil War.—**Harvey K. S.** Omelveny, the fifth son of William Omelveny and grandson of John, was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1823, came to Southern Illinois, in 1852 and engaged in the practice of law, being for a time the partner of Senator Thomas E. Merritt, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was elected a Justice of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Breese, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1861. He gained considerable notoriety by his intense hostility to the policy of the Government during the Civil War; was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was named as a member of the Peace Commission proposed to be appointed by the General Assembly in 1863 to secure terms of peace with the Southern Confederacy. He was also a leading spirit in the peace meeting held at Peoria, in August 1863. In 1869 Mr. Omelveny removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home, and where he has carried on a lucrative law practice.

ONARGA, a town in Iroquois County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles south by west from Chicago, and 43 miles north by east from Champaign. It is a manufacturing town, flour, wagons, wire-fencing, stoves and tile being among the products. It has banks, tileworks, a canning factory, several churches, a graded school, a commercial college, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,270; (1910), 1,273.

ONEIDA, a city in Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Galesburg; has wagon, pump and furniture factories, two banks, electric lights, several churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. The surrounding country is rich prairie, where coal is mined about twenty feet below the surface. Pop. (1900), 785; (1910), 589.

OQUAWKA, the county seat of Henderson County, situated on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles west of Galesburg. It is in a farming region, but has some manufactories. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and three newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,010; (1910), 907.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. This is the name given to the first organic act passed by Congress, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first step in this direction was taken in the appointment by Congress, on March 1, 1784, of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the region, which had been acquired by the capture of Kaskaskia, by Col. George Rogers Clark, nearly six years previous. The necessity for some step of this sort had grown all the more urgent in consequence of the recognition of the right of the United States to this region by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and the surrender, by Virginia of the title she had maintained thereto on account of Clark's conquest under her auspices—a right which she had exercised by furnishing whatever semblance of government so far existed northwest of the Ohio. The report submitted from Jefferson's committee proposed the division of the Territory into seven States, to which was added the proviso that, after the year 1800, "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This report failed of adoption, however, Congress contenting itself with the passage of a resolution providing for future organization of this territory into States by the people, the measures necessary for temporary government being left to future Congressional action. While the postponement, in the resolution as introduced by Jefferson, of the inhibition of slavery to the year 1800, has been criticised, its introduction was significant, as coming from a representative from a slave State

and being the first proposition in Congress looking to restriction, of any character, on the subject of slavery. Congress having taken no further step under the resolution adopted in 1784, the condition of the country (thus left practically without a responsible government, while increasing in population) became constantly more deplorable. An appeal from the people about Kaskaskia for some better form of government, in 1786, aided by the influence of the newly organized "Ohio Company," who desired to encourage emigration to the lands which they were planning to secure from the General Government, at last brought about the desired result, in the passage of the famous "Ordinance," on the 13th day of July, 1787. While making provision for a mode of temporary self-government by the people, its most striking features are to be found in the six "articles"—a sort of "Bill of Rights"—with which the document closes. These assert: (1) the right of freedom of worship and religious opinion; (2) the right to the benefit of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to proportionate representation, and to protection in liberty and property; (3) that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; (4) that the States, formed within the territory referred to, "shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made"; (5) prescribe the boundaries of the States to be formed therein and the conditions of their admission into the Union; and (6—and most significant of all) repeat the prohibition regarding the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, as proposed by Jefferson, but without any qualification as to time. There has been considerable controversy regarding the authorship of this portion of the Ordinance, into which it is not necessary to enter here. While it has been characterized as a second and advanced Declaration of Independence—and probably no single act of Congress was ever fraught with more important and far-reaching results—it seems remarkable that a majority of the States supporting it and securing its adoption, were then, and long continued to be, slave States.

OREGON, the county-seat of Ogle County, situated on Rock River and the Minneapolis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 100 miles west from Chicago. The surrounding region is agricultural; the town has water power and manufactures flour, pianos, steel tanks, street sprinklers, and iron castings. It has two banks, water-works supplied by flowing artesian wells, cereal mill, and two weekly newspapers; has also obtained some repute as a summer resort. Pop. (1900), 1,577; (1910), 2,180.

ORION, a village of Henry County, at the intersection of the Rock Island Division of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 19 miles southeast of Rock Island. Pop. (1900), 584; (1910), 655.

OSBORN, William Henry, Railway President, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1820. After receiving a high school education in his native town, he entered the counting room of the East India house of Peele, Hubbell & Co.; was subsequently sent to represent the firm at Manila, finally engaging in business on his own account, during which he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1853, he took up his residence in New York, and, having married the daughter of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original incorporators and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad, he soon after became associated with that enterprise. In August, 1854, he was chosen a Director of the Company, and, on Dec. 1, 1855, became its third President, serving in the latter position nearly ten years (until July 11, 1865), and, as a Director, until 1877—in all, twenty-two years. After retiring from his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Osborn gave his attention largely to enterprises of an educational and benevolent character in aid of the unfortunate classes in the State of New York.

OSBORN, Thomas O., soldier and diplomatist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1832; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1854; studied law at Crawfordsville, Ind., with Gen. Lew Wallace, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Chicago. Early in the war for the Union he joined the "Yates Phalanx," which, after some delay on account of the quota being full, was mustered into the service, in August, 1861, as the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the subject of this sketch being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. His promotion to the colonelcy soon followed, the regiment being sent east to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it met the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Bermuda Hundreds, and Drury's Bluff, besides the sieges of Charleston and Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundreds Colonel Osborn was severely

wounded, losing the use of his right arm. He bore a conspicuous part in the operations about Richmond which resulted in the capture of the rebel capital, his services being recognized by promotion to the brevet rank of Major General. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Chicago, but in 1874 was appointed Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic, remaining in that position until June, 1885, when he resigned, resuming his residence in Chicago. Died March 27, 1904.

OSWEGO, a village in Kendall County, on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 6 miles south of Aurora. Pop. (1890), 641; (1900), 618; (1910), 600.

OTTAWA, the county-seat and principal city of La Salle County, being incorporated as a village in 1838 and as a city in 1853. It is located at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is the intersecting point of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 98 miles east of Rock Island and 83 miles west southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region abounds in coal. Sand of a superior quality for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity and the place has extensive glass works. Other manufactured products are brick, drain-tile, sewer-pipe, tile roofing, pottery, pianos, organs, cigars, wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, hay carriers, hay presses, sash, doors, blinds, cabinet work, saddlery and harness and pumps. The city has some handsome public buildings including the Appellate (formerly Supreme) Court House for the Northern Division. It also has several public parks, one of which (South Park) contains a medicinal spring. There are a dozen churches and numerous public school buildings including a high school. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has electric street railways, good sewerage, and water-works supplied from over 150 artesian wells and numerous natural springs. It has one private and two national banks, five libraries, and eight weekly newspapers (three German), of which four issue daily editions. Pop. (1890), 9,985; (1900), 10,588; (1910), 9,545.

OTTAWA, CHICAGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD. (*See Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

OUTAGAMIES, a name given by the French to the Indian tribe known as the Foxes. (*See Sacs and Foxes.*)

OWEN, Thomas J. V., early legislator and Indian Agent, was born in Kentucky, April 5, 1801; came to Illinois at an early day, and, in 1830, was elected to the Seventh General Assembly from Randolph County; the following year was appointed Indian Agent at Chicago, as successor to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who had died in the latter part of 1830. Mr. Owen served as Indian Agent until 1841, was a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the village of Chicago, Commissioner of School Lands, and one of the Government Commissioners who conducted the treaty with the Pottawatomie and other tribes of Indians at Chicago, in September, 1833. Died in Chicago, Oct. 15, 1835.

PADDOCK, Gaius, pioneer, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1758; at the age of 17 he entered the Colonial Army, serving until the close of the Revolutionary War, and being in Washington's command at the crossing of the Delaware. After the war he removed to Vermont; but, in 1815, went to Cincinnati, and, a year later, to St. Charles, Mo. Thence, after having spent about a year at St. Louis, in 1818 he located in Madison County, Ill., at a point afterward known as "Paddock's Grove," and which became one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of Southern Illinois. Died, in 1831.

PAINE, (Gen.) Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1835; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1859, and was assigned to the First Infantry, serving in the Florida War (1839-40), but resigned, Oct. 11, 1839. He then studied law and practiced at Painesville, Ohio, (1843-48), and at Monmouth, Ill. (1848-61), meanwhile serving in the lower house of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-53). Before leaving Ohio he had been Deputy United States Marshal and Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia, and in Illinois, became Brigadier-General of Militia (1845-48). He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Illinois in April, 1861, and served through the war, being promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1861. The first duty performed by his regiment, after this date, was the occupation of Paducah, Ky., where he was in command. Later, it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, New Madrid and Corinth, and also in the various engagements in Northern Georgia and in the "march to the sea." From November, 1862, to May, 1864, General Paine was guarding railroad lines in Central Tennessee, and during a part of 1864, in command of the Western District of Kentucky. He resigned, April 5, 1865, and died in Jersey City, Dec. 16,

1882. A sturdy Union man, he performed his duty as a soldier with great zeal and efficiency.

PALATINE, a village of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles northwest from Chicago. There are flour and planing mills here; dairying and farming are leading industries of the surrounding country. The village has good schools, churches and one newspaper. Pop. (1910), 1,144.

PALESTINE, a town in Crawford County, about 2 miles from the Wabash River, 7 miles east of Robinson, and 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute, on the Indianapolis Southern Railway; has churches, a graded school, a bank, weekly newspaper, flour mill, cold storage plant, canning factory, garment factory, and municipal light and power plant. Pop. (1890), 732; (1900), 979; (1910), 1,399.

PALMER, Frank W., journalist, ex-Congressman and Public Printer, was born at Manchester, Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; learned the printer's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., afterwards edited "The Jamestown Journal," and served two terms in the New York Legislature; in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and edited "The Dubuque Times," was elected to Congress in 1860, and again in 1868 and 1872, meanwhile having purchased "The Des Moines Register," which he edited for several years. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became editor of "The Inter Ocean," remaining two years; in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving eight years. Shortly after the accession of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed Public Printer, continuing in office until the accession of President Cleveland in 1893, when he returned to newspaper work, but resumed his old place at the head of the Government Printing Bureau after the inauguration of President McKinley, 1897. Died Dec. 3, 1907.

PALMER, John McAuley, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Ill., in 1831, and, four years later, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, as a student; later taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; after discharging the duties of Probate and County Judge, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, casting his vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator in 1855, but resigned his seat in 1856, was President of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in the latter year, and appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1859, and chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860; served as a member of the National Peace Conference of 1861; entered the army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted Brigadier General, in November, 1861, taking part in the campaign in Tennessee up to Chickamauga, assuming the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of Major-General, but was relieved at his own request before Atlanta. In 1865 he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to command of the Military Department of Kentucky, but, in September, 1866, retired from the service, and, in 1867, became a citizen of Springfield. The following year he was elected Governor, as a Republican, but, in 1872, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since cooperated with the Democratic party. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate of his party for United States Senator, and was their nominee for Governor in 1888, but defeated. In 1890 he was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State Convention and elected in joint session of the Legislature, March 11, 1891, receiving on the 154th ballot 101 Democratic and two Farmers' Mutual Alliance votes. He became an important factor in the campaign of 1896 as candidate of the "Sound Money" Democracy for President, although receiving no electoral votes, proving his devotion to principle. His last years were occupied in preparation of a volume of personal recollections, which was completed, under the title of "The Story of an Earnest Life," a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his home in Springfield, September 25, 1900.

PALMER, Potter, merchant and capitalist, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1825; received an English education and became a junior clerk in a country store at Durham, Greene County, in that State, three years later being placed in charge of the business, and finally engaging in business on his own account. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he embarked in the dry-goods business on Lake Street, establishing the house which afterwards became Field, Leiter & Co. (now Marshall Field & Co.), from which he retired, in 1865, with the basis of an ample fortune, which later was greatly increased by fortunate investments. He died May 9, 1902. Mr. Palmer was Second Vice-President of the first Board of Local Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891.—**Mrs. Bertha M. Honore** (Palmer), wife of the preceding, is the daughter of H. H.

Honore, formerly a prominent real-estate owner and operator of Chicago. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., where her girlhood was chiefly spent, though she was educated at a convent near Baltimore, Md. Later she came with her family to Chicago, and, in 1870, was married to Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has been a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, but won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill, exhibited as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PALMYRA, a village of Macoupin County, on the Springfield Division of the St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 33 miles southwest from Springfield, has some local manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 821; (1900), 875.

PANA, an important railway center and principal city of Christian County, situated in the southeastern part of the County and at the intersecting point of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 35 miles south by west from Decatur, and 42 miles southeast of Springfield. It is an important shipping-point for grain and has two elevators. Its mechanical establishments include two flouring mills, a foundry, two machine shops and two planing mills. The surrounding region is rich in coal which is extensively mined. Pana has banks, several churches, graded schools, and one paper having daily and weekly editions. Pop. (1890), 5,077; (1900), 5,530; (1910), 6,655.

PANA, SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

PARIS, a handsome and flourishing city, the county seat of Edgar County. It is an important railway center, situated on the "Big Four" and the Vandalia Line 160 miles south of Chicago, and 170 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in the heart of a wealthy and populous agricultural region, and has a prosperous trade. Its industries include foundries, three elevators, flour, saw and planing mills, glass, broom, and corn product factories. The city has three banks, three daily and three weekly newspapers, one monthly publication, several churches, and graded schools. Pop. (1900), 6,105; (1910), 7,664.

PARIS & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARIS & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARKS, Gavion D. A., lawyer, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1817; went to New York City in 1838, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, removing to Lockport, Ill., in 1842. Here he successively edited a paper, served as Master in Chancery and in an engineering corps on the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was elected County Judge in 1849, removed to Joliet, and, for a time, acted as an attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was also a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; was elected Representative in 1852, became a Republican and served on the first Republican State Central Committee (1856); the same year was elected to the State Senate and was a Commissioner of the State Penitentiary in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Parks joined in the Liberal-Republican movement, was defeated for Congress, and afterwards acted with the Democratic party. Died [illegible].

PARKS, Lawson A., journalist, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., April 15, 1813, learned the printing trade at Charlotte in that State, came to St. Louis in 1836, and in 1839 assisted in establishing "The Alton Telegraph," but sold his interest a few years later. Then, having officiated as pastor of Presbyterian churches for some years, in 1843 he again became associated with "The Telegraph," acting as its editor. Died at Alton, March 31, 1875.

PARK RIDGE, a suburban village on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 987; (1900), 1,340; (1910), 2,009.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Addison, journalist and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 8, 1843, came with his parents to Lake County, Ill., in 1844, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, with four terms in a high school at Burlington, Wis. At 16 he taught a winter district school near his boyhood home, and at 18 enlisted in what became Company C of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being mustered into the service as Eighth Corporal at Rockford. His regiment becoming attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated with it in the battles of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, as well as those of Franklin and Nashville, and has taken a just pride in the fact that he never fell out on the march, took medicine from a doctor or was absent from his regiment during its term of service, except for four months while recovering from a gun-shot

wound received at Chickamauga. He was promoted successively to Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his old company, of which his father was First Lieutenant for six months and until forced to resign on account of impaired health. Receiving his final discharge, June 28, 1865, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1869, in the meantime being married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, in 1866, and teaching school one winter. In 1869 he was elected County Treasurer of Lake County on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1871; in January of the latter year, purchased an interest in "The Waukegan Gazette," with which he remained associated some fifteen years, at first as the partner of Rev. A. K. Fox, and later of his younger brother, H. E. Partridge. In 1877 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Postmaster at Waukegan, serving four years; in 1886 was elected to the Legislature, serving (by successive elections) as Representative in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, being frequently called upon to occupy the Speaker's chair, and, especially during the long Senatorial contest of 1891, being recognized as a leader of the Republican minority. In 1888 he was called to the service of the Republican State Central Committee (of which he had previously been a member), as assistant to the veteran Secretary, the late Daniel Shepard, remaining until the death of his chief, when he succeeded to the secretaryship. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was associated with the late William J. Campbell, then the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, and was entrusted by him with many important and confidential missions. Without solicitation on his part, in 1894 he was again called to assume the secretaryship of the Republican State Central Committee, and bore a conspicuous and influential part in winning the brilliant success achieved by the party in the campaign of that year. From 1893 to 1895 he served as Mayor of Waukegan; in 1896 became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois—a position which he held in 1889 under Commander James S. Martin, and to which he was reappointed by successive Department Commanders up to the year 1910. Mr. Partridge's service in the various public positions held by him gave him an acquaintance extending [illegible] in the State. Died widely mourned, [illegible] 1910.

PATOKA, a village of Marion County, on the Western branch of the Illinois Central Railway, 15 miles south of Vandalia. There are flour and saw mills here; the surrounding country is agricultural. Pop. (1900), 640; (1910), 676.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1822, his father dying two years later; at 18 had had only nine months' schooling, but graduated at Illinois College in 1837; spent a year at Lane Theological Seminary, another as tutor in Illinois College, and then, after two years more at Lane Seminary and preaching in Chicago and at Monroe, Mich., in 1842 established the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he remained the pastor over thirty years. In 1850 he received a call to the chair of Didactic Theology at Lane Seminary, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, but it was declined, as was a similar call ten years later. Resigning his pastorship in 1873, he was, for several years, Professor of Christian Evidences and Ethics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest; in 1876-78 served as President of Lake Forest University (of which he was one of the founders), and, in 1880-83, as lecturer in Lane Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1854, that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.) at Wilmington, Del., in 1859. Died, at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1894.

PAVEY, Charles W., soldier and ex-State Auditor, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1859, settling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and, for a time, followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers for the Civil War, and became First Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, and, having been captured, was confined in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va., for a period of nearly two years, enduring great hardship and suffering. Having been exchanged, he served to the close of the war as Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Rousseau, in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the famous "306" who stood by General Grant in that struggle. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District, and, in 1888, was nominated and elected State Auditor on the Republican ticket, but was de-

feated for re-election in the "land-slide" of 1892. General Pavey has been prominent in "G. A. R." councils, and held the position of Junior Vice-Commander for the Department of Illinois in 1878, and that of Senior Vice-Commander in 1879. He also served as Brigadier-General of the National Guard, for Southern Illinois, during the railroad strike of 1877. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His home was in Mount Vernon, Ill. Died May 11, 1910.

PAWNEE, a village in Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 19 miles south of Springfield. The town has a coal mine, a coal bank, a brick plant, a bank, a newspaper, etc. Population (1900), 595; (1910), 1,109.

PAWNEE RAILROAD, a short line in Sangamon County, extending from Pawnee to Auburn (9 miles), where it forms a junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The company was organized and procured a charter in December, 1888, and the road completed the following year. The cost was $101,774. Capital stock authorized, $100,000; funded debt (1895, $50,000).

PAW PAW, a village of Lee County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 8 miles northwest of Earlville. The town is in a farming region, but has a brick and tile factory, a bank, and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 765; (1910), 709.

PAXTON, the county seat of Ford County, is situated at the intersection of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 103 miles south by west from Chicago, and 49 miles east of Bloomington. It contains a court house, two schools, water-works, electric light and water-heating system, two banks, nine churches, one daily and two weekly papers. It is an important shipping-point for the farm products of the surrounding territory, which is a rich agricultural region. Besides brick and tile works and flour mills, factories for the manufacture of carriages, buggies, hardware, cigars, brooms, and plows are located here. Pop. (1890), 2,187; (1900), 3,036; (1910), 2,912.

PAYSON, a village in Adams County, 15 miles northeast of Quincy, the nearest railroad station being Bell Creek, on the Quincy and Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. It has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 465; (1910), 467.

PAYSON, Lewis E., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840; came to Illinois at the age of 12 and after passing through the common schools, attended Lombard University, at Galesburg, for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1862, and, in 1865, took up his residence at Pontiac. From 1869 to 1873 he was Judge of the Livingston County Court, and, from 1881 to 1891, represented his District in Congress, being elected as a Republican, but, in 1890, was defeated by his Democratic competitor, Hiram W. Sessions. After retiring from Congress he practiced his profession in Washington, D. C. Died Oct. 4, 1909.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Dorset, Bennington County, Vt., August 29, 1829, after receiving his early education in the Boston Latin School, then engaged in various occupations, including teaching, until 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont, graduating third in his class in 1852; was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College at Pennsylvania in 1854, remaining three years, when he spent five years in Wisconsin, the last three as Superintendent of Schools at Racine. From 1865 to 1871 he was teacher of physical science in Chicago High School, also conducting night schools for working men; in 1871 became Professor of Physics and Engineering in Massachusetts Agricultural College but returned to the Chicago High School in 1874. In 1876 took charge of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and, in 1878, entered the Illinois Industrial University (now University of Illinois), at Champaign, first as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1879 becoming President, but resigning in 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Professor Peabody was Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, and, on the expiration of his service there, assumed the position of Curator of the newly organized Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which he retired two years later. Died May 26, 1903.

PEARL, a village of Pike County, on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles west of Rockbridge. Population (1890), 928; (1900), 722; (1910), 842.

PEARSON, Isaac N., ex-Secretary of State, was born at Campbell, Pa., July 27, 1842; removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., in 1858, and continued his residence there. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1876. Later he engaged in real-estate and banking business. He was a member of the lower house in the Thirty-third, and of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, General Assembly, but before the expiration of his term in the latter, was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, in 1888. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election,

but was defeated, although, next to Governor Fifer, he received the largest vote cast for any candidate for a political office on the Republican State ticket. Died Feb. 27, 1908.

PEARSON, John M., ex-Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, born at Newburyport, Mass. in 1832 – the son of a ship-carpenter, was educated in his native State and came to Illinois in 1849, locating at the city of Alton, where he was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the first Railway and Warehouse Commission, serving four years; in 1878 was elected Representative in the Thirty-first General Assembly from Madison County, and was re-elected, successively, in 1880 and '82. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Live-Stock Commissioners in 1885, serving until 1893, for a considerable portion of the time as President of the Board. Mr. Pearson was a lifelong Republican and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His home was at Godfrey, Ill. Died June 4, 1910.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., M.D., real-estate operator and capitalist, was born at Bradfordton, Vt., April 14, 1820; began teaching at 16 years of age, and, at 21, entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He then studied medicine, and, after practicing a short time in his native State, removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained from 1843 to 1857. The latter year he came to Ogle County, Ill., and began operating in real estate, finally adding to this a loan business for Eastern parties, but discontinued this line in 1877. He owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Michigan, is a Director in the Chicago City Railway Company and American Exchange Bank, besides being interested in other financial institutions. He has been one of the most liberal supporters of the Chicago Historical Society, and a princely contributor to various benevolent and educational institutions, his gifts to colleges, in different parts of the country, aggregating over a million dollars.

PECATONICA, a town in Pecatonica Township, Winnebago County, on the Pecatonica River. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, midway beween Freeport and Rockford, being 14 miles from each. It contains a carriage factory, machine shop, condensed milk factory, a bank, six churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,045; (1910), 1,022.

PECATONICA RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which rise in Iowa County, Wis. They unite a little north of the Illinois State line, whence the river runs southeast to Freeport, then east and northeast, until it enters Rock River at Rockton. From the headwaters of either branch to the mouth of the river is about 50 miles.

PECK, Ebenezer, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament and made King's Counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also Clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), Reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, lawyer and financier, was born in Chicago, July 15, 1848—the son of Philip F. W. Peck, a pioneer and early merchant of the metropolis of Illinois; was educated in the public schools, the Chicago University and Union College of Law, graduating from both of the last named institutions, and being admitted to the bar in 1869. For a time he engaged in practice, but his father having died in 1871, the responsibility of caring for a large estate devolved upon him and has since occupied his time, though he has given much attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of his native city, and works of practical benevolence and public interest. He is one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, has been President and a member of the Board of Control of the Chicago Athenæum, member of the Board of Education, President of the Chicago Union League, and was an influential factor in securing the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, serving as First Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Directors, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of the Board of Reference and Control. Of late years, Mr. Peck has been connected with several important building enterprises of a semi-public character, which have added to the reputation of Chicago, including the Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building and others in which he is a leading stockholder, and in the erection of which he has been a chief promoter. In 1898 he was appointed, by President McKinley, the United States Commissioner to the International Expo-

sition at Paris of 1900, as successor to the late Maj. M. P. Handy, and the success which has followed his discharge of the duties of that position, has demonstrated the fitness of his selection.

PECK, George R., railway attorney, born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1843, was early taken to Wisconsin, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm; at 16 became a country schoolteacher to aid in freeing the same farm from debt; enlisted at 19 in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, later becoming a Captain in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Returning home at the close of the war he began the study of law at Janesville, spending six years there as a student, Clerk of the Circuit Court and in practice. From there he went to Kansas and between 1871 and '74, practiced his profession at Independence, when he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Kansas District, but resigned this position in 1879 to return to general practice. In 1881 he became General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, removing to Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he resigned his position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to accept a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which [illegible] he still holds. Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the West, and, in 1897, was chosen to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the Logan equestrian statue in Lake Front Park, Chicago; has also officiated as orator on a number of other important public occasions, always acquitting himself with distinction.

PECK, John Mason, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789, removed to Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, where he united with the Baptist Church, the same year entering on pastoral work, while prosecuting his studies and supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he became pastor of a church at Amenia, N. Y., and, in 1817, was sent west as a missionary, arriving in St. Louis in the latter part of the same year. During the next nine years he traveled extensively through Missouri and Illinois as an itinerant preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, where, in 1826, he established the Rock Spring Seminary for the education of teachers and ministers. Out of this grew Shurtleff College, founded at Upper Alton in 1835, in securing the endowment of which Dr. Peck traveled many thousands of miles and collected $20,000, and of which he served as Trustee for many years. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in the establishment of a theological institution at Covington, Ky., and, for two years following, was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Returning to the West he served as pastor of several important churches in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. A man of indomitable will, unflagging industry and thoroughly upright in conduct, for a period of a quarter of a century, in the early history of the State, probably no man exerted a larger influence for good and the advancement of the cause of education, among the pioneer citizens of all classes, than Dr. Peck. Though giving his attention so constantly to preaching and teaching, he found time to write much, not only for the various publications with which he was, from time to time, connected, but also for other periodicals, besides publishing "A Guide for Emigrants" (1831), of which a new edition appeared in 1836, and a "Gazetteer of Illinois" (Jacksonville 1834, 2d ed. 1837), which continue to be valued for the information they contain of the condition of the country at that time. He was an industrious collector of historical records in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years before his death. In 1852 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. Died at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, March 15, 1858.

PECK, Philip F. W., pioneer merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, the son of a wholesale merchant who had lost his fortune by indorsing for a friend. After some years spent in a mercantile house in New York, he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour in 1830, the following year brought a stock of goods to the embryo emporium of the Northwest, then a small backwoods hamlet—and, by trade and fortunate investments in real estate, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a large fortune. He died, Oct. 23, 1871, as the result of an accident occurring about the time of the great fire of two weeks previous, from which he was a heavy sufferer pecuniarily. Three of his sons, Walter L., Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are among Chicago's most substantial citizens.

PEKIN, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Tazewell County, and an important railway center, located on the Illinois River, 10 miles south of Peoria and 56 miles north of Springfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the chief occupations in the surrounding country, but the city itself is an important grain market with large

general shipping interests. It has several distilleries, besides grain elevators, malt-houses, brick and tile works, lumber yards, planing mills, marble works, plow and wagon works, and a factory for corn products. Its banking facilities are adequate, and its religious and educational advantages are excellent. The city has a public library, park, steam-heating plant, two daily and three weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 6,347; (1900), 8,420; (1910), 9,897.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

PELL, Gilbert T., Representative in the Third Illinois General Assembly (1822) from Edwards County, and an opponent of the resolution for a State Convention adopted by the Legislature at that session, designed to open the door for the admission of slavery. Mr. Pell was a son-in-law of Morris Birkbeck, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the Convention scheme, and very naturally sympathized with his father-in-law. He was elected to the Legislature, for a second term, in 1828, but subsequently left the State, dying elsewhere, when his widow removed to Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. As to operations of this corporation in Illinois, see Calumet River; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. The whole number of miles owned, leased and operated by the Pennsylvania System, in 1898, was 1,987.21, of which only 61.34 miles were in Illinois. It owns, however, a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (which see).

PEORIA, the second largest city of the State and the county-seat of Peoria County, is 160 miles southwest of Chicago, and at the foot of an expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake. The site of the town occupies an elevated plateau, having a water frontage of four miles and extending back to a bluff, which rises 200 feet above the river level and about 120 feet above the highest point of the main site. It was settled in 1778 or '79, although, as generally believed, the French missionaries had a station there in 1711. There was certainly a settlement there as early as 1725, when Renault received a grant of lands at Pimiteoui, facing the lake then bearing the same name as the village. From that date until 1812, the place was continuously occupied as a French village, and is said to have been the most important point for trading in the Mississippi Valley. The original village was situated about a mile and a half above the foot of the lake; but later, the present site was occupied, at first receiving the name of "La Ville de Maillet," from a French Canadian who resided in Peoria, from 1765 to 1801 (the time of his death), and who commanded a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary War. The population of the old town removed to the new site, and the present name was given to the place by American settlers, from the Peoria Indians, who were the occupants of the country when it was first discovered, but who had followed their cognate tribes of the Illinois family to Cahokia and Kaskaskia, about a century before American occupation of this region. In 1812 the town is estimated to have contained about seventy dwellings, with a population of between 200 and 300, made up largely of French traders, hunters and voyageurs, with a considerable admixture of half-breeds and Indians, and a few Americans. Among the latter were Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent and confidential adviser of Governor Edwards; Michael La Croix, son-in-law of Julian Dubuque, founder of the city of Dubuque; Antoine Le Claire, founder of Davenport, and for whom Le Claire, Iowa, is named; William Arundel, afterwards Recorder of St. Clair County, and Isaac Darnielle, the second lawyer in Illinois.—In November, 1812, about half the town was burned, by order of Capt. Thomas E. Craig, who had been directed, by Governor Edwards, to proceed up the river in boats with materials to build a fort at Peoria. At the same time, the Governor himself was at the head of a force marching against Black Partridge's village, which he destroyed. Edwards had no communication with Craig, who appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility. That the latter's action was utterly unjustifiable, there can now be little doubt. He alleged, by way of excuse, that his boats had been fired upon from the shore, at night, by Indians or others, who were harbored by the citizens. The testimony of the French, however, is to the effect that it was an unprovoked and cowardly assault, instigated by wine which the soldiers had stolen from the cellars of the inhabitants. The bulk of those who remained after the fire were taken by Craig to a point below Alton and put ashore. This occurred in the beginning of winter, and the people, being left in a destitute condition, were subjected to great suffering. A Congressional investigation followed, and the French, having satisfactorily established the fact that they were not hostile, were restored to their possessions.—In 1813 a fort, designed for permanent occupancy,

was erected and named Fort Clark, in honor of Col George Rogers Clark. It had one if not two block houses with magazines and quarters for officers and men. It was finally evacuated in 1818 and was soon afterwards burned by the Indians. Although a trading post had been maintained here, at intervals, after the affair of 1812, there was no attempt made to rebuild the town until 1819, when Americans began to arrive. — In 1824 a post of the American Fur Company was established here by John Hamlin the company having already had for five years a station at Wesley City, three miles farther down the river. Hamlin also traded in pork and other products, and was the first to introduce keel boats on the Illinois River. By transferring his cargo to lighter draft boats when necessary, he made the trip from Peoria to Chicago entirely by water, going from the Des Plaines to Mud Lake, and thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, without unloading. In 1831 the town had but seven frame houses and twenty-one log cabins. It was incorporated as a town in 1835 (Rudolphus Rouse being the first President), and, as the City of Peoria, ten years later (Wm. Hale being the first Mayor). — Peoria is an important railway and business center, eleven railroad lines concentrating here. It presents many attractive features such as handsome residences, fine views of river, bluff and valley scenery, with an elaborate system of parks and drives. An excellent school system is liberally supported, and its public buildings (national, county and city) are fine and costly. Its churches are elegant and well attended, the leading denominations being Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant and Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical and Roman Catholic. It is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a young and flourishing scientific school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and richly endowed through the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who devotes her whole estate, of at least a million dollars, to this object. Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, is erecting a handsome and costly building for the Spaulding Institute, a school for the higher education of young men. At Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Illinois River valley for many miles, the State has located an asylum for the incurable insane. It is now in process of erection, and is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. Peoria lies in a corn and coal region, is noted for the number and extent of its distilleries, and, in 1890, ranked eighth among the grain markets of the country. It also has an extensive commerce with Chicago, St. Louis and other important cities. It was credited by the census of 1890 with 554 manufacturing establishments, representing 90 different branches of industry, with a capital of $15,072,567 and an estimated annual product of $55,504,523. Its leading industries are the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, agricultural implements, glucose and machine-shop products. Its contributions to the internal revenue of the country are second only to those of the New York district. Population (1850), 22,849; (1880), 29,259; (1890), 41,024; (1900), 56,100; (1910), 66,950.

PEORIA COUNTY, originally a part of Fulton County, but cut off in 1825. It took its name from the Peoria Indians, who occupied that region when it was first discovered. As first organized, it included the present counties of Jo Daviess and Cook, with many others in the northern part of the State. At that time there were less than 1,500 inhabitants in the entire region, and John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace on his return from Green Bay (whither he had accompanied William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, with a drove of cattle for the fort there), solemnized at Chicago the marriage of Alexander Wolcott (see Indian Agent) with a daughter of John Kinzie. The original Peoria County has been subdivided into thirty counties, among them being some of the largest and richest in the State. The first county officer was Norman Hyde, who was elected Judge of the Probate Court by the Legislature in January, 1825. His commission from Governor Coles was dated on the eighteenth of that month, but he did not qualify until June 4 following, when he took the oath of office before John Dixon, Circuit Clerk, who founded the city that bears his name. Meanwhile Mr. Hyde had been appointed the first Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and served in that capacity until entering upon his duties as Probate Judge. The first election of county officers was held March 7, 1825, at the house of William Eads. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, and William Holland were chosen Commissioners; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff, and William Phillips, Coroner. The first County Treasurer was Aaron Hawley, and the first general election of officers took place in 1826. The first court house was a log cabin, and the first term of the Circuit Court began Nov. 14, 1825, John York Sawyer sitting on the bench, with John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; and John

Twiney, the Attorney-General, present. Peoria County is, at present, one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. Its soil is fertile and its manufactures numerous, especially at Peoria, the county-seat and principal city (which see). The area of the county is 630 square miles, and its population (1880), 55,353; (1890), 70,378; (1900), 88,608; (1910), 100,255.

PEORIA LAKE, an expansion of the Illinois River, forming the eastern boundary of Peoria County, which it separates from the counties of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long and 2½ miles broad at the widest part.

PEORIA, ATLANTA & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY. The total length of this line, extending from Peoria, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., is 330.87 miles, all owned by the company, of which 273 miles are in Illinois. It extends from Pekin, southeast to Grayville, on the Wabash River—is single track, unballasted, and of standard gauge. Between Pekin and Peoria the company uses the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, of which it is one-fourth owner. Between Hervey City and Midland Junction it has trackage privi leges over the line owned jointly by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Terre Haute & Peoria Companies (7.5 miles). Between Midland Junction and Decatur (2.4 miles) the tracks of the Illinois Central are used, the two lines having terminal facilities at Decatur in common. The rails are of fifty-two and sixty-pound steel.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is the result of the consolidation of several lines built under separate charters. (1) The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1867, built in 1869-71, and operated the latter year, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, but sold to representatives of the bond-holders, on account of default on interest, in 1876, and reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. (2) The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, (projected from Decatur to Mattoon), was incorporated in 1871, completed from Mattoon to Hervey City, in 1872, and, the same year, consolidated with the Chicago & Great Southern; in January, 1874, the Decatur line passed into the hands of a receiver, and, in 1877, having been sold under foreclosure, was reorganized as the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad. In 1879 it was placed in the hands of trustees, but the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway having acquired a controlling interest during the same year, the two lines were consolidated under the name of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company. (3) The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, chartered in 1857, was consolidated in 1872 with the Mount Vernon & Grayville Railroad (projected), the new corporation taking the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern (already mentioned). In 1872 the latter corporation was consolidated with the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway. Both consolidations, however, were set aside by decree of the United States District Court, in 1876, and the partially graded road and franchises of the Grayville & Mattoon lines sold, under foreclosure, to the contractors for the construction; 20 miles of the line from Olney to Newton, were completed during the month of September of that year, and the entire line, from Grayville to Mattoon, in 1878. In 1880 this line was sold, under decree of foreclosure, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company, which had already acquired the Decatur & Mattoon Division—thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line under the name of the Evansville & Peoria Railroad, chartered in Indiana in 1880, was consolidated, the same year, with the Illinois corporation under the name of the latter, and completed from Grayville to Evansville in 1882. (4) The Chicago & Ohio River Railroad—chartered, in 1869, as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad—was constructed, as a narrow-gauge line, from Kansas to West Liberty, in 1878-81; in the latter year was changed to standard gauge and completed, in 1883, from Sidell to Olney (86 miles). The same year it went into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, in February, 1886, and reorganized, in May following, as the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad; was consolidated with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, in 1893, and used as the Chicago Division of that line. The property and franchises of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers in 1894, and are still (1898) under their management.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD, a short line, 46.7 miles in length, operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill. It was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1853, completed the following year, and leased to the Rock Island in perpetuity, April 14, 1854, the annual rental being $125,000. The par value of the

capital stock is $1,500,000. Annual dividends of 8 per cent are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. Of this line the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is the lessee. Its total length is 350½ miles, 132 of which lie in Illinois—123 being owned by the Company. That portion within this State extends east from Pekin to the Indiana State line, in addition to which the Company has trackage facilities over the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway (9 miles) to Peoria. The gauge is standard. The track is single, laid with sixty and sixty-seven pound steel rails and ballasted almost wholly with gravel. The capital stock is $10,000,000. In 1895 it had a bonded debt of $13,603,000 and a floating debt of $1,261,130, making a total capitalization of $24,864,130.—HISTORY.—The original of this corporation was the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which was consolidated, in July, 1869, with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad—the new corporation taking the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—and was opened to Pekin the same year. In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. The next change occurred in 1881, when it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation (the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railroad), again undergoing a slight change of name in its reorganization as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it again got into financial straits, was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee, and in January, 1887, took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The final reorganization, under its present name, took place in February, 1890, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is operated. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

PEORIA & HANNIBAL RAILROAD. See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD. See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILWAY. A line connecting the cities of Peoria and Pekin, which are only 8 miles apart. It was chartered in 1880, and acquired, by purchase, the tracks of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads, between the two cities named in its title, giving it control of two lines, which are used by nearly all the railroads entering both cities from the east side of the Illinois River. The mileage, including both divisions, is 18.14 miles, second tracks and sidings increasing the total to nearly 60 miles. The track is of standard gauge, about two-thirds being laid with steel rails. The total cost of construction was $4,350,987. Its total capitalization (1898) was $4,177,763, including $1,000,000 in stock, and a funded debt of $2,904,000. The capital stock is held in equal amounts (each 2,500 shares) by the Wabash, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern companies, with 1,000 shares by the Lake Erie & Western. Terminal charges and annual rentals are also paid by the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Iowa Central Railways.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.

PEOTONE, a village of Will County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles south-southwest from Chicago; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. The surrounding country is agricultural. Pop. (1880), 1,003; (1910), 1,267.

PERCY, a village of Randolph County, at the intersection of the Wabash, Chester & Western and the Missouri & Ohio Railways. Population (1890), 360; (1900), 660; (1910), 1,033.

PERROT, Nicholas, a French explorer, who visited the valley of the Fox River (of Wisconsin) and the country around the great lakes at various times between 1670 and 1699. He was present, as a guide and interpreter, at the celebrated conference held at Sault Ste. Marie in 1671, which was attended by fifteen Frenchmen and representatives from seventeen Indian tribes, and at which the Sieur de Lusson took formal possession of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the surrounding region and "all the country southward to the sea" in the name of Louis XIV. of France. Perrot was the first to discover lead in the West, and, for several years, was Commandant in the Green Bay district. As a chronicler he was intelligent, interesting and accurate. His writings were not published until 1864, but have always been highly prized as authority.

PERRY, a town of Pike County; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 770; (1890), 765; (1900), 642; (1910), 649.

PERRY COUNTY, in the southwest quarter of the State, with an area of 432 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,830. It was organized as a county in 1827 and named for Com. Oliver H. Perry. The general surface is rolling

although flat prairies occupy a considerable portion, interspersed with "post-oak flats." Limestone is found in the southern, and sandstone in the northern, sections, but the chief mineral wealth of the county is coal, which is abundant, and, at several points, easily mined, some of it being of a superior quality. Salt is manufactured, to some extent, and the chief agricultural output is wheat. Pinckneyville, the county-seat, has a central position and a population of about 2,700. Duquoin is the largest city. Beaucoup Creek is the principal stream, and the county is crossed by several lines of railroad. Pop. (1910), 22,088.

PERU, a city in La Salle County, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. It is distant 100 miles southwest from Chicago, and the same distance north-northeast from Springfield. It is connected by street cars with La Salle, one mile distant, which is the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is situated in a rich coal-mining region, is an important trade center, and has several manufacturing establishments, including zinc smelting works, rolling mills, nickeloid factory, metal novelty works, gas engine factory, tile works, plow, scale and patent-pump factories, foundries and machine shops, flour and saw mills, clock factory, etc. Two national banks, with a combined capital of $200,000, are located at Peru, and one daily and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 5,550; (1900), 6,863; (1910), 7,984.

PETERSBURG, a city of Menard County, and the county-seat, on the Sangamon River, at the intersection Chicago & Alton with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway; 23 miles northwest of Springfield and 28 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The town was surveyed and platted by Abraham Lincoln in 1837, and is the seat of the "Old Salem" Chautauqua. It has machine shops, two banks, two weekly papers and nine churches. The manufactures include woolen goods, brick and drain-tile, bed-springs, mattresses, and canned goods. Pop. (1900), 2,807; (1910), 2,587.

PETERS, Onslow, lawyer and jurist, was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native State until 1837, when he settled at Peoria, Ill. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected to the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. Died, Feb. 28, 1856.

PHILO, a village of Champaign, on the Wabash Railroad, six miles northeast of Tolono; is a grain and produce shipping point; has a bank and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 502; (1910), 562.

PHILLIPS, David L., journalist and politician, was born where the town of Marion, Williamson County, Ill., now stands, Oct. 28, 1823; came to St. Clair County in childhood, his father settling near Belleville; began teaching at an early age, and, when about 18, joined the Baptist Church, and, after a brief course with the distinguished Dr. Peck, at his Rock Spring Seminary, two years later entered the ministry, serving churches in Washington and other Southern Illinois counties, finally taking charge of a church at Jonesboro. Though originally a Democrat, his advanced views on slavery led to a disagreement with his church, and he withdrew; then accepted a position as paymaster in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, finally being transferred to that of Land Agent for the Southern section, in this capacity visiting different parts of the State from one end of the main line to the other. About 1854 he became associated with the management of "The Jonesboro Gazette," a Democratic paper, which, during his connection with it (some two years), he made an earnest opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. At the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention (which see), held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, he was appointed a member of their State Central Committee, and, as such, joined in the call for the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in May following, where he served as Vice-President for his District, and was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket. Two years later (1858) he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern District, being defeated by John A. Logan; was again in the State Convention of 1860, and a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District in 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, but resigned after Andrew Johnson's defection in 1866. During 1862 Mr. Phillips became part proprietor of "The State Journal" at Springfield, retaining this relation until 1878, at intervals performing editorial service; also took a prominent part in organizing and equipping the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (sometimes called the "Phillips Regiment"), and, in 1865, was one of the committee of citizens sent to escort the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield. He joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati in 1872, but, in 1876, was in line with his former party associates, and served in that year as an unsuccessful candidate

for Congress, in the Springfield District, in opposition to William M. Springer, early the following year receiving the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield from President Hayes. Died, at Springfield, June 19, 1880.

PHILLIPS, George S., author, was born at Peterborough, England, in January, 1816; graduated at Cambridge, and came to the United States, engaging in journalism. In 1845 he returned to England, and for a time was editor of "The Leeds Times," still later being Principal of the People's College at Huddersfield. Returning to the United States, he came to Cook County, and, about 1866-68, was a writer of sketches over the *nom de plume* of "January Searle" for "The Chicago Republican"—later was literary editor of "The New York Sun" for several years. His mind becoming impaired, he was placed in an asylum at Trenton, N. J., finally dying at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1889. Mr. Phillips was the author of several volumes, chiefly sketches of travel and biography.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 22, 1837. Shortly after graduating from the Hillsboro Academy he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he organized a company of volunteers of which he was chosen Captain, and which was attached to the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Phillips was successively advanced to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; resigned on account of disability, in August, 1864, but was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the war. His military record was exceptionally brilliant. He was wounded three times at Shiloh, and was personally thanked and complimented by Generals Grant and Oglesby for gallantry and efficient service. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Hillsboro and engaged in practice. In 1866 and again in 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was both times defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1885. In 1890 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and, in 1893, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice John M. Scholfield, his term expiring in 1897, when he was re-elected to succeed himself, but died before the expiration of his term, Feb. 16, 1901.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, early jurist, was born in Tennessee, received a classical and legal education, and served as a Captain in the War of 1812; in 1816 was appointed Secretary of Illinois Territory, serving until the admission of Illinois as a State, when he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until July, 1822, when he resigned, being succeeded on the bench by John Reynolds, afterwards Governor. In 1822 he was a candidate for Governor in the interest of the advocates of a pro-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, but was defeated by Edward Coles, the leader of the anti-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws.*) He appears from the "Edwards Papers" to have been in Illinois as late as 1832, but is said eventually to have returned to Tennessee. The date of his death is unknown.

PIANKESHAWS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. Their name, like those of their brethren, underwent many mutations of orthography, the tribe being referred to variously as the "Pe-an-ke-kiahs," the "Pi-an-ge-shaws," the "Pi-an-qui-shaws," and the "Py-an-ke-shaws." They were less numerous than the Weas, their numerical strength ranking lowest among the bands of the Miamis. At the time La Salle planted his colony around Starved Rock, their warriors numbered 150. Subsequent to the dispersion of this colony they (alone of the Miamis) occupied portions of the present territory of Illinois, having villages on the Vermilion and Wabash Rivers. Their earliest inclinations toward the whites were friendly, the French traders having intermarried with women of the tribe soon after the advent of the first explorers. Col. George Rogers Clark experienced little difficulty in securing their allegiance to the new government which he proclaimed. In the sanguinary raids (usually followed by reprisals), which marked Western history during the years immediately succeeding the Revolution, the Piankeshaws took no part; yet the outrages, perpetrated upon peaceable colonists, had so stirred the settlers' blood, that all Indians were included in the general thirst for vengeance, and each was unceremoniously dispatched as soon as seen. The Piankeshaws appealed to Washington for protection, and the President issued a special proclamation in their behalf. After the cession of the last remnant of the Miami territory to the United States, the tribe was removed to a Kansas reservation, and its last remnant finally found a home in Indian Territory. See also *Miamis, Weas.*

"PIASA BIRD," LEGEND OF THE. When the French explorers first descended the Upper Mississippi River, they found some remarkable figures depicted upon the face of the bluff just

above the site of the present city of Alton, which excited their wonder and continued to attract interest long after the country was occupied by the whites. The account given of the discovery by Marquette, who descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in June, 1673, is as follows: "As we coasted along" (after passing the mouth of the Illinois) "rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this, they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." As the Indians could give no account of the origin of these figures, but had their terror even more excited at the sight of them than Marquette himself, they are supposed to have been the work of some prehistoric race occupying the country long before the arrival of the aborigines whom Marquette and his companions found in Illinois. There was a tradition that the figures were intended to represent a creature, part beast and part bird, which destroyed immense numbers of the inhabitants by swooping down upon them from its abode upon the rocks. At last a chief is said to have offered himself a victim for his people, and when the monster made its appearance, twenty of his warriors, concealed near by, discharged their arrows at it, killing it just before it reached its prey. In this manner the life of the chief was saved and his people were preserved from further depredations; and it was to commemorate this event that the figure of the bird was painted on the face of the cliff on whose summit the chief stood. This story, told in a paper by Mr. John Russell, a pioneer author of Illinois, obtained wide circulation in this country and in Europe, about the close of the first quarter of the present century, as the genuine "Legend of the Piasa Bird." It is said, however, that Mr. Russell, who was a popular writer of fiction, acknowledged that it was drawn largely from his imagination. Many prehistoric relics and human remains are said, by the late William McAdams, the antiquarian of Alton, to have been found in caves in the vicinity, and it seems a well authenticated fact that the Indians, when passing the spot, were accustomed to discharge their arrows—and, later, their firearms—at the figure on the face of the cliff. Traces of this celebrated pictograph were visible as late as 1840 to 1845, but have since been entirely quarried away.

PIATT COUNTY, organized in 1841, consisting of parts of Macon and Dewitt Counties. Its area is 440 square miles; population (1910), 16,376. The first Commissioners were John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck. John Piatt, after whose family the county was named, was the first Sheriff. The North Fork of the Sangamon River flows centrally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several lines of railroad afford transportation for its products. Its resources and the occupation of the people are almost wholly agricultural, the surface being level prairie and the soil fertile. Monticello, the county-seat, has a population of about 1,700. Other leading towns are Cerro Gordo (939) and Bement (1,129).

PICKETT, Thomas Johnson, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821; spent six years (1830-36) in St. Louis, when his family removed to Peoria; learned the printer's trade in the latter city, and, in 1840, began the publication of "The Peoria News," then sold out and established "The Republican" (afterwards "The Transcript"); was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, serving on the Committee on Resolutions, and being appointed on the State Central Committee, which called the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May following, and was there appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Fremont for President. Later, he published papers at Pekin and Rock Island, at the latter place being one of the first to name Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; was elected State Senator in 1860, and, in 1862, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being transferred, as Colonel, to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois (100-days' men), and serving at Camp Douglas during the "Conspiracy" excitement. After the war, Colonel Pickett removed to Paducah, Ky., published a paper there called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and, later, Clerk of the United States District Court, and

was the Republican nominee for Congress, in that District, in 1874. Removing to Nebraska in 1879, he at different times conducted several papers in that State, residing for the most part at Lincoln. Died, at Ashland, Neb., Dec. 24, 1891.

PIERSON, David, pioneer banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., July 9, 1806; at the age of 13 removed west with his parents, arriving at St. Louis, June 3, 1820. The family soon after settled near Collinsville, Madison County, Ill., where the father having died, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene County, in 1821. Here they opened a farm, but, in 1827, Mr. Pierson went to the lead mines at Galena, where he remained a year, then returning to Carrollton. In 1834, having sold his farm, he began merchandising, still later being engaged in the pork and grain trade at Alton. In 1854 he added the banking business to his dry goods trade at Carrollton, also engaged in milling, and, in 1862-63, erected a wooden factory, which was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1872. Originally an anti-slavery Clay Whig, Mr. Pierson became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1856, served for a time as Collector of Internal Revenue, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. Of high integrity and unswerving patriotism, Mr. Pierson was generous in his benefactions, being one of the most liberal contributors to the establishment of the Langston School for the Education of Freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., soon after the war. He died at Carrollton, May 8, 1891.—**Ornan** (Pierson), a son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County, and is present cashier of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton.

PIGGOTT, Isaac N., early politician, was born about 1792, served as an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri and Illinois, between 1819 and 1824, but finally located southwest of Jerseyville and obtained a license to run a ferry between Grafton and Alton; in 1828 ran as a candidate for the State Senate against Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor); removed to St. Louis in 1838, and died there in 1874.

PIKE COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the State, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, having an area of 750 square miles; named in honor of the explorer, Capt. Zebulon Pike. The first American settlers came about 1820, and in 1821, the county was organized, at first embracing all the country north and west of the Illinois River, including the present county of Cook. Out of this territory were finally organized about one fourth of the counties of the State. Cole's Grove (now Gilead, in Calhoun County) was the first county-seat, but the seat of justice was removed, in 1824, to Atlas, and to Pittsfield in 1833. The surface is undulating, in some portions is hilly, and diversified with prairies and hardwood timber. Live-stock, cereals and hay are the staple products, while coal and Niagara limestone are found in abundance. Population (1900), 31,595; (1910), 28,622.

PILLSBURY, Nathaniel Joy, lawyer and judge, was born in York County, Maine, Oct. 21, 1834; in 1855 removed to Illinois, and, in 1858, began farming in Livingston County. He began the study of law in 1863, and, after admission to the bar commenced practice at Pontiac. He represented La Salle and Livingston Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1873, was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. He was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court in 1877, and again in 1879 and '85. He was severely wounded by a shot received from strikers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Chicago, in 1886, resulting in his being permanently disabled physically, in consequence of which he declined a re-election to the bench in 1891.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a city and the county-seat of Perry County, situated at the intersection of the Paducah Division Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railways, 10 miles west northwest of Duquoin. Coal-mining is carried on in the immediate vicinity, and flour, carriages, plows and dressed lumber are among the manufactured products. Pinckneyville has two banks, one of which is national, two weekly newspapers, seven churches, a graded and a high school. Population (1880), 964; (1890), 1,298; (1900), 2,357; (1910), 2,122.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, operating 1,403 miles of road, of which 1,030 miles are owned and the remainder leased; length of line in Illinois, 28 miles. The Company is the outcome of a consolidation, in 1890, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, the Cincinnati & Richmond and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the entire line through ownership of stock. Capital stock outstanding, in 1898, $47,791,601:

funded debt, $48,433,000; floating debt, $2,214,703 —total capital $98,500,584. —(HISTORY.) The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, embracing the Illinois division of this line, was made up of various corporations organized under the laws of Illinois and Indiana. One of its component parts was the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway, organized, in 1865, by consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad (chartered in 1857), the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway of Indiana, the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line (organized 1860), and the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway. In 1869, the consolidated line was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and operated under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago, from 1869 until its consolidation, under the present name, in 1890. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad.*)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.*)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. The total length of this line is nearly 470 miles, but only a little over 16 miles are within Illinois. It was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee. The entire capitalization in 1898 was $52,549,990; and the earnings in Illinois, $472,228.—(HISTORY.) The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is the result of the consolidation, August 1, 1856, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1859; was sold under foreclosure in 1861; reorganized under its present title, in 1862, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 999 years, from July 1, 1869. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad.*)

PITTSFIELD, the county-seat of Pike County, situated on the Hannibal & Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, about 40 miles southeast of Quincy, and about the same distance south of west from Jacksonville. Its public buildings include a handsome court house and graded and high school buildings. The city has an electric light plant, city water-works, a flour mill, a National and a State bank, nine churches, and three weekly newspapers; in an agricultural district. Pop. (1900), 2,293; (1910), 2,095.

PLAINFIELD, a village of Will County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and an interurban electric line, 8 miles northwest of Joliet; is in a dairying section; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 852; (1900), 920; (1910), 1,019.

PLANO, a city in Kendall County, situated near the Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles west-southwest of Aurora. The city is in an agricultural and dairying district, has malleable iron works, agricultural implement factories, banks, several churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,634; (1910), 1,627.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a village of Sangamon County, on Springfield Division Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railroad, 16 miles northwest of Springfield; in rich farming region; has coal-shaft, bank, five churches, college and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 518; (1900), 575; (1910), 625.

PLEASANTS, George Washington, jurist, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 24, 1823; received a classical education at Williams College, Mass. graduating in 1842; studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845, establishing himself in practice at Williamstown, Mass., where he remained until 1849. In 1851 he removed to Washington, D. C., and, after residing there two years, came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in January following, and, in 1867, was chosen Judge for the Sixth (now Tenth) Judicial Circuit, having served by successive re-elections until June, 1897, retiring at the close of his fifth term—a record for length of service seldom paralleled in the judicial history of the State. The last twenty years of this period were spent on the Appellate bench. For several years past Judge Pleasants has been a sufferer from failing eyesight, but has been faithful in attendance on his judicial duties. As a judicial officer and a man, his reputation stands among the highest.

PLUMB, Ralph, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 29, 1816. After leaving school he became a merchant's clerk, and was himself a merchant for eighteen years. From New York he removed to Ohio, where he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1855, later coming to Illinois. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union army as Captain and Quartermaster, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. He made his home at Streator, where he was elected Mayor (1881-1883). There he engaged in coal-mining and has been connected with several important enterprises. From 1885 to 1889 he

represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress after which he retired to private life.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 41 miles northeast of Quincy; is trade center of rich farming district; has two banks, electric lights, water-works and one paper. Pop. 1900, 829.

POINTE DE SAIBLE, Jean Baptiste, a negro and Indian trader, reputed to have been the first settler on the present site of the city of Chicago. He is said to have been a native of San Domingo, but is described by his contemporaries as well educated and handsome, though dissipated. He appears to have been at the present site of Chicago as early as 1794, his house being located on the north side near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River, where he carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. About 1796 he is said to have sold out to a French trader named Le Mai and gone to a countryman of his, named Glamorgan, at Peoria, where he died soon after. Glamorgan, who was the reputed owner of a large Spanish land-grant in the vicinity of St. Louis, is said to have been associated with Point de Saible in trade among the Peorias before the latter came to Chicago.

POLO, a city in Ogle County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, 25 miles south of Freeport and 12 miles north of Dixon. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and Polo is a shipping point for large quantities of cattle and hogs. Agricultural implements (including harvesters) and buggies are manufactured here. The city has banks, one weekly and one semi-weekly paper, seven churches, a graded public and high school, and a public library. Pop. 1900, 1,869; 1910, 1,829.

PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, born on the Ottawa River in Canada about 1720. While yet a young man he became the principal Chief of the allied Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He was always a firm ally of the French, to whose interests he was devotedly attached, defending them at Detroit against an attack of the Northern tribes, and it is generally believed leading the Ottawas in the defeat of Braddock. He reluctantly acquiesced in the issue of the French and Indian War, although at first strongly disposed to dispute the progress of Major Rogers, the British officer sent to take possession of the western forts. In 1762 he dispatched emissaries to a large number of tribes, whom he desired to unite in a league for the extermination of the English. His proposals were favorably received, and thus was organized what is commonly spoken of as the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He himself undertook to lead an assault upon Detroit. The garrison, however, was apprised of his intention, and made preparations accordingly. Pontiac thereupon laid siege to the fort, but was unable to prevent the ingress of provisions, the Canadian settlers furnishing supplies to both besieged and besiegers with absolute impartiality. Finally a boat-load of ammunition and supplies was landed at Detroit from Lake Erie, and the English made an unsuccessful sortie on July 31, 1763. After a desultory warfare, lasting for nearly three months, the Indians withdrew into Indiana, where Pontiac tried in vain to organize another movement. Although Detroit had not been taken, the Indians captured Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouiatanon, LeBoeuf and Venango, besides the posts of Mackinaw and Presque Isle. The garrisons at all these points were massacred, and innumerable outrages perpetrated elsewhere. Additional British troops were sent west, and the Indians finally brought under control. Pontiac was present at Oswego when a treaty was signed with Sir William Johnson, but remained implacable. His end was tragic. Broken in heart, but still proud in spirit and relentless in purpose, he applied to the former and fast friend of the French Governor of Illinois, the younger St. Ange, who was then at St. Louis, for co-operation and support in another raid against the British. Being refused aid or countenance, according to a story long popularly received, he returned to the vicinity of Cahokia, where, in 1769, he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in consideration of a barrel of liquor. N. Matson, author of several volumes bearing on early history in Illinois, citing Gov. Joseph N. Dorrance as educated half-breed of Kaskaskia, as authority for his statement, asserts that the Indian killed at Cahokia was an impostor, and that the true Pontiac was assassinated by Kinzico, the Head Chief of the Illinois, at a council held on the Des Plaines River, near the present site of Joliet. Such, it is said, was Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis Indian trader, of the truth of this last story, that he caused a monument which he had erected over the grave of the false Pontiac to be removed. Out of the murder of Pontiac, whether occurring at Cahokia or Joliet, it is generally agreed, resulted the extermination of the Illinois and the tragedy of "Starved Rock." (See *Starved Rock.*)

PONTIAC, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Livingston County. It stands on the bank of the Vermilion River, and is also a point

of intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is 33 miles north-northeast from Bloomington and 93 miles south-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Pontiac has four banks and four weekly newspapers (two issuing daily editions), numerous churches and good schools. Various kinds of manufacturing are conducted, among the principal establishments being flouring mills, three shoe factories, straw paper and candy factories and a foundry. The State Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders is located here. Pop. (1890), 2,784; (1900), 4,266; (1910), 6,090.

POOL, Orval, merchant and banker, was born in Union County, Ky., near Shawneetcwn, Ill., Feb. 17, 1809, but lived in Shawneetown from seven years of age; in boyhood learned the saddler's trade, but, in 1843, engaged in the dry-goods business, J. McKee Peeples and Thomas S. Ridgway becoming his partners in 1846. In 1850 he retired from the dry-goods trade and became an extensive dealer in produce, pork and tobacco. In 1871 he established the Gallatin County National Bank, of which he was the first President. Died, June 30, 1871.

POOLE, William Frederick, bibliographer, librarian and historical writer, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, at the close of his sophomore year, was appointed assistant librarian of his college society, which owned a library of 10,000 volumes. Here he prepared and published the first edition of his now famous "Index to Periodical Literature." A second and enlarged addition was published in 1853, and secured for its author wide fame, in both America and Europe. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, and, from 1856 to 1869, had charge of the Boston Athenæum, then one of the largest libraries in the United States, which he relinquished to engage in expert library work. He organized libraries in several New England cities and towns, at the United States Naval Academy, and the Cincinnati Public Library, finally becoming Librarian of the latter institution. In October, 1873, he assumed charge of the Chicago Public Library, then being organized, and, in 1887, became Librarian of the Newberry Library, organizing this institution and remaining at its head until his death, which occurred, March 1, 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Northwestern University in 1882. Dr. Poole took a prominent part in the organization of library associations, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1871. His advice was much sought in relation to library architecture and management. He wrote much on topics connected with his profession and on historical subjects, frequently contributing to "The North American Review." In 1874-75 he edited a literary paper at Chicago, called "The Owl," and was later a constant contributor to "The Dial." He was President of the American Historical Society and member of State Historical Societies and of other kindred associations.

POPE, Nathaniel, first Territorial Secretary of Illinois, Delegate in Congress and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1784; graduated with high honor from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., read law with his brother, Senator John Pope, and, in 1804, emigrated to New Orleans, later living, for a time, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1808 he became a resident of Kaskaskia and, the next year, was appointed the first Territorial Secretary of Illinois. His native judgment was strong and profound and his intellect quick and far-reaching, while both were thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. In 1816 he was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, and proved himself, not only devoted to the interests of his constituents, but also a shrewd tactician. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act authorizing the formation of a State government, and it was mainly through his efforts that the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at lat. 42° 30′ north, instead of the southern bend of Lake Michigan. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, he was made United States Judge of the District, which then embraced the entire State. This office he filled with dignity, impartiality and acceptability until his death, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850. Pope County was named in his honor.—**Gen. John** (Pope), son of the preceding, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy, 1842, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; served in Florida (1842-44), on the northeast boundary survey, and in the Mexican War (1846-47), being promoted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey and Captain at Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted an exploring expedition in Minnesota, was in charge of topographical engineering service in New Mexico (1851-53), and of the survey of a route for the Union Pacific Railway (1853-59), meanwhile experimenting on the feasibility of artesian wells on the "Staked

Plains" in Northwestern Texas. He was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln in the political campaign of 1860, and was court-martialed for criticising the policy of President Buchanan, in a paper read before a literary society in Cincinnati, the proceedings being finally dropped on the recommendation of the (then) Secretary of War, Joseph Holt. In 1861 he was one of the officers detailed by the War Department to conduct Mr Lincoln to the capital, and, in May following, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to command in Missouri where he performed valuable service in protecting railroad communications and driving out guerrillas, gaining an important victory over Sterling Price at Blackwater, in December of that year; in 1862 had command of the land forces co-operating with Admiral Foote, in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, resulting in the capture of that stronghold with 6,7[illegible] prisoners, 125 cannon and 7,000 small arms, thereby winning a Major-General's commission. Later, having participated in the operations against Corinth, he was transferred to command of the Army of Virginia, and soon after commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army. Here, being forced to meet a greatly superior force under General Lee, he was subjected to reverses which led to his falling back on Washington and a request to be relieved of his command. For failure to give him proper support, Gen. Fitz-John Porter was tried by court-martial, and, having been convicted, was cashiered and declared forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government—although this verdict was finally set aside and Porter restored to the army as Colonel, by act of Congress, in August, 1886. General Pope's subsequent service was performed chiefly against the Indians in the Northwest, until 1865, when he took command of the military division of Missouri, and, in June following, of the Department of the Missouri, including all the Northwestern States and Territories, from which he was relieved early in 1866. Later, he held command, under the Reconstruction Acts, in Georgia, Alabama and Florida (1867-68); the Department of the Lakes (1868-70), Department of the Missouri (1870-84); and Department of the Pacific, from 1884 to his retirement, March 16, 1886. General Pope published "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" and "Campaigns in Virginia" (1863). Died, at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept 23, 1892.

POPE COUNTY, lies on the southern border of the State, and contains an area of about 360 square miles—named in honor of Judge Nathaniel Pope. It was erected in 1816 (two years before the admission of Illinois as a State) from parts of Gallatin and Johnson Counties. The county-seat was first located at Sandsville, but later changed to Golconda. Robert Lacy, Benoni Lee and Thomas Ferguson were the first Commissioners; Hamlet Ferguson was chosen Sheriff, John Scott, Recorder; Thomas C. Browne, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Samuel Omelveney, Treasurer. The highest land in Southern Illinois is in the northeastern part of this county, reaching an elevation of 1,046 feet. The bluffs along the Ohio River are bold in outline, and the ridges are surmounted by a thick growth of timber, notably oak and hickory. Portions of the bottom lands are submerged at times, during a part of the year and are covered with cypress timber. The remains of Indian mounds and fortifications are found, and some interesting relics have been exhumed. Sandstone is quarried in abundance, and coal is found here and there. Mineral springs (with copperas as the chief ingredient) are numerous. Iron is found in limited quantities, among the rocks toward the south, while spar and kaolin clay are found in the north. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, corn and tobacco. Pop. (1880) 14,016; (1900) 14,585; (1910) 11,215.

PORT BYRON, a village of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 16 miles above Rock Island; has lime kilns, grain elevator, two banks, academy, public schools, and a newspaper. Pop. (1910), 642. The [illegible] Western Hospital for the Insane is located at Watertown, twelve miles below Port Byron.

PORTER, (Rev.) Jeremiah, pioneer clergyman, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1804; graduated from Williams College in 1825, and studied theology at both Andover and Princeton seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1831. The same year he made the (then) long and perilous journey to Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he began his work as a missionary. In 1833 he came to Chicago, where he remained for two years, organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with a membership of twenty-six persons. Afterwards he had pastoral charge of churches at Peoria and Farmington. While in Chicago he was married to Miss Eliza Chappell, one of the earliest teachers in Chicago. From 1840 to '58 he was located at Green Bay, Wis., accepting a call from a Chicago Church in the year last named. In 1861 he was commissioned Chaplain in the volunteer service

by Governor Yates, and mustered out in 1865. The next five years were divided between labors at Brownsville, Tex., in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and a pastorate at Prairie du Chien. In 1870 he was commissioned Chaplain in the regular army, remaining in the service (with occasional leaves of absence) until 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of advanced age. His closing years were spent at the homes of his children in Detroit and Beloit; died at the latter city, July 25, 1893, at the age of 89 years.

POSEY, (Gen.) Thomas, Continental and Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; in 1774 took part in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians, and, later, in various engagements of the Revolutionary War, being part of the time under the immediate command of Washington; was with General Wayne in the assault on Stony Point and present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown; also served, after the war, with Wayne as a Brigadier-General in the Northwest Territory. Removing to Kentucky, he served in the State Senate, for a time being presiding officer and acting Lieutenant-Governor; later (1812), was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and, from 1813 to '16, served as Territorial Governor of Indiana Died, at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph M. Street, at Shawneetown, Ill., March 18, 1818, where he lies buried. At the time of his death General Posey was serving as Indian Agent.

POST, Joel S., lawyer and soldier of the Mexican War; was born in Ontario (now Wayne) County, N. Y., April 27, 1816; in 1828 removed with his father to Washtenaw County, Mich., remaining there until 1839, when he came to Macon County, Ill. The following year, he commenced the study of law with Judge Charles Emmerson, of Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's); in 1856 was elected to the State Senate, and, at the following session, was a leading supporter of the measures which resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington. Capt. Post's later years were spent at Decatur, where he died, June 7, 1886.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and Congressman, was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833; at the age of 22 graduated from Union College, studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School, and, removing to Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1856 At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a gallant, fearless soldier, and was repeatedly promoted for bravery and meritorious service, until he attained the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in many important battles and was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. In 1865 he was in command in Western Texas. After the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Consul-General to Austria-Hungary in 1874, but resigned in 1879, and returned to his home in Galesburg. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, during 1886, was Commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District on the Republican ticket in 1886, serving continuously by reelection until his death, which occurred in Washington, Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Truman Marcellus, D.D., clergyman, was born at Middlebury, Vt., June 3, 1810; graduated at Middlebury College in 1829, was Principal of Castleton Academy for a year, and a tutor at Middlebury two years, meanwhile studying law. After a winter spent in Washington, listening to the orators of the time in Congress and before the Supreme Court, including Clay, Webster, Wirt and their contemporaries, he went west in 1833, first visiting St. Louis, but finally settling at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after accepted the Professorship of Classical Languages in Illinois College, and later that of History; then began the study of theology, was ordained in 1840, and assumed the pastorship of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and, in 1851, to the First Congregational Church, of which the former furnished the nucleus. For a year or two after removing to St. Louis, he continued his lectures on history at Illinois College for a short period each year; also held the professorship of Ancient and Modern History in Washington University, in St. Louis; in 1873-75 was Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and, for several years, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary. His splendid diction and his noble style of oratory caused him to be much sought after as a public lecturer or platform speaker at college commencements, while his purity of life and refinement of character attracted to him all with whom he came in personal contact. He received the degree of

D.D. from Middlebury College in 1855; was a frequent contributor to "The Biblical Repository" and other religious publications, and, besides numerous addresses, sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of a volume entitled "The Skeptical Era in Modern History" (New York, 1856). He resigned his pastorate in January, 1882, but continued to be a frequent speaker, either in the pulpit or on the lecture platform, nearly to the period of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1886. For a quarter of a century he was one of the Trustees of Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., being, for a considerable portion of the time, President of the Board.

POTTAWATOMIES, THE, an Indian tribe, one of the three subdivisions of the Ojibwas (or Ojibbeways), who, in turn, constituted a numerous family of the Algonquins. The other branches were the Ottawa and the Chippewas. The latter, however, retained the family name, and hence some writers have regarded the "Ojibbeways" and the "Chippewas" as essentially identical. This interchanging of names has been a prolific source of error. Inherently, the distinction was analogous to that existing between genus and species, although a confusion of nomenclature has naturally resulted in errors more or less serious. These three tribes early separated, the Pottawatomies going south from Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The meaning of the name is, "we are making a fire," and the word is a translation into the Pottawatomie language of the name first given to the tribe by the Miamis. These Indians were tall, fierce and haughty, and the tribe was divided into four branches, or clans, called by names which signify, respectively, the golden carp, the tortoise, the crab and the frog. According to the "Jesuit Relations," the Pottawatomies were first met by the French, on the north of Lake Huron, in 1639-40. More than a quarter of a century later (1666) Father Allouez speaks of them as dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan. The same Father described them as idolatrous and polygamous, yet as possessing a rude civility and as being kindly disposed toward the French. This friendship continued unbroken until the expulsion of the latter from the Northwest. About 1678 they spread southward from Green Bay to the head of Lake Michigan, a portion of the tribe settling in Illinois as far south as the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, crowding the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes on the west and advancing, on the east, into the country of the Miamis as far as the Wabash, and the Maumee. They fought on the side of the French in the French and Indian War, and later took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac to capture and reduce the British posts, and were so influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet that a considerable number of their warriors fought against General Harrison at Tippecanoe. During the War of 1812 they actively supported the British. They were also prominent at the Chicago massacre. Schoolcraft says of them, "They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, clamoring for the lion's share of all presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price paid for the sale of other lands than their own." The Pottawatomies were parties to the treaties at Chicago in 1832 and 1833, and were among the last of the tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, their final emigration not taking place until 1838. In 1846 the scattered fragments of this tribe coalesced with those of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and formed the Pottawatomie nation. They ceded all their lands, wherever located, to the United States, for $850,000, agreeing to accept 576,000 acres in Kansas in lieu of $87,000 of this amount. Through the rapacity and trespasses of white settlers, this reservation was soon dismembered, and the lands passed into other hands. In 1867, under an enabling act of Congress, 1,400 of the nation (then estimated at 2,500) became citizens. Their present location is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma.

POWELL, John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and anthropologist, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist itinerant preacher, passing his early life at various places in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; studied for a time in Illinois College, Jacksonville, and subsequently in Wheaton College, but, in 1854, began a special course at Oberlin, Ohio, teaching at intervals in public schools. Having a predilection for the natural sciences, he spent much time in making collections which he placed in various Illinois institutions. Entering the army in 1861 as a private of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, he later became a Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, being finally promoted Major. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to his regiment as soon as sufficiently recovered, and continued in active service to the close of the war. In 1865 he became Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but resigned to accept a similar position in the State Normal University. In 1867 he began his

greatest work in connection with science by leading a class of pupils to the mountains of Colorado for the study of geology, which he followed, a year later, by a more thorough survey of the cañon of the Colorado River than had ever before been attempted. This led to provision by Congress, in 1870, for a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado and its tributaries, which was appropriately placed under his direction. Later, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, and, again in 1881, was assigned to the directorship of the United States Geological Survey, later becoming Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, in connection with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City, but died September 23, 1902. In 1886 Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard the same year. He was also a member of the leading scientific associations of the country, while his reports and addresses fill numerous volumes issued by the Government.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier and manufacturer, was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825; came to America in 1830, was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and (1856-61) was manager of a manufacturing company at Ironton, Ohio; in 1861, became Captain of a West Virginia cavalry company, and was advanced through the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded while leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., left on the field, captured and confined in Libby Prison six months. After exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah; was made Brigadier-General in October, 1864; after the war settled in West Virginia, and was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. He was at the head of a nail mill and foundry in Belleville, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois during 1895-96. Died Dec. 26, 1904.

PRAIRIE CITY, a village in McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 23 miles southwest from Galesburg and 17 miles northeast of Macomb; has a carriage factory, flour mill, elevators, lumber and stock yards, a nursery, a bank, four churches and two weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 818; (1910), 719.

PRAIRIE DU PONT, (in English, Bridge Prairie), an early French settlement, one mile south of Cahokia. It was commenced about 1760, located on the banks of a creek, on which was the first mill, operated by water-power, in that section, having been erected by missionaries from St. Sulpice, in 1754. In 1765 the village contained fourteen families. In 1844 it was inundated and nearly destroyed.

PRAIRIE du ROCHER, (in English, Prairie of the Rock), an early French village in what is now Randolph County, which began to spring up near Fort Chartres (see *Fort Chartres*), and by 1722 had grown to be a considerable settlement. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs, about four miles northeast of the fort. Like other French villages in Illinois, it had its church and priest, its common field and commons. The village is on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 48 miles south of St. Louis. Near the outlet of a creek which runs through the bluff may be seen the vestiges of a water mill, said to have been erected by the Jesuits during the days of French occupation. Pop. (1910), 511.

PRENTICE, William S., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1819; licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1849, and filled pastorates at Paris, Danville, Carlinville, Springfield, Jacksonville and other places—the latter part of his life, serving as Presiding Elder; was a delegate to the General Conference of 1860, and regularly re-elected from 1872 to the end of his life. During the latter part of his life his home was in Springfield. Died, June 28, 1887.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, was born at Belleville, Wood County, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; in 1835 accompanied his parents to Missouri, and, in 1841, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned a trade, afterwards embarking in the commission business. In 1844-45 he was Lieutenant of a company sent against the Mormons at Nauvoo, later serving as Captain of Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress; at the outbreak of the Civil War tendered his services to Governor Yates, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was almost immediately promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command at Cairo, so continuing until relieved by General Grant, in September, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, in April following, he was captured with most of his command, after a most vigorous fight with a superior rebel force, but, in 1862, was exchanged and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, and, as commander at Helena, Ark., defeated the Confederate Generals Holmes and Price on July 3, 1863. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Pension Agent at Quincy, serving four

years. At present (1898) General Prentiss' residence is at Bethany, Mo., where he served as Postmaster, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley. Died Feb. 8, 1901.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. (See *Elections*.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, located at Chicago, was organized in 1883 by a number of wealthy and liberal Presbyterians, "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons, and to provide them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian Church." Rush Medical College offered a portion of its ground as a site (see *Rush Medical College*), and through generous subscriptions a well-planned building was erected, capable of accommodating about 250 patients. A corridor connects the college and hospital buildings. The medical staff comprises eighteen of Chicago's best known physicians and surgeons.

PRESBYTERIANS, THE. The first Presbyterian society in Illinois was organized by Rev. James McCready, of Kentucky, in 1806, at Sharon, White County. Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, also Presbyterians, had visited the State in 1814 as representatives of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, but had formed no society. The members of the Sharon church were almost all immigrants from the South, and were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. Two other churches were established in 1817, one at Shoal Creek, Bond County, and the other at Edwardsville. In 1825 there were but three Presbyterian ministers in Illinois—Revs. Stephen Bliss, John Finch and B. F. Spilman. Ten years later there were 80 churches, with a membership of 2,500 and 60 ministers. In 1880 the number of churches had increased to 487, but in 1890 (as shown by the United States census) there were less. In the latter year there were 405 ministers and 52,945 members. The Synod of Illinois is the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination in the State, and under its jurisdiction the church maintains two seminaries: one (the McCormick) at Chicago, and the other (the Blackburn University) at Carlinville. The organ of the denomination is "The Interior," founded by Cyrus H. McCormick and published weekly at Chicago, with William C. Gray as editor. The Illinois Synod embraced within its jurisdiction (1895) eleven Presbyteries, to which were attached 483 churches, 464 ministers and a membership of 63,247. See also *Religious Denominations*.

PRICKETT, Abraham, pioneer merchant, was born near Lexington, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., in 1808; was employed for a time in the drug business in St. Louis, then opened a store at Edwardsville, where, in 1813, he received from the first County Court of Madison County a license to retail merchandise. In 1818, he served as one of the three Delegates from Madison County to the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, and the same year was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly; was also Postmaster of the town of Edwardsville for a number of years. In 1825 he removed to Adams County and laid out an addition to the city of Quincy; was also engaged there in trade with the Indians. In 1836, while engaged on a Government contract for the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of Red River, he died at Natchitoches, La.

George W. (Prickett), a son of the preceding, and afterwards a citizen of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.—**Isaac** (Prickett), a brother of Abraham, came to St. Louis in 1815, and to Edwardsville in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and later on his own account. He held the offices of Postmaster, Public Administrator, Quartermaster-General of State Militia, Inspector of the State Penitentiary, and, from 1838 to '42, was Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, dying in 1844.

PRICKETT, David, pioneer lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Ga., Sept. 21, 1800; in early childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and from there to Edwardsville, Ill. He graduated from Transylvania University, and, in 1821, began the practice of law; was the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois; Judge of the Madison County Probate Court; Representative in the General Assembly (1826-28), Aid-de-Camp to General Whiteside in the Black Hawk War; State's Attorney for Springfield Judicial Circuit (1837), Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1840), Director of the State Bank of Illinois (1842), Clerk of the House of Representatives for ten sessions, and Assistant Clerk of the same at the time of his death, March 1, 1847.

PRINCE, David, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyne, Windham County, Conn., June 21, 1816; removed with his parents to Canandaigua, N. Y., and was educated in the academy there, began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, finishing at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he was associated, for a year and a

half, with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Muzzy. In 1843 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and, for two years, was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Illinois College; later, spent five years practicing in St. Louis, and lecturing on surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, when, returning to Jacksonville in 1852, he established himself in practice there, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he had already won a wide reputation. During the latter part of the Civil War he served, for fourteen months, as Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and, on the capture of a portion of his brigade, voluntarily surrendered himself that he might attend the captives of his command in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he was employed for some months, by the Sanitary Commission, in writing a medical history of the war. He visited Europe twice, first in 1881 as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, and again as a member of the Copenhagen Congress of 1884—at each visit making careful inspection of the hospitals in London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1867 he established a Sanitarium in Jacksonville for the treatment of surgical cases and chronic diseases, to which he gave the closing years of his life. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, liberal, public-spirited and sagacious in the adoption of new methods, he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his death was mourned by large numbers who had received the benefit of his ministrations without money and without price. He was member of a number of leading professional associations, besides local literary and social organizations. Died, at Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1889.

PRINCE, Edward, lawyer, was born at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832; attended school at Payson, Ill., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating from the latter in 1852; studied law at Quincy, and after admission to the bar in 1853, began dealing in real estate. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Yates, was made Captain and Drill-master of cavalry and, a few months later, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, taking part, as second in command, in the celebrated "Grierson raid" through Mississippi, in 1863, serving until discharged with the rank of Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. After the war he gave considerable attention to engineering and the construction of a system of water-works for the city of Quincy. Died December, 1908.

PRINCE, George W., lawyer and Congressman, born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 4, 1854; was educated in the public schools and at Knox College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg the following year; served as chairman of the Knox County Republican Central Committee in 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Representative in the General Assembly and re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket; at a special election, held in April, 1895, he was chosen Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Philip Sidney Post, which had occurred in January preceding. In common with a majority of his colleagues, Mr. Prince was re-elected in 1896, receiving a plurality of nearly 16,000 votes, and was elected for a third term in November, 1898.

PRINCETON, a city and the county-seat of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles west-southwest of Mendota, and 104 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has a court house, gas-works, electric lights, graded and high schools, numerous churches, three newspapers and several banks. Coal is mined five miles east, and the manufactures include flour, carriages and farm implements. Pop. (1890), 3,396; (1900), 4,023. Princeton is populated with one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the State. It was the home of Owen Lovejoy during the greater part of his life in Illinois. Pop. (1910), 4,131.

PRINCETON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway.*)

PRINCEVILLE, a village of Peoria County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 22 miles northwest of Peoria; is a trade center for a prosperous agricultural region. Pop. (1900), 735; (1910), 982.

PROPHETSTOWN, a town in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Fulton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Mendota; is a grain trade center, has some manufactories, banks and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,143; (1910), 1,083.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. (See *Minority Representation.*)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pioneer Episcopal clergyman in this State was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835, and was the founder of Jubilee College. (See *Chase, Rev. Philander.*) The State at present is organized under the provincial

system, the province comprising the dioceses of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. At its head (1898) is the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. Rev. George F. Seymour of Springfield is Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, with C. R. Hale, Coadjutor at Cairo, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese with residence at Peoria. The numerical strength of the church in Illinois is not great, although between 1880 and 1890 its membership was almost doubled. In 1840 there were but eighteen parishes, with thirteen clergymen and a membership of 267. By 1880 the number of parishes had increased to 89, there being 127 ministers and 9,842 communicants. The United States Census of 1890 showed the following figures: Parishes, 197; clergymen, 150, membership, 18,609. Total contributions (1890) for general church and mission work, $373,798. The chief educational institution of the denomination in the West is the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRYOR, Joseph Everett, pioneer and early steamboat captain, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1787, the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1790 and settled near Louisville, which was then a fort with some twenty log cabins. In 1813 the son located where Golconda, Pope County, now stands, and early in life adopted the calling of a boatman, which he pursued some forty years. At this time he held a commission as a "Falls Pilot," and piloted the first steamer that ascended the Ohio River from New Orleans. During his long service no accident happened to any steamer for which he was responsible, although the Mississippi then bristled with snags. He owned and commanded the steamer Telegraph, which was sunk, in 1835, by collision with the Duke of Orleans on the Mississippi, but, owing to his presence of mind and the good discipline of his crew, no lives were lost. The salient features of his character were a boundless benevolence manifested to others, and his dauntless courage displayed not only in the face of dangers met in his career as a boatman, but in his encounters with robbers who then infested portions of Southern Illinois. He had a reputation as a skillful pilot and popular commander not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He died at his home in Pope County, Oct. 5, 1851, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia P. Bozman, of Cairo, Ill.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENTS OF. (See *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

PUGH, Isaac C., soldier, was born in Christian County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1805; came to Illinois, in 1821, with his father who first settled in Shelby County, but, in 1829, removed to Macon County, where the subject of this sketch resided until his death at Decatur, Nov. 14, 1874. General Pugh served in three wars—first in the Black Hawk War of 1832, then with the rank of Captain and Field Officer in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) in the war with Mexico, and, during the Civil War, entering upon the latter as Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and being mustered out with the rank of full Brigadier-General in August, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the operations around Vicksburg, being wounded at the latter. In the year of his retirement from the army (1864) he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and, the following year was chosen County-Clerk of Macon County, serving four years.

PUGH, Jonathan H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Bath County, Ky., came to Bond County, Ill., finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for Congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor) in 1834. Died in 1835. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

PULASKI COUNTY, an extreme southern county and one of the smallest in the State, bordering on the Ohio River and having an area of 190 square miles and a population (1900) of 14,554. It was cut off from Alexander County in 1843 and named in honor of a Polish patriot who had aided the Americans during the Revolution. The soil is generally rich, and the surface varied with much low land along the Cache and the Ohio Rivers. Wheat, corn and tobacco are the principal crops, while considerable timber is cut upon the bottom lands. Mound City is the county-seat and was conceded a population, by the census of 1890, of 2,550. Only the lowest, barren portion of the carboniferous formation extends under the soil, the coal measures being absent. Traces of iron have been found and sulphur and copperas springs abound. Population (1910), 15,650.

PULASKI, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 124 miles south of Cairo; in lumber district. Pop. (1910), 592.

PULLMAN, a former suburb, now part of the city of Chicago, where the Pullman Palace Car Company began the erection of buildings in 1880, the first family locating here in 1881. Within the next few years, it became the center of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, including the Pullman Car Works, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works and extensive steel forging works, employing thousands of mechanics. Large numbers of sleeping and dining cars, besides ordinary passenger coaches and freight cars, were manufactured here every year, not only for use on the railroads of the United States, but for foreign countries as well. The town was named for the late George M. Pullman, the founder of the car-works, and was regarded as a model city, made up of comfortable homes erected by the Palace Car Company for the use of its employés. It was well supplied with schoolhouses, and churches, and a public library was established there and opened to the public in 1883. The town was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1890.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his boyhood and, at fourteen years of age, obtained employment as a clerk, but a year later joined his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion. His father, who was a house-builder and house-mover, having died in 1853, young Pullman assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and, having secured a contract for raising a number of buildings along the Erie Canal, made necessary by the enlargement of that thoroughfare, in this way acquired some capital and experience which was most valuable to him in after years. Coming to Chicago in 1859, when the work of raising the grade of the streets in the business portion of the city had been in progress for a year or two, he found a new field for the exercise of his inventive skill, achieving some marvelous transformations in a number of the principal business blocks in that part of the city. As early as 1858, Mr. Pullman had had his attention turned to devising some means for increasing the comforts of night-travel upon railways, and, in 1859, he remodeled two old day-coaches into a species of sleeping-cars, which were used upon the Alton Road. From 1860 to 1863 he spent in Colorado devoting his engineering skill to mining; but returning to Chicago the latter year, entered upon his great work of developing the idea of the sleeping-car into practical reality. The first car was completed and received the name of the "Pioneer." This car constituted a part of the funeral train which took the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination in April, 1865. The development of the "Pullman palace sleeping-car," the invention of the dining-car, and of vestibule trains, and the building up of the great industrial town which bears his name, and is now a part of the city of Chicago, constituted a work of gradual development which resulted in some of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the nineteenth century, both in a business sense and in promoting the comfort and safety of the traveling public, as well as in bettering the conditions of workingmen. He lived to see the results of his inventive genius and manufacturing skill in use upon the principal railroads of the United States and introduced upon a number of important lines in Europe also. Mr. Pullman was identified with a number of other enterprises more or less closely related to the transportation business, but the Pullman Palace Car Company was the one with which he was most closely connected, and by which he will be longest remembered. He was also associated with some of the leading educational and benevolent enterprises about the city of Chicago, to which he contributed in a liberal manner during his life and in his will. His death occurred suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1897.

PURPLE, Norman H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., read law and was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, Pa., settled at Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and the following year was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which then embraced the greater portion of the State east of Peoria. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and, in 1845, Governor Ford appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who had resigned. As required by law, he at the same time served as Circuit Judge, his district embracing all the counties west of Peoria, and his home being at Quincy. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he returned to Peoria and resumed practice. He compiled the Illinois Statutes relating to real property, and, in 1857, made a compilation of the general laws, generally known to the legal profession as the "Purple Statutes." He subsequently undertook to compile and arrange the laws passed from 1857 to '63, and was engaged on this work when overtaken by death, at Chicago, Aug 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862,

and, during the last ten years of his life prominent at the Chicago bar.

PUTERBAUGH, Sabin D., judge and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1834, at 8 years of age removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill., settled in Pekin in 1853, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and took part in numerous engagements in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigning his commission in 1862, he took up his residence at Peoria, where he resumed practice and began the preparation of his first legal work —"Common Law Pleading and Practice." In 1864 he formed a partnership with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Circuit Court Judge. He retired from the bench in 1873 to resume private practice and pursue his work as an author. His first work, having already run through three editions, was followed by "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," the first edition of which appeared in 1874, and "Michigan Chancery Practice," which appeared in 1881. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Died, Sept. 25, 1892. **Leslie D.** Puterbaugh, a son of Judge Puterbaugh, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the Peoria Circuit.

PUTNAM COUNTY, the smallest county in the State, both as to area and population, containing only 170 square miles, population (1900) 4,746. It lies near the center of the north half of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam. The first American to erect a cabin within its limits was Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was in business there, as a fur trader, as early as 1825, but afterwards became a prominent citizen of Chicago. The county was created by act of the Legislature in 1825, although a local government was not organized until some years later. Since that date, Bureau, Marshall and Stark Counties have been erected therefrom. It is crossed and drained by the Illinois River. The surface is moderately undulating and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief staple, although wheat and oats are extensively cultivated. Coal is mined and exported. Hennepin is the county-seat. Population of the county (1910), 7,561.

QUINCY, the principal city of Western Illinois, and the county seat of Adams County. It was founded in 1822—the late Gov. John Wood erecting the first log-cabin there—and was incorporated in 1839. The site is naturally one of the most beautiful in the State, the principal part of the city being built on a limestone bluff having an elevation of 125 to 150 feet, and overlooking the Mississippi for a long distance. Its location is 112 miles west of Springfield and 264 miles southwest of Chicago. Besides being a principal shipping point for the river trade north of St. Louis, it is the converging point of several important railway lines, including the Wabash, four branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, giving east and west as well as north and south connections. At the present time (1904) several important lines, or extensions of railroads already constructed, are in contemplation, which, when completed, will add largely to the commercial importance of the city. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles and being lighted with gas and electricity. Water is obtained from the Mississippi. There are several electric railway lines, four public parks, a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi, to which a wagon bridge has been added within the past two years, two interurban railway depots and several elegant public buildings, including a handsome county court house, a Government building for the use of the Post-office and the United States District Court. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located here, embracing a large group of cottages occupied by veterans of the Civil War, besides hospital and administration buildings for the use of the officers. The city has more than thirty churches, three libraries, one free public and two college, with excellent schools and other educational advantages. Among the higher institutions of learning are the Chaddock College (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic). There are two or three national banks, a State bank with a capital of $300,000, beside two private banks, four or five daily papers, with several weekly and one or two monthly publications. Its advantages as a shipping point by river and railroad have made it one of the most important manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The census of 1890 showed a total of 374 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of $6,187,845, employing 5,058 persons, and turning out an annual product valued at $10,160,492. The cost of material used was $5,597,990, and the wages paid $2,483,571. The number of different industries reported aggregated seventy-six, the more important being foundries, carriage and wagon factories, agricultural implement works, cigar and

tobacco factories, flour-mills, breweries, brick-yards, lime works, saddle and harness shops, paper mills, furniture factories, organ works, and artificial-ice factories. Population (1880), 27,268; (1890), 31,494; (1900), 36,252; (1910), 36,589.

QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

QUINCY & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

QUINCY & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

RAAB, Henry, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; learned the trade of a currier with his father and came to the United States in 1853, finally locating at Belleville, Ill., where, in 1857, he became a teacher in the public schools; in 1873 was made Superintendent of schools for that city, and, in 1882, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket, declined a renomination in 1886; was nominated a second time in 1890, and re-elected, but defeated by S. M. Inglis in 1894. In the administration of his office, Professor Raab showed a commendable freedom from partisanship. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed a position in the public schools at Belleville. Died Mar. 13, 1901.

RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, an early French traveler and trader, who is said to have reached the Upper Mississippi on his third voyage to the West in 1658-59. The period of his explorations extended from 1652 to 1684, of which he prepared a narrative which was published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1885, under the title of "Radisson's Voyages." He and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart, first conceived the idea of planting a settlement at Hudson's Bay. (See *Chouart, Medard.*)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the executive (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), under authority of an act approved, April 13, 1871, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to railroads and warehouses. The Commission's powers are partly judicial, partly executive. The following is a summary of its powers and duties: To establish a schedule of maximum rates, equitable to shipper and carrier alike; to require yearly reports from railroads and warehouses; to hear and pass upon complaints of extortion and unjust discrimination, and (if necessary) enforce prosecutions therefor; to secure the safe condition of railway road-beds, bridges and trestles; to hear and decide all manner of complaints relative to intersections and to protect grade-crossings; to insure the adoption of a safe interlocking system, to be approved by the Commission; to enforce proper rules for the inspection and registration of grain throughout the State. The principal offices of the Commission are at the State capital, where monthly sessions are held. For the purpose of properly conducting the grain inspection department, monthly meetings are also held at Chicago, where the offices of a Grain Inspector, appointed by the Board, are located. Here all business relating to this department is discussed and necessary special meetings are held. The inspection department has no revenue outside of fees, but the latter are ample for its maintenance. Fees for inspection on arrival ("inspection in") are twenty-five cents per car-load, ten cents per wagon-load, and forty cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boat or vessels. For inspection from store ("inspected out") the fees are fifty cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; thirty-five cents per car-load, and ten cents per wagon-load to teams. While there are never wanting some cases of friction between the transportation companies and warehousemen on the one hand, and the Commission on the other, there can be no question that the formation of the latter has been of great value to the receivers, shippers, forwarders and tax-payers of the State generally. Similar regulations in regard to the inspection of grain in warehouses, at East St. Louis and Peoria, are also in force. Following is a list of Commissioners up to 1911 with terms: 1871-73—Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan, David S. Hammond; 1873-77—Henry D. Cook (deceased, 1873, succeeded by Jas. Steele), David A. Brown, John M. Pearson; 1877-83—Wm. M. Smith, Geo. M. Bogue, John H. Oberly (retired 1881, succeeded by Wm. M. Robinson); 1883-85—Wm. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis, Chas. T. Stratton; 1885-89—John I. Rinaker, Benj. F. Marsh, Wm. T. Johnson (retired 1887, succeeded by Jason Rogers); 1889-93—John R. Wheeler, Isaac N. Phillips, W. S. Crim (succeeded, 1891, by John R. Tanner); 1893-97—W. S. Cantrell, Thos. F. Gahan, Chas. F. Lape (succeeded, 1895, by Geo. W. Fithian); 1897-1901—Cicero J. Lindley, Chas. S. Rannells, Jas. E. Bidwell, Arthur L. French (1901-07), Jas. McKinney (1901-02), Jas. S. Neville (1901-06), Isaac L. Elwood (1902-07), Wm. H. Boys (1906-09), Bernard A. Eckhart and Jas A. Willoughby (1907—); Orville H. Berry, Chairman (1909—).

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME, QUINCY.



SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

RAILROADS (IN GENERAL). The existing railroad system of Illinois had its inception in the mania for internal improvement which swept over the country in 1836-37, the basis of the plan adopted in Illinois (as in the Eastern States) being that the State should construct, maintain, own and operate an elaborate system. Lines were to be constructed from Cairo to Galena, from Alton to Mount Carmel, from Peoria to Warsaw, from Alton to the Central Railroad, from Belleville to Mount Carmel, from Bloomington to Mackinaw Town, and from Meredosia to Springfield. The experiment proved extremely unfortunate to the financial interests of the State, and laid the foundation of an immense debt under which it staggered for many years. The Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Meredosia to Springfield, was the only one so far completed as to be in operation. It was sold, in 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield, for $21,100, he being the highest bidder. This line formed a nucleus of the existing Wabash system. The first road to be operated by private parties (outside of a primitive tramway in St. Clair County, designed for the transportation of coal to St. Louis) was the Galena & Chicago Union, chartered in 1836. This was the second line completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago. The subsequent development of the railway system of Illinois was at first gradual, then steady and finally rapid. A succinct description of the various lines now in operation in the State may be found under appropriate headings. At present Illinois leads all the States of the Union in the extent of railways in operation, the total mileage (1897) of main track being 10,785.43, or 19 miles for each 100 square miles of territory and 25 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants—estimating the population (1898) at four and a quarter millions. Every one of the 102 counties of the State is traversed by at least one railroad except three—Calhoun, Hardin and Pope. The entire capitalization of the 111 companies doing business in the State in 1896, (including capital stock, funded debt and current liabilities), was $2,669,164,142, equal to $67,556 per mile. In 1894 fifteen owned and ten leased lines paid dividends of from four to eight per cent. on common, and from four to ten per cent. on preferred, stock—the total amount thus paid aggregating $25,321,752. The total earnings and income, in Illinois, of all lines operated in the State aggregated $77,508,537, while the total expenditure within the State was $71,463,367. Of the 58,263,860 tons of freight carried 11,611,798 were of agricultural products and 17,179,366 mineral products. The number of passengers (earning revenue) carried during the year, was 83,281,655. The total number of railroad employes of all classes was 61,200. The entire amount of taxes paid by railroad companies for the year was $3,846,379. From 1836, when the first special charter was granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, until 1869—after which all corporations of this character came under the general incorporation laws of the State in accordance with the Constitution of 1870—293 special charters for the construction of railroads were granted by the Legislature, besides numerous amendments of charters already in existence. (For the history of important individual lines see each road under its corporate name.)

RALSTON, Virgil Young, editor and soldier, was born, July 16, 1828, at Vanceburg, Ky.; was a student in Illinois College one year (1846-47), after which he studied law in Quincy and practiced for a time; also resided some time in California. 1855-57 was one of the editors of "The Quincy Whig," and represented that paper in the Editorial Convention at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention.*) In 1861 he was commissioned a Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned on account of ill health; later, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but died in hospital at St. Louis from wounds and exposure, April 19, 1864.

RAMSAY, Rufus N., State Treasurer, was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ill., May 20, 1838; received a collegiate education at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, and at Indiana State University; studied law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but soon abandoned the law for banking, in which he was engaged both at Lebanon and Carlyle, limiting his business to the latter place about 1890. He served one term (from 1867) as County Clerk, and two terms (1889 and '91) as Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1892, was nominated as a Democrat and elected State Treasurer. Died in office, at Carlyle, Nov. 11, 1894.

RAMSEY, a village of Fayette County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 12 miles south of Vandalia; the district is agricultural; has one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 747; (1910), 769.

RANDOLPH COUNTY lies in the southwest section of the State and borders on the Mississippi River; area 560 square miles; named for Beverly Randolph. It was set off from St. Clair County in 1795, being the second county organ-

ized in the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois. From the earliest period of Illinois history, Randolph County has been a pivotal point. In the autumn of 1700 a French and Indian settlement was established at Kaskaskia, which subsequently became the center of French influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1722 Prairie du Rocher was founded by the French. It was in Randolph County that Fort Chartres was built, in 1720, and it was here that Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the seizure of the "Illinois Country" met with success in the capture of Kaskaskia. American immigration began with the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were the Cranes (Ichabod and George), Gen. John Edgar, the Dodge family, the Morrisons, and John Rice Jones. Toward the close of the century came Shadrach Bond (afterwards the first Governor of the State) with his uncle of the same name, and the Menards (Pierre and Hippolyte), the first of whom subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Bond, Shadrach; Menard, Pierre.*) In outline, Randolph County is triangular, while its surface is diversified. Timber and building stone are abundant, and coal underlies a considerable area. Chester, the county-seat, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, is a place of considerable trade and the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The county is crossed by several railroad lines, and transportation facilities are excellent. Pop. (1890), 25,049; (1900), 28,001; (1910), 29,120.

RANSOM, Gen. Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; educated at Norwich University, an institution under charge of his father, who was later an officer of the Mexican War and killed at Chapultepec. Having learned civil engineering, he entered on his profession at Peru, Ill., in 1851; in 1855 became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co., Chicago, soon after removing to Fayette County, where he acted as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Under the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he organized a company, which having been incorporated in the Eleventh Illinois, he was elected Major, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in this capacity having command of his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded and won deserved promotion to a colonelcy, as successor to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards killed at Shiloh. Here Colonel Ransom again distinguished himself by his bravery, and though again wounded while leading his regiment, remained in command through the day. His service was recognized by promotion as Brigadier-General. He bore a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign, and, later, commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the operations about Atlanta, but finally fell a victim to disease and his numerous wounds, dying in Chicago, Oct. 29, 1864, having previously received the brevet rank of Major-General. General Ransom was confessedly one of the most brilliant officers contributed by Illinois to the War for the Union, and was pronounced, by both Grant and Sherman, one of the ablest volunteer generals in their commands.

RANTOUL, a city in Champaign County, at the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with its West Lebanon and Leroy branch, 14 miles north-northeast of Champaign and 114 miles south by west of Chicago. It has a national bank, seven churches, opera house, graded school, two weekly papers, machine shops, flouring and flax mills, tile factories, and many handsome residences. Pop. (1910), 1,384.

RASLE, Sebastian, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, in 1658; at his own request was attached to the French missions in Canada in 1689, and, about 1691 or '92, was sent to the Illinois Country, where he labored for two years, traveling much and making a careful study of the Indian dialects. He left many manuscripts descriptive of his journeyings and of the mode of life and character of the aborigines. From Illinois he was transferred to Norridgewock, Maine, where he prepared a dictionary of the Abenaki language in three volumes, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard College. His influence over his Indian parishioners was great, and his use of it, during the French and Indian War, so incensed the English colonists in Massachusetts that the Governor set a price upon his head. On August 12, 1724, he was slain, with seven Indian chiefs who were seeking to aid his escape, during a night attack upon Norridgewock by a force of English soldiers from Fort Richmond, his mutilated body being interred the next day by the Indians. In 1833, the citizens of Norridgewock erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell.

RASTER, Herman, journalist, was born in Germany in 1828; entered journalism and came to America in 1851, being employed on German papers in Buffalo and New York City; in 1867 accepted the position of editor-in-chief of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," which he continued to

fill until June, 1890, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, dying at Dresden July 24, 1891. While employed on papers in this country during the Civil War he acted as the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and other cities of Central Europe. He served as delegate to both State and National Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869, received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, but during the later years of his life, coöperated with the Democratic party.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician and sanitary expert, born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849. The following year he removed to Iowa, settling at Burlington. He was an active member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and, in 1851, prepared and published a "Report on the Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa," and, later, made a collection of ichthyologic remains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri for Professor Agassiz. From 1857 to 1860 he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Medical Botany at Rush Medical College, Chicago, occupying the same position in 1859 in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was one of the organizers. During the Civil War he served, until 1864, as Assistant Medical Director, first in the Army of the Potomac and later in Louisiana, being brevetted Lieutenant Colonel at the close of the struggle. Returning to Chicago, he aided in reorganizing the city's health service, and, in 1867, was appointed a member of the new Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector, serving until 1876. The latter year he was chosen President of the American Public Health Association, and, in 1877, a member of the newly created State Board of Health of Illinois, and elected its first President. Later, he became Secretary, and continued in that office during his connection with the Board. In 1878-79 he devoted much attention to the yellow-fever epidemic, and was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi, and in securing the adoption of a system of river inspection by the National Board of Health. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and the author of numerous monographs and printed addresses, chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. Among them may be noticed "Intramural Interments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," "Sanitary Problems of Chicago," "Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North America," and a series of reports as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Died, at Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, Gen. Green Berry, soldier and author, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, but, three years later, removed with his family to Kansas. His Free-State proclivities rendering him obnoxious to the pro-slavery party there, he returned to Illinois in 1857, settling at Harrisburg, Saline County. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a Major in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, later, advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, resigning his commission at the close of the war (May 6, 1865). He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Corinth, participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He also rendered valuable service during the Atlanta campaign, keeping lines of communication open, re-enforcing Resaca and repulsing an attack by General Hood. He was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and with Hancock, in the Shenandoah Valley, when the war closed. In 1866 General Raum became President of the projected Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, an enterprise of which he had been an active promoter. He was elected to Congress in 1866 from the Southern Illinois District (then the Thirteenth), serving one term, and the same year presided over the Republican State Convention, as he did again in 1876 and in 1880. He was also a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago the last two years just mentioned. From August 2, 1876, to May 31, 1883, General Raum served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in that time having superintended the collection of $800,000,000 of revenue and the disbursement of $30,000,000. After retiring from the Commissionership he resumed the practice of law in Washington. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, remaining to the close of President Harrison's administration, when he removed to Chicago and again engaged in practice. During the various political campaigns of the past thirty years his services have been in frequent request as a campaign speaker, and he has canvassed a number of States in the interest of the Republican party. Besides his official reports, he is author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884), and a number of magazine articles. Died Dec. 12, 1909.

RAUM, John, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Hummelstown, Pa., July 14, 1793, and died at Golconda, Ill., March 14, 1869. Having received a liberal education in his native State, the subject of this sketch settled at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1823, but removed to Golconda, Pope County, in 1826. He had previously served three years in the War of 1812, as First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and, while a resident of Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 as Brigade Major. He was also elected Senator from the District composed of Pope and Johnson Counties in the Eighth General Assembly (1833), as successor to Samuel Alexander, who had resigned. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pope County, and was also elected Clerk of the County Court the same year, holding both offices for many years, and retaining the County Clerkship up to his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was married March 22, 1827, to Juliet C. Field, and was father of Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, and Maj. John M. Raum, both of whom served in the volunteer army from Illinois during the Civil War.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, Secretary of War, was born at East Galena, Feb. 13, 1831, the son of a small farmer, who was also a charcoal-burner. The son, after irregular attendance on the district schools and a year passed at Mount Morris Academy, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Galena in 1854, and at once began practice. In 1857 he was elected City Attorney of Galena, and nominated on the Douglas electoral ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he favored, and publicly advocated, coercive measures, and it is said that it was partly through his influence that General Grant early tendered his services to the Government. He served on the staff of the latter from the time General Grant was given command of a brigade until the close of the war, most of the time being its chief, and rising in rank, step by step, until, in 1863, he became a Brigadier-General, and, in 1865, a Major-General. His long service on the staff of General Grant indicates the estimation in which he was held by his chief. Promptly on the assumption of the Presidency by General Grant, in March, 1869, he was appointed Secretary of War, but consumption had already obtained a hold upon his constitution, and he survived only six months, dying in office, Sept. 6, 1869.

RAY, Charles H., journalist, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., March 12, 1821; came west in 1843, studied medicine and began practice at Muscatine, Iowa, afterwards locating in Tazewell County, Ill., also being associated, for a time, with the publication of a temperance paper at Springfield. In 1847 he removed to Galena, soon after becoming editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper, with which he remained until 1854. He took strong ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and, at the session of the Legislature of 1855, served as Secretary of the Senate, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Tribune"; a few months later became associated with Joseph Medill and John C. Vaughan in the purchase and management of "The Chicago Tribune," Dr. Ray assuming the position of editor-in-chief. Dr. Ray was one of the most trenchant and powerful writers ever connected with the Illinois press, and his articles exerted a wide influence during the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which he was an influential factor. He was a member of the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention.*) At the State Republican Convention held at Bloomington, in May following, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for that year; was also Canal Trustee by appointment of Governor Bissell, serving from 1857 to 1861. In November, 1863, he severed his connection with "The Tribune" and engaged in oil speculations in Canada which proved financially disastrous. In 1865 he returned to the paper as an editorial writer, remaining only for a short time. In 1868 he assumed the management of "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he remained identified until his death, Sept. 23, 1870.

RAY, Lyman Beecher, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Crittenden County, Vt., August 17, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1852, and has since been engaged in mercantile business in this State. After filling several local offices he was elected to represent Grundy County in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872), and, ten years later, was chosen State Senator, serving from 1883 to 1887, and being one of the recognized party leaders on the floor. In 1888, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1893. His home is at Morris, Grundy County.

RAY, William H., Congressman, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1812; grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a limited

education; in 1834 removed to Rushville, Ill., engaging in business as a merchant and, later, as a banker, was a member of the first State Board of Equalization (1867-69) and in 1872 was elected to Congress as a Republican, representing his District from 1873 to 1875. Died, Jan. 25, 1881.

RAYMOND, a village of Montgomery County, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railway, 50 miles southwest of Decatur; has electric lights, some manufactures and a weekly paper. Considerable coal is mined here and grain and fruit grown in the surrounding country. Population (1890) 841; (1900) 906; (1910) 881.

RAYMOND, (Rev.) Miner, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in New York City, August 29, 1811, being descended from a family of Huguenots (known by the name of "Raymonde"), who were expelled from France on account of their religion. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father at Rensselaerville, N. Y. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17, later taking a course in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1838 he joined the New England Conference and three years later began pastoral work at Worcester, subsequently occupying pulpits in Boston and Westford. In 1848 on the resignation of Dr. Robert Allyn (afterwards President of McKendree College and of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale), Dr. Raymond succeeded to the principalship of the Academy at Wilbraham, remaining there until 1864, when he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., his connection with the latter institution continuing until 1895, when he resigned. For some three years of this period he served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. His death occurred, Nov. 25, 1897.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, journalist, was born in the Sangamon Bottom, Mason County, Ill., March 26, 1831; in 1855 entered the office of "The Beardstown Gazette;" later purchased an interest in the paper and continued its publication under the name of "The Central Illinoisan" until 1857, when he sold out and went to Nebraska. Returning, in 1860, he repurchased his old paper and conducted it until 1866, when he sold out for the last time. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, which he did by lectures and the publication of pamphlets and books on the subject, also published a "Life of Horace Greeley," another of General Harney, and two or three other volumes. Died in St. Louis, April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, the name of a prominent and influential family who lived at Kaskaskia in Territorial days. According to Governor Reynolds, who has left the most detailed account of them in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," they consisted of nine brothers and four daughters, all of whom were born in Fauquier County, Va., some of them emigrating to Ohio, while others came to Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1806. Reynolds describes them as passionate and impulsive, but possessed of a high standard of integrity and a chivalrous and patriotic spirit.—**William,** the eldest brother and regarded as the head of the family, became a Deputy Surveyor soon after coming to Illinois and took part in the Indian campaigns between 1812 and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and afterwards removed to St. Louis. **Stephen,** another of the brothers, was a Lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, while **Charles** commanded one of the two regiments organized by Governor Edwards, in 1812, for the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake.

Nelson, still another brother, served in the same expedition on the staff of Governor Edwards. Stephen, already mentioned, was a member of the expedition sent to strengthen Prairie du Chien in 1814, and showed great courage in a fight with the Indians at Rock Island. During the same year Nelson Rector and Captain Samuel Whiteside joined Col. Zachary Taylor (afterwards President) in an expedition on the Upper Mississippi in which they came in conflict with the British and Indians at Rock Island, in which Captain Rector again displayed the courage so characteristic of his family. On the 1st of March, 1814, while in charge of a surveying party on Saline Creek, in Gallatin County, according to Reynolds, Nelson was ambushed by the Indians and, though severely wounded, was carried away by his horse, and recovered.—**Elias,** another member of the family, was Governor Edwards' first Adjutant-General, serving a few months in 1809, when he gave place to Robert Morrison, but was reappointed in 1810, serving for more than three years. **Thomas,** one of the younger members, had a duel with Joshua Barton, on "Bloody Island," sometime between 1812 and 1814, in which he killed his antagonist. (See *Duels.*) A portion of this historic family drifted into Arkansas, where they became prominent, one of their

descendants serving as Governor of that State during the Civil War period.

RED BUD, a city in Randolph County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some 37 miles south-southeast of St. Louis, and 21 miles south of Belleville; has a carriage factory and two flouring mills, electric lights, a hospital, two banks, five churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,169; (1910), 1,240.

REEVES, Owen T., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1829; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1850, afterwards serving as a tutor in that institution and as Principal of a High School at Chillicothe. In 1854 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and, as a member of the School Board, assisted in reorganizing the school system of that city; also has served continuously, for over 40 years, as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, being a part of the time President of the Board. In the meantime, he had begun the practice of law, served as City Attorney and member of the Board of Supervisors. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers (a 100-days' emergency regiment), was elected Colonel and mustered out, with his command, in October, 1862. Colonel Reeves was subsequently connected with the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central), and was also one of the founders of the Law Department of the Wesleyan University. In 1877 he was elected to the Circuit bench, serving continuously, by repeated re-elections, until 1891—during the latter part of his incumbency being upon the Appellate bench.

REEVES, Walter, Member of Congress and lawyer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; removed to Illinois at 8 years of age and was reared on a farm; later became a teacher and lawyer, following his profession at Streator; in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District for Congress, as successor to the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and was elected, receiving a majority over three competitors. Mr. Reeves was re-elected three times, serving in all four terms and until 1903. Died April 9, 1909.

REFORMATORY, ILLINOIS STATE, a prison for the incarceration of male offenders under 21 years of age, who are believed to be susceptible of reformation. It is the successor of the "State Reform School," which was created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but not opened for the admission of inmates until 1871. It is located at Pontiac. The number of inmates, in 1872, was 165, which was increased to 324 in 1890. The results, while moderately successful, were not altogether satisfactory. The appropriations made for construction, maintenance, etc., were not upon a scale adequate to accomplish what was desired, and, in 1891, a radical change was effected. Previous to that date the limit, as to age, was 16 years. The law establishing the present reformatory provides for a system of indeterminate sentences, and a release upon parole, of inmates who, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, may be safely granted conditional liberation. The inmates are divided into two classes. (1) those between the ages of 10 and 16, and (2) those between 16 and 21. The Board of Managers is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, their term of office to be for ten years. The course of treatment is educational (intellectually, morally and industrially), schools being conducted, trades taught, and the inmates constantly impressed with the conviction that, only through genuine and unmistakable evidence of improvement, can they regain their freedom. The reformatory influence of the institution may be best inferred from the results of one year's operation. Of 146 inmates paroled, 15 violated their parole and became fugitives, 6 were returned to the Reformatory, 1 died, and 124 remained in employment and regularly reporting. Among the industries carried on are painting and glazing, masonry and plastering, gardening, knitting, chair-caning, broom-making, carpentering, tailoring and blacksmithing. The grounds of the Reformatory contain a vein of excellent coal, which it is proposed to mine, utilizing the clay, thus obtained, in the manufacture of brick, which can be employed in the construction of additional needed buildings. The average number of inmates is about 800, and the crimes for which they are sentenced range, in gravity, from simple assault, or petit larceny, to the most serious offenses known to the criminal code, with the exception of homicide. The number of inmates, at the beginning of the year 1895, was 812. An institution of a similar character, for the confinement of juvenile female offenders, was established under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893, and located at Geneva, Kane County. (See *Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.*)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The State constitution contains the familiar guaranty of absolute freedom of conscience. The chief denominations have grown in like ratio with the

population, as may be seen from figures given below. The earliest Christian services held were conducted by Catholic missionaries, who attested the sincerity of their convictions (in many instances) by the sacrifice of their lives, either through violence or exposure. The aborigines, however, were not easily Christianized; and, shortly after the cession of Illinois by France to Great Britain, the Catholic missions, being generally withdrawn, ceased to exert much influence upon the red men, although the French, who remained in the ceded territory, continued to adhere to their ancient faith. (See *Early Missionaries.*) One of the first Protestant sects to hold service in Illinois, was the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Joseph Lillard coming to Illinois in 1793, and Rev. Hosea Riggs settling in the American Bottom in 1796. (For history of Methodism in Illinois see *Methodist Episcopal Church.*) The pioneer Protestant preacher, however, was a Baptist—Elder James Smith—who came to New Design in 1787. Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance followed him in 1796, and the first denominational association was formed in 1807. (As to conception and growth of this denomination in Illinois see also *Baptists.*) In 1814 the Massachusetts Missionary Society sent two missionaries to Illinois—Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith. Two years later (1816), the First Presbyterian Church was organized at Shiloh by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky. (See also *Presbyterians.*) The Congregationalists began to arrive with the tide of immigration that set in from the Eastern States, early in the '30's. Four churches were organized in 1833, and the subsequent growth of the denomination in the State if gradual has been steady. See *Congregationalists.* About the same time came the Disciples of Christ (sometimes called, from their founder, "Campbellites"). They encouraged free discussion, were liberal and warm hearted, and did not require belief in any particular creed as a condition of membership. The sect grew rapidly in numerical strength. (See *Disciples of Christ.*) The Protestant Episcopalians obtained their first foothold in Illinois, in 1835, when Rev. Philander Chase (afterward consecrated Bishop) immigrated to the State from the East. (See *Protestant Episcopal Church.*) The Lutherans in Illinois are chiefly of German or Scandinavian birth or descent, as may be inferred from the fact that, out of sixty-four churches in Chicago under care of the Missouri Synod only four use the English language. They are the only Protestant sect maintaining (when ever possible) a system of parochial schools. (See *Lutherans.*) There are twenty-six other religious bodies in the State exclusive of the Jews, who have twelve synagogues and nine rabbis. According to the census statistics of 1890, these twenty-six sects, with their numerical strength, number of buildings, ministers, etc., are as follows: Anti-Mission Baptists, 2,800 members, 78 churches and 63 ministers; Church of God, 1,200 members, 39 churches, 34 ministers; Dunkards, 121,000 members, 155 churches, 83 ministers; Friends ("Quakers") 2,655 members, 25 churches; Free Methodists, 1,895 members, 48 churches, 84 ministers; Free-Will Baptists, 4,694 members, 107 churches, 72 ministers; Evangelical Association, 15,924 members, 143 churches, 152 ministers; Cumberland Presbyterians, 11,804 members, 198 churches, 149 ministers; Methodist Episcopal (South) 3,927 members, 34 churches, 33 ministers; Moravians, 729 members, 3 churches, 3 ministers; New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 662 members, 14 churches, 8 ministers; Primitive Methodist, 230 members, 2 churches, 2 ministers; Protestant Methodist, 5,000 members, 91 churches, 106 ministers; Reformed Church in United States, 4,100 members, 34 churches, 19 ministers; Reformed Church of America, 2,200 members, 24 churches, 23 ministers; Reformed Episcopalians, 2,150 members, 13 churches, 11 ministers; Reformed Presbyterians, 1,400 members, 7 churches, 6 ministers; Salvation Army, 1,980 members; Second Adventists, 4,500 members, 64 churches, 35 ministers; Seventh Day Baptists, 420 members, 7 churches, 11 ministers; Universalists, 5,160 members, 45 churches, 37 ministers; Unitarians, 1,225 members, 19 churches, 14 ministers; United Evangelical, 3,000 members, 129 churches, 108 ministers; United Brethren, 16,500 members, 275 churches, 260 ministers; United Presbyterians, 11,250 members, 205 churches, 139 ministers; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,100 members, 16 churches, 33 ministers. (See various Churches under their proper names, also *Roman Catholic Church.*)

REID, William Patrick, soldier, capitalist, and coal operator, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840, brought to Lowell, Mass., in boyhood, and graduated from the high school there at 17; taught for a time near New York City and later in Maryland, where he began a course of classical study. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participating in the battles of the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill,

Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he came to Chicago and secured employment in a railway surveyor's office, later acting as foreman of the Northwestern freight depot, and finally embarking in the coal business, which was conducted with such success that he became the owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the country. Meanwhile he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of miners and other classes of laborers, and has sought to promote arbitration and conciliation between employers and employed, as a means of averting disastrous strikes. He was especially active during the long strike of 1897, in efforts to bring about an understanding between the miners and the operators. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Illinois National Guard until compelled, by the demands of his private business, to tender his resignation.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table presents the names, residence, Districts represented, politics (except as to earlier ones), and length of term or terms of service of Illinois Representatives in the lower House of Congress, from the organization of Illinois as a Territory down to the present time; (D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; G-B, Greenback; P, Populist).

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST	TERM.	REMARKS.
Shadrach Bond	Kaskaskia	Territory	1812-14	Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys.
Benjamin Stephenson	Edwardsville	Territory	1814-16	Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys.
Nathaniel Pope	Kaskaskia	Territory	1816-18	
John McLean	Shawneetown	State	1818-19	Elected U. S. Senator, 1824 and '29.
Daniel P Cook	Kaskaskia	State	1819-27	
Joseph Duncan	Jacksonville	State	1827-33	
Joseph Duncan	Jacksonville	Third	1833-34	Elected Governor; resigned.
William L. May, D	Springfield	Third	1834-39	To succeed Duncan.
Charles Slade	Belleville	First	1833-34	Died; term completed by Reynolds.
John Reynolds, D	Belleville	First	1834-37	One and one-half terms.
John Reynolds, D	Belleville	First	1839-43	
Zadoc Casey, D	Mt Vernon	Second	1833-43	
Adam W Snyder, D	Belleville	First	1837-39	
John T Stuart, W	Springfield	Third	1839-43	
John T. Stuart, O P.	Springfield	Eighth	1863-65	
Robert Smith, D	Alton	First	1843-49	
John A. McClernand, D	Shawneetown	Second	1843-51	
John A. McClernand, D	Springfield	Sixth	1859-62	Resigned, Dec., '61; succeeded by A. L. Knapp.
Orlando B. Ficklin, D	Charleston	Third	1843-49	
Orlando B. Ficklin, D	Charleston	Third	1851-53	
John Wentworth, D	Chicago	Fourth	1843-51	
John Wentworth, D	Chicago	Second	1853-55	
John Wentworth, R	Chicago	First	1865-67	
Stephen A. Douglas, D	Quincy	Fifth	1843-47	El'd U.S. Sen., Apr. '47; suc by W. A. Richardson
William A. Richardson, D	Rushville and Quincy	Fifth	1847-56	Res'd, Aug., '56; term filled by Jacob C. Davis.
William A. Richardson, D	Quincy	Sixth	1861-63	
Joseph P. Hoge, D	Galena	Sixth	1843-45	
John J. Hardin, W	Jacksonville	Seventh	1843-45	
Edward D Baker, W	Springfield	Seventh	1845-46	Resigned, Dec., '46, succeeded by John Henry.
Edward D Baker, W	Galena	Sixth	1849-51	
John Henry, W	Jacksonville	Seventh	Feb. to Mar., 1847.	Served Baker's unexpired term.
Thomas J. Turner, D	Freeport	Sixth	1847-49	
Abraham Lincoln, W	Springfield	Seventh	1847-49	
William H. Bissell, D	Belleville	First	1849-53	
William H. Bissell, D	Belleville	Eighth	1855-59	
Timothy R. Young, D	Marshall	Third	1849-51	
Thomas L. Harris, D	Petersburg	Seventh	1849-51	
Thomas L. Harris, D	Petersburg	Sixth	1855-58	Died, Nov. 24, '58; suc. by Chas. D. Hodges.
Willis Allen, D	Marion	Second	1851-53	
Willis Allen, D	Marion	Ninth	1853-55	
Richard S. Maloney, D	Belvidere	Fourth	1851-53	
Thompson Campbell, D	Galena	Sixth	1851-53	
Richard Yates, W	Jacksonville	Seventh	1851-53	
Richard Yates, W	Jacksonville	Sixth	1853-55	
E. B. Washburne, R	Galena	First	1853-63	
E. B. Washburne, R	Galena	Third	1863-69	Resigned, March 9, '69 to accept French mission; term filled by H. C. Burchard.
Jesse O. Norton, R	Joliet	Third	1853-57	
Jesse O. Norton, R	Joliet	Sixth	1859-60	
James Knox, R	Knoxville	Fourth	1853-57	
James C. Allen, D	Palestine	Seventh	1853-57	
James C. Allen, D	Palestine	State-at-large	1863-64	
James H. Woodworth, R	Chicago	Second	1855-57	
Jacob C. Davis, D	Quincy	Fifth	1856-57	To fill unexpired term of Richardson
Lyman Trumbull, R	Belleville	Eighth	1855	Chosen U. S. Senator; resigned
J. L. D. Morrison, D	Belleville	Eighth	1855-57	Filled Trumbull's unexpired term
Samuel S. Marshall, D	McLeansboro	Ninth	1859-60	
Samuel S. Marshall, D	McLeansboro	Eleventh	1865-73	
Samuel S. Marshall, D	McLeansboro	Nineteenth	1873-75	
John F. Farnsworth, R	Chicago	Second	1857-61	
John F. Farnsworth, R	St. Charles	Second	1863-73	
Owen Lovejoy, R	Princeton	Third	1857-63	
Owen Lovejoy, R	Princeton	Fifth	1863-65	Died, Mar., '64; term filled by E. C. Ingersoll.
William Kellogg, R	Canton	Fourth	1857-63	
Isaac N. Morris, D	Quincy	Fifth	1857-61	
Charles D. Robinson, D	Carrollton	Sixth	Jan. to Mar. 1859	Filled unexpired term of Thos. L. Harris.
Aaron Shaw, D	Lawrenceville	Seventh	1857-59	

Name	Residence	Dist.	Term	Remarks
Aaron Shaw, D	Lawrenceville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
James C. Robinson, D	Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	
James C. Robinson, D	Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	
James C. Robinson, D	Springfield ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	
James C. Robinson, D	Springfield ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philip B. Fouke, D	Belleville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John A. Logan, R	Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Res'd, Apr. [illegible]
John A. Logan, D	Carbondale	State-at-large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isaac N. Arnold, R	Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Isaac N. Arnold, R	Chicago	First.	[illegible]	
William J. Allen, D	Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
William J. Allen, D	Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	
A. L. Knapp, D	Jerseyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. L. Knapp, D	Jerseyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Charles M. Harris, R	Oquawka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] expired term
Ebon C. Ingersoll, R	Peoria	Fifth.	[illegible]	
John R. Eden, D	Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John R. Eden, D	Sullivan	Fifteenth.....	[illegible]	
John R. Eden, D	Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lewis W. Ross, D	Lewistown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
William R. Morrison, D...	Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
William R. Morrison, D	Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
William R. Morrison, D...	Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
S. W. Moulton, R	Shelbyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
S. W. Moulton, D	Shelbyville	[illegible]th......	[illegible]	
S. W. Moulton, D	Shelbyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Abner C. Harding, R	Monmouth	Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible] term
Burton C. Cook, R	Ottawa	Sixth.	[illegible]	
H. P. H. Bromwell, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Shelby M. Cullom, R	Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Anthony Thornton, D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John Baker, R	Belleville	Twelfth.......	[illegible]	
John Baker, R	Belleville	[illegible]nth....	[illegible]	
John Baker, D	Belleville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
A. J. Kuykendall, R	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Norman B. Judd, R	Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Albert G. Burr, D	Carrollton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Green B. Raum, R	Metropolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Washburne.
Horatio C. Burchard, R	Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Horatio C. Burchard, R	Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John B. Hawley, R	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John B. Hawley, R	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Jesse H. Moore, R	Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Thomas W. McNeely, D	Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John B. Hay, R	Belleville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John M. Crebs, D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
John L. Beveridge, R	[illegible]	[illegible]at-large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles B. Farwell, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles B. Farwell, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Charles B. Farwell, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Caulfield.
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	1871-77...	[illegible]
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Stephen A. Hurlbut, R	[illegible]	Fourth	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]ington	Fourth	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	Fifteenth....	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	Fifteenth....	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
James S. Martin, R........	[illegible]	[illegible]th ...	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Carter H. Harrison, D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], G. B.	LaSalle	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	Tenth	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	Rushville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]	Twelfth....	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	
William M. Springer, D.	Springfield	[illegible]	1875-77..	
[illegible], D	[illegible]ngton.	Thirte[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]ngton ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
William Hartzell, D	[illegible]	Nineteenth.	[illegible]	
William B. Anderson, D	Mt. Vernon	[illegible]	[illegible]	
William Aldrich, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	187[illegible]	
Carter H. Harrison, D	[illegible]	[illegible]d.......	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible], R	Morris	[illegible]enth.	[illegible]	
Thomas A. Boyd, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] F. Marsh, R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS.
Benjamin F. Marsh, R	Warsaw	Eleventh	1895-95	
Benjamin F. Marsh, R	Warsaw	Fifteenth	1895-1901	
Thomas E. Tipton, R	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1877-79	
R. W. Townshend, D	Shawneetown	Nineteenth	1877-89	
George R. Davis, R	Chicago	Second	1879-83	
George R. Davis, R	Chicago	Third	1883-85	
Hiram Barber, R	Chicago	Third	1879-81	
John C. Sherwin, R	Geneva and Elgin	Fourth	1879-83	
R. M. A. Hawk, R	Mt. Carroll	Fifth	1879-82	Died, '82; succeeded by R. R. Hitt.
James W. Singleton, D	Quincy	Eleventh	1879-83	
A. P. Forsythe, G. B	Isabel	Fifteenth	1879-81	
John R. Thomas, R	Metropolis	Eighteenth	1879-83	
John R. Thomas, R	Metropolis	Twentieth	1883-89	
William Cullen, R	Ottawa	Seventh	1881-83	
William Cullen, R	Ottawa	Eighth	1883-85	
Lewis E. Payson, R	Pontiac	Eighth	1881-83	
Lewis E. Payson, R	Pontiac	Ninth	1883-91	
John H. Lewis, R	Knoxville	Ninth	1881-83	
Dietrich C. Smith, R	Pekin	Thirteenth	1881-83	
R. W. Dunham, R	Chicago	First	1883-89	
John P. Finerty, R	Chicago	Second	1883-85	
George E. Adams, R	Chicago	Fourth	1883-91	
Benben Ellwood, R	Sycamore	Fifth	1883-85	
Robert R. Hitt, R	Mt. Morris	Sixth	1882-95	Succeeded R. M. A. Hawk, deceased.
Robert R. Hitt, R	Mt. Morris	Ninth	1895-1903	
N. E. Worthington, D	Peoria	Tenth	1883-87	
William H. Neece, D	Macomb	Eleventh	1883-87	
James M. Riggs, D	Winchester	Twelfth	1883-87	
Jonathan H. Rowell, R	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1883-91	
Frank Lawler, D	Chicago	Second	1885-91	
James H. Ward, D	Chicago	Third	1885-87	
Albert J. Hopkins, R	Aurora	Fifth	1885-95	
Albert J. Hopkins, R	Aurora	Eighth	1895-1903	
Ralph Plumb, R	Streator	Eighth	1885-89	
Silas G. Landes, D	Mt. Carmel	Sixteenth	1885-89	
William E. Mason, R	Chicago	Third	1887-91	
Philip Sidney Post, R	Galesburg	Tenth	1887-95	Died, Jan. 6, 1895.
William H. Gest, R	Rock Island	Eleventh	1887-91	
George A. Anderson, D	Quincy	Twelfth	1887-89	
Edward Lane, D	Hillsboro	Seventeenth	1887-95	
Abner Taylor, R	Chicago	First	1889-93	
Charles A. Hill, R	Joliet	Eighth	1889-91	
Geo. W. Fithian, D	Newton	Sixteenth	1889-95	
William S. Forman, D	Nashville	Eighteenth	1889-95	
James R. Williams, D	Carmi	Nineteenth	1889-95	
James R. Williams, D	Carmi	Twentieth	1899-1903	
George W. Smith, R	Murphysboro	Twentieth	1889-95	
George W. Smith, R	Murphysboro	Twenty-second	1895-1903	
Lawrence E. McGann, D	Chicago	Second	1891-95	
Allan C. Darborow, Jr., D	Chicago	Third	1891-95	
Walter C. Newberry, D	Chicago	Fourth	1891-95	
Lewis Steward, Ind	Plano	Eighth	1891-93	
Herman W. Snow, R	Sheldon	Ninth	1891-95	
Benjamin T. Cable, D	Rock Island	Eleventh	1891-95	
Owen Scott, D	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1891-95	
Samuel T. Busey, D	Urbana	Fifteenth	1891-95	
John C. Black, D	Chicago	State-at-large	1893-95	
Andrew J. Hunter, D	Paris	State-at-large	1893-95	
Andrew J. Hunter, D	Paris	Nineteenth	1897-99	
J. Frank Aldrich, R	Chicago	First	1893-97	
Julius Goldzier, D	Chicago	Fourth	1893-95	
Robert A. Childs, R	Hinsdale	Eighth	1893-95	
Hamilton K. Wheeler, R	Kankakee	Ninth	1893-95	
John J. McDannold, D	Mt. Sterling	Twelfth	1893-95	
Benjamin F. Funk, R	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1893-95	
William Lorimer, R	Chicago	Second	1895-1901	
Hugh R. Belknap, R	Chicago	Third	1895-99	Awarded seat after con. with L. E. McGann.
Charles W. Woodman, R	Chicago	Fourth	1895-97	
Geo. E. White, R	Chicago	Fifth	1895-99	
Edward D. Cooke, R	Chicago	Sixth	1895-98	Died, June 4, '98; suc'd. by Henry S. Boutell.
George E. Foss, R	Chicago	Seventh	1895-1903	
George W. Prince, R	Galesburg	Tenth	1895-1903	
Walter Reeves, R	Streator	Eleventh	1895-1903	
Vespasian Warner, R	Clinton	Thirteenth	1895-1903	
J. V. Graff, R	Pekin	Fourteenth	1895-1903	
John I. Rinaker, R	Carbondale	Sixteenth	1895-97	
Wm. H. Hinrichsen, D	Jacksonville	Sixteenth	1897-99	
James A. Connolly, R	Springfield	Seventeenth	1895-99	
Frederick Remann, R	Vandalia	Eighteenth	1895	Died, July 14, '95; suc'd. by W. F. L. Hadley.
Wm. F. L. Hadley, R	Edwardsville	Eighteenth	1895-97	Elected to fill vacancy.
Benton Wood, R	Effingham	Nineteenth	1895-97	
Orlando Barrell, R	Carmi	Twentieth	1895-97	
Everett J. Murphy, R	East St. Louis	Twenty-first	1895-97	
James R. Mann, R	Chicago	First	1897-1903	
Daniel W. Mills, R	Chicago	Tenth	1897-99	
Thomas M. Jett, D	Hillsboro	Eighteenth	1897-1903	
James R. Campbell, D	McLeansboro	Twentieth	1897-99	
George P. Foster, R	Chicago	Third	1897-1903	
Thomas Cusack, D	Chicago	Fourth	1899-1901	
Edgar T. Noonan, D	Chicago	Fifth	1899-1901	
Henry S. Boutell, R	Chicago	Sixth	1898-1903	Succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased.
W. E. Williams, D	Pittsfield	Sixteenth	1899-1901	
B. F. Caldwell, D	Chatham	Seventeenth	1897-1903	
Joseph B. Crowley, D	Robinson	Nineteenth	1899-1903	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM	REMARKS.
James R. Williams, D...				
[illegible]	Belleville	Twenty-first....		
[illegible]		Twenty-first....		
[illegible]				
[illegible]			03...	
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]			11...	
[illegible]			11...	
[illegible]			11...	
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]			11...	
[illegible]				
[illegible]			11...	
[illegible]		Fifth..		
[illegible]		Sixth..		
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
Thomas Gallagher, D				
[illegible]		Ninth.		
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				Vice B. F. M[illegible]
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	Danville			
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]ign....			
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]		[illegible] first....		
[illegible]				
[illegible]		[illegible] first....		
[illegible]				
[illegible]	Ramsey.			
[illegible]				
James R. Williams, D				
[illegible]		Twenty-f[illegible]		
[illegible]		[illegible] 6th....		
N. B. Thistlewood, R.....		[illegible] 6th..		[illegible] W. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES IN SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS

The [illegible] is a list of Representatives from the State of [illegible] elected to the Sixty-second Congress, [illegible] Republicans, [illegible] Democrats and [illegible] Progressive.

1	M[illegible] B. M[illegible]	R	[illegible]
2	[illegible] R. M[illegible]	R	[illegible]
3	W[illegible] W[illegible] W[illegible]	R	[illegible]
4	[illegible] P. M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	A[illegible] J. S[illegible]	D	[illegible]
6	E[illegible] J. S[illegible]	D	[illegible]
7	F[illegible] B[illegible]	D	[illegible]
8	P[illegible] C[illegible]	D	[illegible]
9	[illegible] F[illegible]	D	[illegible]
10	George E. F[illegible]	R	[illegible]
11	[illegible] C[illegible]	R	[illegible]
12	[illegible] E. [illegible]	R	[illegible]
13	[illegible] C. M[illegible]	R	[illegible]
14	[illegible] M. K[illegible]	R	[illegible]
15	[illegible] W. P[illegible]	R	[illegible]
16	[illegible] E. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible] A. S[illegible]	R	[illegible]
18	[illegible] C. [illegible]	R	[illegible]
19	W[illegible] B. M[illegible]	R	[illegible]
20	[illegible] E. B[illegible]	D	[illegible]
21	[illegible] M. C[illegible]	D	[illegible]
22	W[illegible] A. R[illegible]	R	[illegible]
23	M[illegible] D. P[illegible]	D	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	N. B. Thistlewood	R	[illegible]

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE. The State Board of Civil Service, consisting of three members, was created by act of the General Assembly in 1905. With the exception of the Superintendent, Chief Clerk, Treasurer and stenographer, in each State charitable institution, all appointments to subordinate positions in the same are made after examination of applicants on the basis of qualifications and merit, and removals are made only on the ground of incompetency, disobedience or other reasonable cause. Political assessments upon employes are also prohibited.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, organized under act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867; after various changes now (1911) consists of 25 members chosen by popular vote—one from each Congressional District—with the State Auditor as ex-officio member and Chairman. It meets annually on the first Tuesday after August 10th, its duty then being to examine abstracts of assessments from the several counties and equalize the same in order that equal rates may be imposed upon property according to value in all parts of the State. For this purpose property is divided into five classes, viz.: Personal property; town and city lots; land other than town lots; railroad, telegraph and telephone stock and property; and capital stock of franchise corporations. Separate committees are appointed to deal with these classes, besides a committee of general equalization. Each member receives a salary of $5 per day while in session, and the Board chooses its Secretary, the necessary number of clerks and other employes, and provides for printing and distribution of copies of proceedings after each session. The most difficult problem the Board has to meet is the equitable assessment upon capital stock and franchises of corporations. After the work of the Board is completed, the Governor, Auditor and State Treasurer fix the rate of taxation requisite to meet the appropriations made by the General Assembly.

BOARD OF HEALTH, created by act of the Legislature in 1877, with supervision of measures for protection of the health and lives of the people, matters pertaining to quarantine, and investigation of the sanitary condition of hotels and lodging houses in cities having over 100,000 inhabitants. In 1899 its jurisdiction was extended over the examination and licensing of surgeons and physicians, reporting the standing of medical colleges and, by a later act, it is required to keep a record of all births and deaths within the State; is also charged with the examination, licensing and registration of embalmers, the appointment of agents for the distribution of diphtheria antitoxins, is empowered to investigate the water of cities having a population of 2,000 or over, to supervise measures for the prevention and restriction of consumption, investigate fraudulent medical colleges and otherwise protect the public health.

BOARD OF PHARMACY, created by an act of 1881, is composed of five members, registered pharmacists of at least ten years' experience, empowered to examine all applicants and issue certificates to the same when entitled to receive them, and to prosecute violations of the pharmacy act. The Board is required to hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration, and is empowered to issue three grades of certificates—to apprentices, assistant and registered pharmacists.

BOARD OF PARDONS. This Board was created by act of the Legislature on recommendation of Governor Tanner in 1897, under provision of the Constitution (Art. 5, Sec. 13) empowering the Governor to "grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after convictions, for all offenses . . . subject to such regulations as may be provided by law"—the object being to reduce the personal labor of the Governor in this department. All applications for pardon are required to be presented to the Board, and, after investigation, reports are submitted to the Governor, with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by a majority of the Board. Before the adoption of this policy, all petitions were submitted to the Governor. The Board is non-partisan, consisting of three appointive members, of whom only two may belong to the same party. Regular sessions of the Board are held quarterly, but in case of emergency, special meetings may be held under call of the Governor or Chairman. The duty of administering the parole law is also imposed upon the Board. The present Board (1911) consists of G. De F. Kinney, Charles G. Eckhart and Ethan Allan Snively (Chairman). The Board visits each penitentiary once each month for the purpose of investigating the records of prisoners petitioning for parole.

STATE PURE FOOD COMMISSION. The act establishing the State Food Commission went into effect July 1, 1899, Alfred H. Jones, of Robinson, Ill., being then appointed Commissioner and holding office to the present time (1911). An act passed May 14, 1807, enlarged the powers of the Commission, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner, a State Analyst, an Attorney and a Chief Clerk, besides several chemists, inspectors and other employes, whose duty it is to investigate and report upon the condition of raw material and manufactured food products to prevent adulteration and protect the consumer from fraud.

REYNOLDS, John, Justice of Supreme Court and fourth Governor of Illinois, was born of Irish ancestry, in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1789, and brought by his parents to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800, spending the first nine years of his life in Illinois on a farm. After receiving a common school education, and a two years' course of study in a college at Knoxville, Tenn., he studied law and began practice. In 1812-13 he served as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, winning for himself the title, in after life, of "The Old Ranger." Afterwards he removed to Cahokia, where he began the practice of law, and, in 1818, became Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the new State. Retiring from the bench in 1825, he served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Governor in 1830, in 1832 personally commanding the State volunteers called for service in the Black Hawk War. Two weeks before the expiration of his term (1834), he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of Charles Slade, who had died in office, and was again elected in 1838, always as a Democrat. He also served as Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly and again in the Eighteenth (1852-54), being chosen Speaker of the latter. In 1858 he was the administration (or Buchanan) Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as opposed to the Republican and regular (or Douglas) Democratic candidates. For some years he edited a daily paper called "The Eagle," which was published at Belleville. While Governor Reynolds acquired some reputation as a "classical scholar," from the time spent in a Tennessee College at that early day, this was not sustained by either his colloquial or written style. He was an ardent champion of slavery, and, in the early days of the Rebellion, gained unfavorable notoriety in consequence of a letter written to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of "secession." Nevertheless, in spite of intense prejudice and bitter partisanship on some questions, he possessed many amiable qualities, as shown by his devotion to temperance, and his popularity among persons of opposite political opinions. Although at times crude in style, and not always reliable in his statement of historical facts and events, Governor Reynolds has rendered a valuable service to posterity by his writings relating to the early history of the State, especially those connected with his own times. His best known works are: "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1848); "A Glance at the Crystal Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855). His death occurred at Belleville, May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, Secretary and President of State Board of Agriculture, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and graduated from the Miami University at the age of 18. In 1840 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and soon afterward began practice. He removed to Illinois in 1854, settling first in Winnebago County, later, successively in Marion County, in Springfield and in Chicago. From 1860 to 1870 he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and, upon the creation of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871, was elected its President, filling that position until 1888, when he resigned. He has also occupied numerous other posts of honor and of trust of a public or semi-public character, having been President of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, Chief Grain Inspector from 1878 to 1882, and Secretary of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago, from the date of its organization (1873) until its final dissolution. His most important public service, in recent years, was rendered as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition, of 1893.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier and legislator, was born at New Lenox, Ill., Dec. 3, 1839; at 17 years of age went to Chicago, was educated in the high school there, within a month after graduation enlisting as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. From the ranks he rose to a colonelcy through the gradations of Second Lieutenant and Captain, and, in July, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier and was thrice wounded. On his return home after nearly four years' service, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating therefrom and beginning practice in 1866. General Reynolds has been prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and having been a State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in 1875 was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the order for the United States.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 4, 1812; after graduating at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1832, was connected with various institutions in that State, as well as President of Capital University at

Columbus, Ohio,; then, coming to Illinois, was President of the Illinois State University at Springfield, 1857-60, after which he became Principal of a female seminary in Chicago. Previously a Lutheran, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and served several parishes until his death. In his early life he founded, and, for a time, conducted several religious publications at Gettysburg, Pa., besides issuing a number of printed addresses and other published works. Died at Oak Park, near Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876.

RHOADS, (Col.) Franklin Lawrence, soldier and steamboat captain, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824; brought to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1836, where he learned the printer's trade, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, enlisted, serving to the close. Returning home he engaged in the river trade, and, for fifteen years, commanded steamboats on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a company of three months' men attached to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, soon after being promoted to the colonelcy, as successor to Col. Richard J. Oglesby, who had been promoted Brigadier-General. After serving through the spring campaign of 1862 in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, he was compelled by rapidly declining health to resign, when he located in Shawneetown, retiring in 1874 to his farm near that city. During the latter years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, dying at Shawneetown, Jan. 6, 1879.

RHOADS, Joshua, M.D., A.M., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1806; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., also receiving the degree of A.M., from Princeton; after several years spent in practice as a physician, and as Principal in some of the public schools of Philadelphia, in 1839 he was elected Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and, in 1850, took charge of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., then in its infancy. Here he remained until 1874, when he retired. Died, February 1, 1876.

RICE, Edward Y., lawyer and jurist, born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, was educated in the common schools and at Shurtleff College, after which he read law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to practice, in 1845, at Hillsboro; in 1847 was elected County Recorder of Montgomery County, and, in 1848, to the Sixteenth General Assembly, serving one term. Later he was elected County Judge of Montgomery County, was Master in Chancery from 1853 to 1857, and the latter year was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, being re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, at the election of the latter year, was chosen Representative in the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. Died, April 16, 1883.

RICE, John B., theatrical manager, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman, was born at Easton, Md., in 1809. By profession he was an actor, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, built and opened there the first theater. In 1857 he retired from the stage, and, in 1865, was elected Mayor of Chicago, the city of his adoption, and re-elected in 1867. He was also prominent in the early stages of the Civil War in the measures taken to raise troops in Chicago. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but, before the expiration of his term, died, at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 6, 1874. At a special election to fill the vacancy, Bernard G. Caulfield was chosen to succeed him.

RICHARDSON, William A., lawyer and politician, born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811, was educated at Transylvania University, came to the bar at 19, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., becoming State's Attorney in 1835; was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1836, to the Senate in 1838, and to the House again in 1844, from Adams County—the latter year being also chosen Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and, at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, serving as Speaker of the House. He entered the Mexican War as Captain, and won a Majority through gallantry at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1856 (when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor), he was a Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District; re-entered Congress in 1861, and, in 1863, was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, but after that retired to private life, acting, for a short time, as editor of "The Quincy Herald." Died, at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875.

RICHLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, and has an area of 380 square miles. It was organized from Edwards County in 1841. Among the early pioneers may be mentioned the Evans brothers, Thaddeus

Morehouse, Hugh Calhoun and son, Thomas Gardner, James Parker, Cornelius De Long, James Gilmore and Elijah Nelson. In 1829 there were but thirty families in the district. The first frame houses—the Nelson and Morehouse homesteads—were built in 1821, and, some years later, James Laws erected the first brick house. The pioneers traded at Vincennes, but, in 1825, a store was opened at Stringtown by Jacob May, and the same year the first school was opened at Watertown, taught by Isaac Chauncey. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1822, and services were conducted by William Martin, a Kentuckian. For a long time the mails were carried on horseback by Louis and James Beard, but, in 1824, Mills and Wheatsell established a line of four-horse stages. The principal road, known as the "trace road," leading from Louisville to Cahokia, followed a buffalo and Indian trail about where the main street of Olney now is. Olney was selected as the county-seat upon the organization of the county, and a Mr. Lilly built the first house there. The chief branches of industry followed by the inhabitants are agriculture and fruit-growing. Population (1880), 15,545; (1890), 15,019; (1900), 16,391; (1910), 15,970.

RICHMOND, a village of McHenry County, on the Chicago & North Western R. R., 60 miles northwest of Chicago; a grain and livestock region; has a bank and one weekly paper. Pop., 1910, 554.

RIDGE FARM, a village of Vermilion County, at junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 174 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric light plant, planing mill, elevators, bank and one weekly paper. Pop., 1900, 933; 1910, 967.

RIDGELY, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17, 1836, was educated in private schools and at Illinois College; after leaving college spent some time as a clerk in his father's bank at Springfield, finally becoming a member of the firm and successively Cashier and Vice-President. In 1870 he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but later was affiliated with the Republican party. About 1872 he became identified with the Springfield Iron Company, of which he was President for many years, had also been President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis and, for some time, was a Director of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ridgely served some time as a Trustee of Illinois College. Died Aug. 11, 1910.

RIDGELY, Nicholas H., early banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 27, 1800; after leaving school was engaged, for a time, in the dry goods trade; but in 1829 came to St. Louis to assume a clerkship in the branch of the United States Bank just organized there. In 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established at Springfield and Mr. Ridgely became its cashier and, when it went into liquidation, was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs. He subsequently became President of the Clark's Exchange Bank in that city, but this having gone into liquidation a few years later, he went into the private banking business as head of the "Ridgely Bank," which, in 1866, became the "Ridgely National Bank," one of the strongest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago. After the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, Mr. Ridgely became one of the purchasers of the "Northern Cross Railroad" (now that part of the Wabash system extending from the Illinois river to Springfield), when it was sold by the State in 1847, paying therefor $21,000. He was also one of the Springfield backers to tender a loan to the State at the beginning of the war in 1861. He was one of the builders and principal owner of the Springfield gas light system. His business career was an eminently successful one, leaving an estate at his death, Jan. 31, 1858, valued at over $2,000,000.

RIDGWAY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 11 miles northwest of Shawneetown; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop., 1900, 1,054.

RIDGWAY, Thomas S., merchant, banker and politician, was born at Cairo, Ill., August 30, 1826. His father having died when he was but 4 years old and his mother when he was 14, his education was largely acquired through contact with the world apart from such as he received from his mother and during a year's attendance at a private school. When he was 6 years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, where he ever afterwards made his home. In 1845 he embarked in business as a merchant, and the firm of Peeples & Ridgway soon became one of the most prominent in Southern Illinois. In 1865 the partners closed out their business and organized the first National Bank of Shawneetown, of which, after the death of Mr. Peeples in 1875, Mr. Ridgway was President. He was one of the projectors of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railway, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system, and, from 1867 to 1874, served as its President. He was an ardent and active Republican, and served as a delegate

to every State and National Convention of his party from 1868 to 1896. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the same ticket being defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for Governor. Three times he consented to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans as a candidate for Congress from an impregnably Democratic stronghold. For several years he was a Director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, and, for nineteen years, was a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, resigning in 1893. Died, at Shawneetown, Nov. 17, 1897.

RIGGS, James M., ex-Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 17, 1839, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a partial collegiate course. He is a practicing lawyer of Winchester. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, serving two years. In 1871-72 he represented Scott County in the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

RIGGS, Scott, pioneer, was born in North Carolina about 1790; removed to Crawford County, Ill, early in 1815, and represented that county in the First General Assembly (1818-20). In 1825 he removed to Scott County, where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 24, 1872.

RINAKER, John I., lawyer and Congressman, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1830. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to Illinois in 1836, and, for several years, lived on farms in Sangamon and Morgan Counties; was educated at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1851; in 1852 began reading law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In August, 1862, he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Four months later he was wounded in battle, but served with his regiment through the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Since 1858 he has been an active Republican; has twice (1872 and '76) served his party as a Presidential Elector—the latter year for the State-at-large—and, in 1874, accepted a nomination for Congress against William R. Morrison, largely reducing the normal Democratic majority. At the State Republican Convention of 1880 he was a prominent, but unsuccessful, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1894 he made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District and, although his opponent was awarded the certificate of election, on a bare majority of 60 votes on the face of the returns, a re-count, ordered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, showed a majority for General Rinaker, and he was seated near the close of the first session. He was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but defeated in a strongly Democratic District.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, Railway President, was born in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, being related, on his mother's side, to the distinguished author, Dr. Edward Payson. After receiving his education in the high school of his native place, at the age of 17 he entered upon a commercial life, as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment in Boston. About the time he became of age, he entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office, but, a few years later, assumed a responsible position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, finally becoming General Agent for the business of that road east of Buffalo, though retaining his headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he removed to Chicago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, with which he remained twelve years, serving successively as General Traffic Manager and General Manager, until June 1, 1890, when he resigned to become Third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. This relation was continued until Jan. 1, 1896, when Mr. Ripley accepted the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which (1899) he now holds. Mr. Ripley was a prominent factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in April, 1891, was chosen one of the Directors of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means and Transportation, being Chairman of the latter.

RIVERSIDE, a suburban town on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles west of Chicago; has handsome parks, several churches, a bank, two local papers and numerous fine residences. Pop. (1890), 1,000; (1900), 1,551; (1910), 1,702.

RIVERTON, a village in Clear Creek Township, Sangamon County, at the crossing of the

Wabash Railroad over the Sangamon River, 6½ miles east-northeast of Springfield. It nas four churches, a nursery, and two coal mines Population (1880), 705; (1890), 1,127; (1900), 1,511; (1910), 1,911.

RIVES, John Cook, early banker and journalist, was born in Franklin County, Va., May 24, 1795; in 1806 removed to Kentucky, where he grew up under care of an uncle Samuel Casey He received a good education and was a man of high character and attractive manners. In his early manhood he came to Illinois, and was connected, for a time, with the Branch State Bank at Edwardsville, but, about 1824 removed to Shawneetown and held a position in the bank there; also studied law and was admitted to practice. Finally, having accepted a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's Office in Washington, he removed to that city, and, in 1830, became associated with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in the establishment of "The Congressional Globe" the predecessor of "The Congressional Record"), of which he finally became sole proprietor so remaining until 1864. Like his partner, Blair, although a native of Virginia and a life-long Democrat, he was intensely loyal, and contributed liberally of his means for the equipment of soldiers from the District of Columbia and for the support of their families, during the Civil War. His expenditures for these objects have been estimated at some $30,000. Died, in Prince George's County, Md., April 10, 1864.

ROANOKE, a village of Woodford County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway 26 miles northeast of Peoria, is in a coal district, has two banks, a coal mine, and one newspaper Pop. 1890), 831, (1900), 966 1910), 1,311

ROBB, Thomas Patten, Sanitary Agent, was born in Bath, Maine in 1819 came to Cook County, Ill., in 1838, and, after arriving at manhood, established the first exclusive wholesale grocery house in Chicago, remaining in the business until 1850. He then went to California, establishing himself in mercantile business at Sacramento, where he remained seven years, meanwhile being elected Mayor of that city. Returning to Chicago on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates with the rank of Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was instrumental in giving General Grant the first duty he performed in the office of the Adjutant-General after his arrival from Galena. Later, he was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Illinois troops with the rank of Colonel, having general charge of sanitary affairs until the close of the war, when he was appointed Cotton Agent for the State of Georgia, and, still later, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. Other positions held by him were those of Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Savannah Ga., he was also one of the publishers of "The New Era," a Republican paper at Atlanta, and a prominent actor in reconstruction affairs. Resigning the Collectorship, he was appointed by the President United States Commissioner to investigate Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border was subsequently identified with Texas railroad interests as the President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad and one of the projectors of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway being thus engaged until 1872. Later he returned to California, dying near Glenwood, in that State, April 10, 1895, aged 75 years and 10 months.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in a small village of Wales, England., Sept. 23, 1832; received his primary education in that country, but, removing to America during his minority graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. After filling various pastorates in Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio, in 1881 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the next year being offered the Presidency of Rutgers College which he declined. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, which he still retains. From 1859 to 1863 he was a Trustee of Lafayette College, and, in 1866, was elected to a trusteeship of his Alma Mater. He has traveled extensively in the Orient and was a member of the first and third councils of the Reformed Churches, held at Edinburgh and Belfast. Besides occasional sermons and frequent contributions to English, American, German and Welsh periodicals, Dr. Roberts has published a Welsh translation of the Westminster shorter catechism and a collection of letters on the great preachers of Wales, which appeared in Utica, 1868. He received the degree of D.D., from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D., from Princeton in 1887.

ROBINSON, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Crawford County, 25 miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind., and 44 miles south of Paris, Ill., is on two lines of railroad in the heart of a fruit and agricultural region also near to rich oil and gas fields, has water-works, electric lights, banks and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,683; (1910), 3,863.

ROBINSON, James C., lawyer and former Congressman, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1822, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as a private during the Mexican War, and, in 1858, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, as he was again in 1860, '62, '70 and '72. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was a fluent speaker, and attained considerable distinction as an advocate in criminal practice. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, John M., United States Senator, born in Kentucky in 1793, was liberally educated and became a lawyer by profession. In early life he settled at Carmi, Ill., where he married. He was of fine physique, of engaging manners, and personally popular. Through his association with the State militia he earned the title of "General." In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. His immediate predecessor was David Jewett Baker, appointed by Governor Edwards, who served one month but failed of election by the Legislature. In 1834 Mr. Robinson was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to a seat upon the Illinois Supreme bench, but died at Ottawa, April 27, of the same year, within three months after his elevation.

ROCHELLE, a city of Ogle County and an intersecting point of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It is 75 miles west of Chicago, 27 miles south of Rockford, and 23 miles east by north of Dixon. It is in a rich agricultural and stock raising region, rendering Rochelle an important ship ping point. Among its industrial establishments are water-works, electric lights, a flouring mill and silk-underwear factory The city has three banks, five churches and three newspapers. Pop. (1900), 2,073; (1910), 2,732.

ROCHESTER, a village and early settlement in Sangamon County, laid out in 1819; in rich agricultural district, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 7½ miles southeast of Springfield; has a bank, two churches, one school, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 365; (1910), 111.

ROCK FALLS, a city in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; has excellent water-power, a good public school system with a high school, banks and a weekly newspaper. Agricultural implements, barbed wire, furniture, flour and paper are its chief manufactures. Water for the navigable feeder of the Hennepin Canal is taken from Rock River at this point. Pop. (1900), 2,176; (1910), 2,657.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing manufacturing city, the county-seat of Winnebago County; lies on both sides of the Rock River, 92 miles west of Chicago. Four trunk lines of railroad—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—intersect here. Excellent water-power is secured by a dam across the river, and communication between the two divisions of the city is facilitated by three railway and three highway bridges. Water is provided from five artesian wells, a reserve main leading to the river. The city is wealthy, prosperous and progressive. The assessed valuation of property, in 1893, was $6,531,235. Churches are numerous and schools, both public and private, are abundant and well conducted. The census of 1890 showed $7,715,069 capital invested in 246 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,223 persons and turned out an annual product valued at $8,888,-904. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and furniture, though watches, pianos, sewing machines, paper and flour are among the other products; the city has three daily papers. Pop. (1910), 45,401.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, located at Rockford, Ill., incorporated in 1847; in 1898 had a faculty of 21 instructors with 161 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, music and fine arts. It has a library of 6,150 volumes, funds and endowment aggregating $50,880 and property valued at $240,880, of which $150,000 is real estate.

ROCK ISLAND, the principal city and county-seat of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, 182 miles west by south from Chicago; is the converging point of five lines of railroad, and the western terminus of the Hennepin Canal. The name is derived from an island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city, 3 miles long, which belongs to the United States Government and contains an arsenal and armory. The river channel north of the island is navigable, the southern channel having been dammed by the Government, thereby giving great water power to Rock Island and Moline. A combined railway and highway bridge spans the river from Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa, crossing the island, while a railway bridge connects the cities a mile below. The island was the site of Fort Armstrong during the Black Hawk War, and was also a place for the confinement of Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Rock Island is in a region of much picturesque scenery and has extensive manufactures of lumber, agricultural imple-

ments, iron, carriages and wagons and oilcloth; also banks and two daily and weekly and one semi-weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 19,493; 1910, 21,455.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, in the northwestern section of the State bordering upon the Mississippi River (which constitutes its northwestern boundary for more than 60 miles) and having an area of 420 square miles. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on Rock Island (an island in the Mississippi, 3 miles long and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), naming it Fort Armstrong. It has always remained a military post, and is now the seat of an extensive arsenal and work-shops. In the spring of 1828, settlements were made near Port Byron by John and Thomas Kinney, Archibald Allen and George Harlan. Other early settlers, near Rock Island and Rapids City, were J. W. Spencer, J. W. Barriels, Benjamin F. Pike and Conrad Leak; and among the pioneers were Wells and Michael Bartlett, Joel Thompson, the Simms brothers and George Davenport. The country was full of Indians, this being the headquarters of Black Hawk and the initial point of the Black Hawk War. (See *Black Hawk*, and *Black Hawk War*.) By 1829 settlers were increased in number and county organization was effected in 1831, Rock Island (then called Stephenson) being made the county-seat. Joseph Conway was the first County Clerk, and Joel Wells, Sr., the first Treasurer. The first court was held at the residence of John W. Barriels, in Farnhamsburg. The county is irregular in shape, and the soil and scenery greatly varied. Coal is abundant, the water-power inexhaustible, and the county's mining and manufacturing interests are very extensive. Several lines of railway cross the county, affording admirable transportation facilities to both eastern and western markets. Rock Island and Moline (which see) are the two principal cities in the county, though there are several other important points. Coal Valley is the center of large mining interests, and Milan is also a manufacturing center. Port Byron is one of the oldest towns in the county, and has considerable lime and lumber interests, while Watertown is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Population of the county (1880), 38,302; (1890), 41,917; (1900), 55,249; (1910), 70,404.

ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILWAY, a standard guage road laid with steel rails, extending from Rock Island to Peoria, 91 miles. It is lessee of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, running from Milan to Cable, Ill., giving it a total length of 118 miles, with Peoria Terminal, 121.10 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company is a reorganization (Oct. 9, 1877) of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure, April 4, 1877. The latter Road was the result of the consolidation, in 1869, of two corporations—the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Companies—the new organization taking the latter name. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1872, its sale under foreclosure and reorganization under its present name taking place, as already stated, in 1877. The Cable Branch was organized in 1876, as the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, and opened in December of the same year, sold under foreclosure in 1877, and leased to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad July 1, 1885, for 999 years, the rental for the entire period being commuted at $450,000.—(FINANCIAL.) The cost of the entire road and equipment was $2,651,487. The capital stock (1898) is $1,500,000, funded debt $600,000, other forms of indebtedness increasing the total capital invested to $2,181,066.

ROCK RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington County, Wis., and flows generally in a southerly direction, a part of its course being very sinuous. After crossing the northern boundary of Illinois, it runs southwestward, intersecting the counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island, and entering the Mississippi three miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long, but its navigation is partly obstructed by rapids which, however, furnish abundant water-power. The principal towns on its banks are Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. Its valley is wide and noted for its beauty and fertility.

ROCKTON, a village in Winnebago County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Rock River, 13 miles north of Rockford; has manufactures of paper and agricultural implements, a feed mill, and local paper. Pop. (1900), 936; 1910, 841.

ROE, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., physician, soldier and author, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 22, 1823; removed with his father, in 1819, to Cincinnati, and graduated at Louisville Medical Institute in 1842; began practice at Anderson, Ind., but soon removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he gave much attention to geological research and made some extensive natural history collections. From 1848 to '52 he resided at Jacksonville, lectured extensively on his favorite science, wrote for the press and, for two years (1850-52), edited "The Jacksonville Journal," still

later editing the newly established "Constitutionalist" for a few months. During a part of this period he was lecturer on natural science at Shurtleff College; also delivered a lecture before the State Legislature on the geology of Illinois, which was immediately followed by the passage of the act establishing the State Geological Department. A majority of both houses joined in a request for his appointment as State Geologist, but it was rejected on partisan grounds—he, then, being a Whig. Removing to Bloomington in 1852, Dr. Roe became prominent in educational matters, being the first Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal University, and also a Trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Having identified himself with the Democratic party at this time, he became its nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1860, but, on the inception of the war in 1861, he promptly espoused the cause of the Union, raised three companies (mostly Normal students) which were attached to the Thirty-third Illinois (Normal) Regiment; was elected Captain and successively promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Having been dangerously wounded in the assault at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, and compelled to return home, he was elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties, was re-elected four years later, became editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph" and, in 1870, was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, where he won distinction by a somewhat notable humorous speech in opposition to removing the State Capital to Peoria. In 1871 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving nine years. Dr. Roe was a somewhat prolific author, having produced more than a dozen works which have appeared in book form. One of these, "Virginia Rose; a Tale of Illinois in Early Days," first appeared as a prize serial in "The Alton Courier" in 1852. Others of his more noteworthy productions are: "The Gray and the Blue"; "Brought to Bay"; "From the Beaten Path"; "G. A. R.; or How She Married His Double"; "Dr. Caldwell; or the Trail of the Serpent"; and "Prairie-Land and Other Poems." He died in Chicago, Nov. 6, 1893.

ROGERS, George Clarke, soldier, was born in Grafton County, N H., Nov. 22, 1838; but was educated in Vermont and Illinois, having removed to the latter State early in life. While teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was the first, in 1861, to raise a company in Lake County for the war, which was mustered into the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers; was chosen Second-Lieutenant and later Captain; was wounded four times at Shiloh, but refused to leave the field, and led his regiment in the final charge; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and soon after commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Hatchie. At Champion Hills he received three wounds, from one of which he never fully recovered; took a prominent part in the operations at Allatoona and commanded a brigade nearly two years, including the Atlanta campaign, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Since the war has practiced law in Illinois and in Kansas.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, educator, lawyer and author, was born in Central New York in 1853; entered Hamilton College, but the following year became a student in Michigan University, graduating there in 1874, also receiving the degree of A.M., from the same institution, in 1877. In 1883 he was elected to a professorship in the Ann Arbor Law School, and, in 1885, was made Dean of the Faculty, succeeding Judge Cooley, at the age of 32. Five years later he was tendered, and accepted, the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, being the first layman chosen to the position, and succeeding a long line of Bishops and divines. The same year (1890), Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has served for a number of years on its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and was the first Chairman of the Section on Legal Education. President Rogers was the General Chairman of the Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1898. At the Congress held in 1893, as auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Jurisprudence, and was for a time associate editor of "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia. He is also the author of a treatise on "Expert Testimony," which has passed through two editions, and has edited a work entitled "Illinois Citations," besides doing much other valuable literary work of a similar character.

ROGERS, John Gorin, jurist, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818, of English and early Virginian ancestry; was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Transylvania University, graduating from the latter institution in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For sixteen years he practiced in his native town, and, in 1857, removed to Chicago, where he soon

attained professional prominence. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, continuing on the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Jan. 19, 1887, four years before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.

RIVERDALE, a southern suburb of the city of Chicago on the Illinois Central Railroad and four other lines. Pop. (1900), 554; (1910), 917.

RIVER FOREST, a western suburb of the city of Chicago, on the lines of the Chicago & North Western and the Wisconsin Central Railroads; a growing residence suburb. Pop. (1910), 2,456.

ROLL, John E., pioneer, was born in Green Village, N. J., June 4, 1814; came to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Sangamon County. He assisted Abraham Lincoln in the construction of the flat-boat with which the latter descended the Mississippi River to New Orleans in 1831. Mr. Roll, who was a mechanic and contractor, built a number of houses in Springfield, where he has since continued to reside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The earliest Christians to establish places of worship in Illinois were priests of the Catholic faith. Early Catholic missionaries were explorers and historians as well as preachers. (See *Allouez, Bergier, Early Missionaries, Gravier, Marquette.*) The church went hand in hand with the representatives of the French Government, carrying in one hand the cross and in the other the flag of France, simultaneously disseminating the doctrines of Christianity and inculcating loyalty to the House of Bourbon. For nearly a hundred years, the self-sacrificing and devoted Catholic clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ministered to the spiritual wants of the early French settlers and the natives. They were not without factional jealousies, however, and a severe blow was dealt to a branch of them in the order for the banishment of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property. (See *Early Missionaries.*) The subsequent occupation of the country by the English, with the contemporaneous emigration of a considerable portion of the French west of the Mississippi, dissipated many congregations. Up to 1830 Illinois was included in the diocese of Missouri, but at that time it was constituted a separate diocese, under the episcopal control of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti. At that date there were few, if any, priests in Illinois. But Bishop Rosatti was a man of earnest purpose and rare administrative ability. New parishes were organized as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and the growth of the church has been steady. By 1840 there were thirty-one parishes and twenty priests. In 1896 there are reported 698 parishes, 764 clergymen and a Catholic population exceeding 850,000. (See also *Religious Denominations.*)

ROODHOUSE, a city in Greene County, 21 miles south of Jacksonville, and at junction of three divisions of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; is in fertile agricultural and coal-mining region; city contains a flouring mill, grain-elevator, stock-yards, railway shops, water-works, electric light plant, two private banks, fine opera house, good school buildings, one daily and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 2,351; (1910), 2,171.

ROODHOUSE, John, farmer and founder of the town of Roodhouse, in Greene County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, brought to America in childhood, his father settling in Greene County, Ill., in 1831. In his early manhood he opened a farm in Tazewell County, but finally returned to the paternal home in Greene County, where, on the location of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he laid out the town of Roodhouse at the junction of the Louisiana and Kansas City branch with the main line.

ROOT, George Frederick, musical composer and author, was born, at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1820. He was a natural musician, and while employed on his father's farm, learned to play on various instruments. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he began his life-work. Besides teaching music in the public schools, he was employed to direct the musical service in two churches. From Boston he removed to New York, and, in 1850, went to Paris for purposes of musical study. In 1853 he made his first public essay as a composer, in the song "Hazel Dell," which became popular at once. From this time forward his success as a song-writer was assured. His music, while not of a high artistic character, captivated the popular ear and appealed strongly to the heart. In 1860 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he conducted a musical journal and wrote those "war songs" which created and perpetuated his fame. Among the best known are "Rally Round the Flag"; "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Other popular songs by him are "Rosalie the Prairie Flower", "A Hundred Years Ago", and "The Old Folks are Gone." Besides songs he composed several cantatas and much sacred music, also publishing many books of instruction and numerous collections of vocal and instru-

mental music. In 1872 the University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. Died, near Portland, Maine, August 6, 1895.

ROOTS, Benajah Guernsey, civil engineer, and educator, was born in Onondaga County N. Y., April 20, 1811, and educated in the schools and academies of Central New York; began teaching in 1827, and, after spending a year at sea for the benefit of his health, took a course in law and civil engineering. He was employed as a civil engineer on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts until 1838, when he came to Illinois and obtained employment on the railroad projected from Alton to Shawneetown, under the "internal improvement system" of 1837. When that was suspended in 1839, he settled on a farm near the present site of Tamaroa, Perry County, and soon after opened a boarding school, continuing its management until 1846, when he became Principal of a seminary at Sparta. In 1851 he went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, later as land agent and attorney. He was prominent in the introduction of the graded school system in Illinois and in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the University of Illinois at Champaign; was a member of the State Board of Education from its organization, and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868. Died, at his home in Perry County, Ill., May 9, 1888.—**Philander Keep** (Roots), son of the preceding, born in Tolland County, Conn., June 4, 1838, brought to Illinois the same year and educated in his father's school, and in an academy at Carrollton and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; at the age of 17 belonged to a corps of engineers employed on a Southern railroad, and, during the war, served as a civil engineer in the construction and repair of military roads. Later, he was Deputy Surveyor-General of Nebraska; in 1871 became Chief Engineer on the Cairo & Fulton (now a part of the Iron Mountain Railway, then engaged in the banking business in Arkansas, first as cashier of a bank at Fort Smith and afterwards of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, of which his brother, Logan H., was President — **Logan H.** (Roots), another son, born near Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., March 22, 1841, was educated at home and at the State Normal at Bloomington, meanwhile serving as principal of a high school at Duquoin, in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and acting as Chief Commissary for General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and participating in the great review in Washington, in May, 1865. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Arkansas District, was elected from that State to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1868 and 1870)—being, at the time, the youngest member in that body—and was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant. He finally became President of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, with which he remained nearly twenty years. Died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, May 30, 1893, leaving an estate valued at nearly one and a half millions, of which he gave a large share to charitable purposes and to the city of Little Rock, for the benefit of its hospitals and the improvement of its parks.

ROSE, James A., Secretary of State, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1850. The foundation of his education was secured in the public schools of his native place, and, after a term in the Normal University at Normal, Ill., at the age of 18 he took charge of a country school. Soon he was chosen Principal of the Golconda graded schools, was later made County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected for a second term. During his second term he was admitted to the bar, and, resigning the office of Superintendent, was elected State's Attorney without opposition, being re-elected for another term. In 1889, by appointment of Governor Fifer, he became one of the Trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory, serving until the next year, when he was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, which position he continued to occupy until 1893. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket; by three successive re-elections is still in office in 1912.

ROSEVILLE, a village in Warren County, on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Bushnell; has water and electric-light plants, two banks, public library and one newspaper Region agricultural and coal-mining. Pop. (1910), 882.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 18, 1823; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1845; the following year enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen-

eral Taylor. After the war he served six years as Probate Judge. In May 1861 he enlisted in the war for the Union and was chosen Colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, serving with it in Missouri and Kentucky; was commissioned Brigadier General a few weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, and, after the evacuation of Corinth was assigned to the command of a division with headquarters at Bolivar, Tenn. He resigned in July, 1863, and, in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District; has been three times a delegate to National Republican Conventions and twice defeated as a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District. Since the war he has devoted his attention largely to stock-raising, having a large stock-farm in Iowa. In his later years was President of a bank at Lewistown, Ill. Died Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, (Col.) William, pioneer, was born at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., April 24, 1792; removed with his father's family, in 1806, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until his twentieth year, when he was commissioned an Ensign in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, serving through the War of 1812-14, and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. During the latter part of his service he acted as drill-master at various points. Then returned to Pittsfield, he carried on the business of blacksmithing as an employer, meanwhile filling some local offices. In 1820, a company consisting of himself and four brothers with their families and a few others, started for the West, intending to settle in Illinois. Reaching the head waters of the Vermilion, they transferred their wagons, teams and other property to flat-boats, descending that stream and the Ohio to Shawneetown, Ill. Here they disembarked and, crossing the State, reached Upper Alton, where they found only one house, that of Maj. Charles W. Hunter. Leaving their families at Upper Alton, the brothers proceeded north, crossing the Illinois River near its mouth, until they reached a point in the western part of the present county of Pike, where the town of Atlas was afterwards located. Here they erected four rough log-cabins, on a beautiful prairie not far from the Mississippi, removing their families thither a few weeks later. They suffered the usual privations incident to life in a new country, not excepting sickness and death of some of their number. At the next session of the Legislature, 1820-21, Pike County was established, embracing all that part of the State west and north of the Illinois, and including the present cities of Galena and Chicago. The Ross settlement became the nucleus of the town of Atlas, laid out by Colonel Ross and his associates in 1823, at an early day the rival of Quincy and becoming the second county-seat of Pike County, so remaining from 1824 to 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During this period Colonel Ross was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding, simultaneously or successively, the offices of Probate Judge, Circuit and County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and others of a subordinate character. As Colonel of Militia in 1832 he was ordered by Governor Reynolds to raise a company for the Black Hawk War, and, in four days, reported at Beardstown with twice the number of men called for. In 1834 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, also serving in the Senate during the three following sessions, a part of the time as President pro tem. of the last named body. While in the General Assembly he was instrumental in securing legislation of great importance relating to Military Tract lands. The year following the establishment of the county-seat at Pittsfield (1834) he became a citizen of that place, which he had the privilege of naming for his early home. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, the first time. Beginning life poor he acquired considerable property; was liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, making a handsome donation to the first company organized in Pike County for the suppression of the Rebellion. Died at Pittsfield, May 31, 1873.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Vermilion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 19 miles north of Danville; has electric-light plant, water-works, tile and brick-works, two banks and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,435; (1910), 1,422.

ROUNDS, Sterling Parker, public printer, was born in Berlin, Vt., June 27, 1838; about 1849 began learning the printer's trade at Kenosha, Wis., and in 1855 was foreman of the State printing office at Madison, afterward working in offices in Milwaukee, Racine and Buffalo, going to Chicago in 1851. Here he finally established a printer's warehouse, to which he later added an electrotype foundry and the manufacture of presses, also commencing the issue of "Round's Printers' Cabinet," a trade-paper, which was continued during his life. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Public Printer at

Washington, serving until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and was identified with "The Republican," of that city, until his death, Dec. 17, 1887.

ROUNTREE, Hiram, County Judge, born in Rutherford County, N. C., Dec. 22, 1794; was brought to Kentucky in infancy, where he grew to manhood and served as an Ensign in the War of 1812 under General Shelby. In 1817 he removed to Illinois Territory, first locating in Madison County, where he taught school for two years near Edwardsville, but removed to Fayette County about the time of the removal of the State capital to Vandalia. On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, he was appointed to office there and ever afterwards resided at Hillsboro. For a number of years in the early history of the county, he held (at the same time) the offices of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Master in Chancery and Judge of Probate, besides that of Postmaster for the town of Hillsboro. In 1826 he was elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and re-elected in 1830; served as Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. On retiring from the Senate (1852), he was elected County Judge without opposition, was re-elected to the same office in 1861, and again, in 1865, as the nominee of the Republicans. Judge Rountree was noted for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. Died, at Hillsboro, March 4, 1873.

ROUTT, John L., soldier and Governor, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 25, 1826, brought to Illinois in infancy and educated in the common schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected and served one term as Sheriff of McLean County; in 1862 enlisted and became Captain of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was appointed by President Grant, successively, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and Territorial Governor of Colorado. On the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected the first Governor under the State Government, and re-elected in 1890—serving, in all, three years. For a time he was extensively and successfully identified with mining enterprises in Colorado. Died in Denver Aug. 3, 1907.

ROWELL, Jonathan H., ex-Congressman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 10, 1833; was a graduate of Eureka College and of the Law Department of the Chicago University. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years as company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1880, was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District and three times re-elected, serving until March, 1891. His home was at Bloomington. Died May 15, 1908.

ROWETT, Richard, soldier, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came to the United States in 1851, finally settling on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and becoming a breeder of thorough-bred horses. In 1861 he entered the service as a Captain in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers and was successively promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Allatoona, especially distinguishing himself at the latter and being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry. After the war he returned to his stock-farm, but later held the positions of Canal Commissioner, Penitentiary Commissioner, Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Quincy) District, until its consolidation with the Eighth District by President Cleveland. Died, in Chicago, July 13, 1887.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago; incorporated by act of March 2, 1837, the charter having been prepared the previous year by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue. The extreme financial depression of the following year prevented the organization of a faculty until 1843. The institution was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent practitioner, medical author and teacher of Philadelphia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first faculty consisted of four professors, and the first term opened on Dec. 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students. Three years' study was required for graduation, but only two annual terms of sixteen weeks each need be attended at the college itself. Instruction was given in a few rooms temporarily opened for that purpose. The next year a small building, costing between $3,000 and $4,000, was erected. This was re-arranged and enlarged in 1855 at a cost of $15,000. The constant and rapid growth of the college necessitated the erection of a new building in 1867, the cost of which was $70,000. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and another, costing $54,000, was erected in 1876 and a free dispensary

added. In 1844 the Presbyterian Hospital was located on a portion of the college lot, and the two institutions connected thus insuring abundant and stable facilities for clinical instruction. Shortly afterwards, Rush College became the medical department of Lake Forest University. The present faculty (1898) consists of 95 professors, adjunct professors, lecturers and instructors of all grades, and over 600 students in attendance. The length of the annual terms is six months, and four years of study are required for graduation, attendance upon at least three college terms being compulsory.

RUSHVILLE, the county-seat of Schuyler County, 50 miles northeast of Quincy and 11 miles northwest of Beardstown, is the southern terminus of the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town was selected as the county seat in 1826, the seat of justice being removed from a place called Beardstown, about five miles eastward (not the present Beardstown in Cass County), where it had been located at the time of the organization of Schuyler County, a year previous. At first the new seat of justice was called Rushton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but afterwards took its present name. It is a coal mining, grain and fruit-growing region and contains several manufactories, including flour-mills, brick and tile works; also has two banks (State and private) and a public library. Four periodicals (one daily) are published here. Population (1890, 2,031; (1900, 2,292; (1910, 2,422.

RUSSELL, John, pioneer teacher and author, was born at Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1793, and educated in the common schools of his native State and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1818—having obtained means to support himself, during his college course, by teaching and by the publication, before he had reached his 20th year, of a volume entitled "The Authentic History of Vermont State Prison." After graduation he taught for a short time in Georgia, but, early in the following year, joined his father on the way to Missouri. The next five years he spent in teaching in the "Bonhommie Bottom" on the Missouri River. During this period he published, anonymously, in "The St. Charles Missourian," a temperance allegory entitled "The Venomous Worm" or "The Worm of the Still", which gained a wide popularity and was early recognized by the compilers of school-readers as a sort of classic. Leaving this locality he taught a year in St. Louis, when he removed to Vandalia (then the capital of Illinois), after which he spent two years teaching in the Seminary at Upper Alton, which afterwards became Shurtleff College. In 1828 he removed to Greene County, locating at a point near the Illinois River to which he gave the name of Bluffdale. Here he was licensed as a Baptist preacher, officiating in this capacity only occasionally, while pursuing his calling as a teacher or writer for the press, to which he was an almost constant contributor during the last twenty-five years of his life. About 1837 or 1838 he was editor of a paper called "The Backwoodsman" at Grafton—then a part of Greene County, but now in Jersey County—to which he afterwards continued to be a contributor some time longer, and, in 1841-42, was editor of "The Advertiser," at Louisville, Ky. He was also, for several years, Principal of the Spring Hill Academy in East Feliciana Parish, La., meanwhile serving for a portion of the time as Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the author of a number of stories and sketches, some of which went through several editions and, at the time of his death had in preparation a history of "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity" and a "History of Illinois." He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, besides having considerable familiarity with several other modern languages. In 1862 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. Died Jan. 2, 1863, and was buried on the old homestead at Bluffdale.

RUSSELL, Martin J., politician and journalist, born in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1845. He was a nephew of Col. James A. Mulligan (see *Mulligan, James A.*) and served with credit as Adjutant-General on the staff of the latter in the Civil War. In 1870 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Post," and was advanced to the position of city editor. Subsequently he was connected with "The Times," and "The Telegram"; was also a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park before the annexation of that village to Chicago, and has been one of the South Park Commissioners of the city last named. After the purchase of "The Chicago Times" by Carter H. Harrison he remained for a time on the editorial staff. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed editorial work as editor-in-chief of "The Chronicle," the organ of the Democratic party in Chicago. Died June 25, 1900.

RUTHERFORD, Friend S., lawyer and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 25,

1820; studied law in Troy and removed to Illinois, settling at Edwardsville, and finally at Alton; was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1856, and, in 1860, a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the capture of Port Gibson and in the operations about Vicksburg—also leading in the attack on Arkansas Post, and subsequently serving in Louisiana, but died as the result of fatigue and exposure in the service, June 20, 1864, one week before his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.—**Reuben C.** (Rutherford), brother of the preceding, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1823, but grew up in Vermont and New Hampshire; received a degree in law when quite young, but afterwards fitted himself as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene, upon which he lectured extensively in Michigan, Illinois and other States after coming west in 1849. During 1854-55, in co-operation with Prof. J. B. Turner and others, he canvassed and lectured extensively throughout Illinois in support of the movement which resulted in the donation of public lands, by Congress, for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States. The establishment of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, was the outgrowth of this movement. In 1856 he located at Quincy, where he resided some thirty years; in 1861, served for several months as the first Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo; was later associated with the State Quartermaster's Department, finally entering the secret service of the War Department, in which he remained until 1867, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. In 1886, General Rutherford removed to New York City, where he died, June 24, 1895.—**George V.** (Rutherford), another brother, was born at Rutland, Vt., 1830; was first admitted to the bar, but afterwards took charge of the construction of telegraph lines in some of the Southern States; at the beginning of the Civil War became Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, under ex-Gov. John Wood, but subsequently entered the Quartermaster's service of the General Government in Washington, retiring after the war with the rank of Brigadier-General. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he engaged in manufacturing business at Northampton, Mass., but finally removed to California for the benefit of his failing health. Died, at St. Helena, Cal., August 28, 1872.

RUTLAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles south of La Salle; has a bank, five churches, school, and a newspaper, with coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1890), 509; (1900), 893; (1910), 754.

RUTLEDGE, (Rev.) William J., clergyman, Army Chaplain, born in Augusta County, Va., June 24, 1820; was converted at the age of 12 years and, at 21, became a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving various churches in the central and western parts of the State—also acting, for a time, as Agent of the Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Returning from the war, he served as pastor of churches at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Quincy, Rushville, Springfield, Griggsville and other points; from 1881 to '84 was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Rutledge was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for many years as Chaplain of the order for the Department of Illinois. In connection with the ministry, he has occupied a supernumerary relation since 1885. Died in Jacksonville, April 14, 1900.

RUTZ, Edward, State Treasurer, was born in a village in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829; came to America in 1848, locating on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill.; went to California in 1857, and, early in 1861, enlisted in the Third United States Artillery at San Francisco, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his discharge in 1864, and taking part in every battle in which his command was engaged. After his return in 1865, he located in St. Clair County, and was elected County Surveyor, served three consecutive terms as County Treasurer, and was elected State Treasurer three times—1872, '76 and '80. About 1892 he removed to California, where he resided until his death, May 28, 1905.

RYAN, Edward G., early editor and jurist, born at Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810; was educated for the priesthood, but turned his attention to law, and, in 1830, came to New York and engaged in teaching while prosecuting his legal studies; in 1836 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and was, for a time, associated in practice with Hugh T. Dickey. In April, 1840, Mr. Ryan assumed the editorship of a weekly paper in Chicago called "The Illinois Tribune," which he conducted for over a year, and which is remembered chiefly on account of its bitter assaults on Judge John Pearson of Danville, who had

aroused the hostility of some members of the Chicago bar by his manner upon the bench. About 1842 Ryan removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was for a time a partner of Matthew H. Carpenter (afterward United States Senator) and was connected with a number of celebrated trials before the courts of that State, including the Barstow Bastard case, which ended with Bashford becoming the first Republican Governor of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin, serving until his death, which occurred at Madison, Oct. 9, 1880. He was a strong partisan, and, during the Civil War, was an intense opponent of the war policy of the Government. In spite of infirmities of temper, he appears to have been a man of much learning and recognized legal ability.

RYAN, James, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Ireland in 1848 and emigrated to America in childhood. was educated for the priesthood in Kentucky and after ordination, was made professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Bardstown, Ky. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, attaching himself to the diocese of Peoria and having charge of parishes at Wataga and Danville. In 1881 he became rector of the Ottawa parish within the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Chicago. In 1888 he was made Bishop of the see of Alton, the prior incumbent (Bishop Baltes) having died in 1886.

SACS AND FOXES, two confederated Indian tribes who were among the most warlike and powerful of the aborigines of the Illinois Country. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-kee, a name compounded of two words, signifying "those of red earth." The French called them Ou-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning of which was "Foxes," and which was bestowed upon them because their totem, or armorial device as it may be called, was a fox. They seem to have been driven westward from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Niagara and Mackinac, to the region around Green Bay, Wis.—Concerning their allied brethren the Sacs less is known. The name is variously spelled in the Indian dialects—Ou-sa-kies, Sauks, etc.—and the term Sacs is unquestionably an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk belonged to this tribe. The Foxes and Sacs formed a confederation according to aboriginal tradition, on what is now known as the Sac River, near Green Bay, but the date of the alliance cannot be determined. The origin of the Sacs is equally uncertain. Black Hawk claimed that his tribe originally dwelt around Quebec, but, as to the authenticity of this claim, historical authorities differ widely. Subsequent to 1671 the history of the allied tribes is tolerably well defined. Their characteristics, location and habits are described at some length by Father Allouez, who visited them in 1666-67. He says that they were numerous and warlike, but depicts them as "pernicious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome." That they were cordially detested by their neighbors is certain, and Judge James Hall calls them "the Ishmaelites of the lakes." They were originally to the French, who attached to themselves other tribes, and, through the aid of the latter, had well nigh exterminated them, when the Sacs and Foxes sued for peace, which was granted on terms most humiliating to the vanquished. By 1718, however, they were virtually in possession of the region around Rock River in Illinois, and, four years later, through the aid of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, they had expelled the Illinois, driving the last of that ill-fated tribe across the Illinois River. They abstained from taking part in the border wars that marked the close of the Revolutionary War, and therefore did not participate in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. At that date, according to Judge Hall, they claimed the country as far west as Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as far north as Prairie du Chien. They offered to negotiate with the United States Government in the War of 1812, but this offer was declined, and a portion of the tribe under the leadership of Black Hawk enlisted on the side of the British. The Black Hawk War proved their political ruin. By the treaty of Rock Island they ceded vast tracts of land, including a large part of the eastern half of Iowa and a large body of land east of the Mississippi. (See *Black Hawk War; Indian Treaties.*) In 1842 the Government divided the nation into two bands, removing both to reservations in the farther West. One was located on the Osage River and the other on the south side of the Neosho River, near the northwest corner of Kansas. From these reservations, there is little doubt, many of them have silently emigrated toward the Rocky Mountains, where the law might be laid aside for the rifle, the net and the spear of the hunter. A few years ago a part of these confederated tribes were located in the eastern part of Oklahoma.

SAILOR SPRINGS, a village and health resort in Clay County, 5 miles north of Clay City, has an academy and a local paper. Population (1900), 419; (1910), 388.

SALEM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Marion County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Southern Railroads, 71 miles east of St. Louis, and 16 miles northeast of Centralia; in agricultural and coal district. A leading industry is the culture, evaporation and shipment of fruit. The city has flour-mills, machine shops, creamery, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,642; (1910), 2,669.

SALINE COUNTY, a southeastern county, organized in 1847, having an area of 396 square miles. It derives its name from the salt springs which are found in every part of the county. The northern portion is rolling and yields an abundance of coal of a quality suitable for smithing. The bottoms are swampy, but heavily timbered, and saw-mills abound. Oak, hickory, sweet gum, mulberry, locust and sassafras are the prevailing varieties. Fruit and tobacco are extensively cultivated. The climate is mild and humid, and the vegetation varied. The soil of the low lands is rich, and, when drained, makes excellent farming lands. In some localities a good gray sandstone, soft enough to be worked, is quarried, and millstone grit is frequently found. In the southern half of the county are the Eagle Mountains, a line of hills having an altitude of some 450 to 500 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo, and believed by geologists to have been a part of the upheaval that gave birth to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. The highest land in the county is 864 feet above sea-level. Tradition says that these hills are rich in silver ore, but it has not been found in paying quantities. Springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found on the slopes. The county-seat was originally located at Raleigh, which was platted in 1848, but it was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, which was laid out in 1859. Population of the county (1890), 19,342; (1900), 21,685; (1910), 30,204.

SALINE RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which flow through portions of Saline County, uniting in Gallatin County. The North Fork rises in Hamilton County and runs nearly south, while the South Fork drains part of Williamson County, and runs east through Saline. The river (which is little more than a creek), thus formed, runs southeast, entering the Ohio ten miles below Shawneetown.

SALT MANUFACTURE. There is evidence going to show that the saline springs, in Gallatin County, were utilized by the aboriginal inhabitants in the making of salt, long before the advent of white settlers. There have been discovered, at various points, what appear to be the remains of evaporating kettles, composed of hardened clay and pounded shells, varying in diameter from three to four feet. In 1812, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt from these springs, Congress granted to Illinois the use of 36 square miles, the fee still remaining in the United States. These lands were leased by the State to private parties, but the income derived from them was comparatively small and frequently difficult of collection. The workmen were mostly slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are especially referred to in Article VI., Section 2, of the Constitution of 1818. The salt made brought $5 per 100 pounds, and was shipped in keel-boats to various points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, while many purchasers came hundreds of miles on horseback and carried it away on pack animals. In 1827, the State treasury being empty and the General Assembly having decided to erect a penitentiary at Alton, Congress was petitioned to donate these lands to the State in fee, and permission was granted "to sell 30,000 acres of the Ohio Salines in Gallatin County, and apply the proceeds to such purposes as the Legislature might by law direct." The sale was made, one-half of the proceeds set apart for the building of the penitentiary, and one-half to the improvement of roads and rivers in the eastern part of the State. The manufacture of salt was carried on, however—for a time by lessees and subsequently by owners—until 1873, about which time it was abandoned, chiefly because it had ceased to be profitable on account of competition with other districts possessing superior facilities. Some salt was manufactured in Vermilion County about 1824. The manufacture has been successfully carried on in recent years, from the product of artesian wells, at St. John, in Perry County.

SANDOVAL, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the western branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 6 miles north of Centralia. The town has coal mines and some manufactures, with banks and one newspaper. Population (1890), 834; (1900), 1,258; (1910), 1,563.

SANDSTONE. The quantity of sandstone quarried in Illinois is comparatively insignificant, its value being less than one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the output of the entire country. In 1890 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the list of States producing this mineral, the total value

of the stone quarried being but $17,896, representing 141,605 cubic feet, taken from ten quarries, which employed forty-six hands, and had an aggregate capital invested of $19,400.

SANDWICH, a city in De Kalb County, incorporated in 1873, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 58 miles southwest of Chicago. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, hay-presses, corn-shellers, pumps and wind-mills. Sandwich has two or more banks, two weekly and one semi-weekly papers. Pop. 1880, 2,516; 1900, 2,520; 1910, 2,557.

SANGAMON COUNTY, a central county, organized under act of June 30, 1821, from parts of Bond and Madison Counties, and embracing the present counties of Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Logan, and parts of Morgan, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. It was named for the river flowing through it. Though reduced in area somewhat four years later, it extended to the Illinois River, but was reduced to its present limits by the setting apart of Menard, Logan and Dane (now Christian) Counties, in 1839. Henry Funderburk is believed to have been the first white settler, arriving there in 1817 and locating in what is now Cotton Hill Township, being followed, the next year, by William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy, Robert Pulliam and others. John Kelly located on the present site of the city of Springfield in 1818, and was there at the time of the selection of that place as the temporary seat of justice in 1821. Other settlements were made at Auburn, Island Grove, and elsewhere, and population began to flow in rapidly. Remnants of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians were still there, but soon moved north or west. County organization was effected in 1821, the first Board of County Commissioners being composed of William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee. John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) held the first term of Circuit Court, with John Taylor, Sheriff; Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles R. Matheny, Circuit Clerk. A United States Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823, with Pascal P. Enos as Receiver; the first sale of lands taking place the same year. The soil of Sangamon County is exuberantly fertile, with rich underlying deposits of bituminous coal, which is mined in large quantities. The chief towns are Springfield, Auburn, Riverton, Illiopolis and Pleasant Plains. The area of the county is 875 square miles. Pop. 1880, 72,894; (1890), 61,195; 1900, 71,593; 1910, 84,024.

SANGAMON RIVER, formed by the union of the North and South Forks, of which the former is the longer, or main branch. The North Fork rises in the northern part of Champaign County, whence it runs southwest to the city of Decatur, thence westward through Sangamon County, forming the north boundary of Christian County, and emptying into the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork flows through Christian County, and joins the North Fork about 6 miles east of Springfield. In the early history of the State the Sangamon was regarded as a navigable stream, and its improvement was one of the measures advocated by Abraham Lincoln, in 1832, when he was for the first time a candidate (though unsuccessfully) for the Legislature. In the spring of 1832 a small steamer from Cincinnati, called the "Talisman," ascended the river to a point near Springfield. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the people, but the vessel encountered so much difficulty in getting out of the river that the experiment was never repeated.

SANGAMON & MORGAN RAILROAD. See *Wabash Railroad.*)

SANGER, Lorenzo P., railway and canal contractor, was born at Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809; brought in childhood to Livingston County, N. Y., where his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, the son also being employed upon the same work. The latter subsequently became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal on his own account, being known as "the boy contractor." Then, after a brief experience in mercantile business, and a year spent in the construction of a canal in Indiana, in 1836 he came to Illinois and soon after became an extensive contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, having charge of rock excavation at Lockport. He was also connected with the Rock River improvement scheme, and interested in a line of stages between Chicago and Galena which, having been consolidated with the line managed by the firm of Fink & Walker, finally became the Northwestern Stage Company, extending its operations throughout Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Sanger having charge of the Western Division, for a time, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1851 he became the head of the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors for the construction of the Western (or Illinois) Division of the Ohio & Mississippi (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railway, upon which he

was employed for several years. Other works with which he was connected were the North Missouri Railroad and the construction of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, as member of the firm of Sanger & Casey, for a time, also lessees of convict labor. In 1862 Mr. Sanger received from Governor Yates, by request of President Lincoln, a commission as Colonel, and was assigned to staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the war he became largely interested in stone quarries adjacent to Joliet; also had an extensive contract, from the City of Chicago, for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Oakland, Cal., March 23, 1875, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.—**James Young** (Sanger), brother of the preceding, was born at Sutton, Vt., March 14, 1814; in boyhood spent some time in a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pa., later being associated with his father and elder brother in contracts on the Erie Canal and similar works in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 22 he came with his father's family to St. Joseph, Mich., where they established a large supply store, and engaged in bridge-building and similar enterprises. At a later period, in connection with his father and his brother, L. P. Sanger, he was prominently connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the aqueduct at Ottawa and the locks at Peru being constructed by them. About 1850 the Construction Company, of which he and his brother, L. P. Sanger, were leading members, undertook the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., and were prominently identified with other railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois, Missouri and California. Died, July 3, 1867, when consummating arrangements for the performance of a large contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SANITARY COMMISSION. (See *Illinois Sanitary Commission*.)

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. (See *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

SAUGANASH, the Indian name of a half-breed known as Capt. Billy Caldwell, the son of a British officer and a Pottawatomie woman, born in Canada about 1780; received an education from the Jesuits at Detroit, and was able to speak and write English and French, besides several Indian dialects; was a friend of Tecumseh's and, during the latter part of his life, a devoted friend of the whites. He took up his residence in Chicago about 1820, and, in 1826, was a Justice of the Peace, while nominally a subject of Great Britain and a Chief of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In 1828 the Government, in consideration of his services, built for him the first frame house ever erected in Chicago, which he occupied until his departure with his tribe for Council Bluffs in 1836. By a treaty, made Jan. 2, 1830, reservations were granted by the Government to Sauganash, Shabona and other friendly Indians (see *Shabona*), and 1,240 acres on the North Branch of Chicago River set apart for Caldwell, which he sold before leaving the country. Died, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841.

SAVAGE, George S. F., D.D., clergyman, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied theology at Andover and New Haven, graduating in 1847; was ordained a home missionary the same year and spent twelve years as pastor at St. Charles, Ill., for four years being corresponding editor of "The Prairie Herald" and "The Congregational Herald." For ten years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and, during the Civil War, was engaged in sanitary and religious work in the army. In 1870 he was appointed Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, remaining two years, after which he became Financial Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He has also been a Director of the institution since 1854, a Trustee of Beloit College since 1850, and, for several years, editor and publisher of "The Congregational Review."

SAVANNA, a city in Carroll County, situated on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; is 10 miles west of Mount Carroll and about 20 miles north of Clinton, Iowa. It is an important shipping-point and contains several manufactories of machinery, lumber, flour, etc. It has two State banks, a public library, churches, two graded schools, township high school, and two daily and weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 3,325; (1910), 3,691.

SAYBROOK, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 26 miles east of Bloomington; district agricultural; county fairs held here; the town has two banks and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 879; (1910), 805.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist and soldier, was born at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Jan. 18, 1808; was taken in infancy to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he resided until 1831, having meanwhile learned the printer's trade at Nashville and studied law at Louisville. In 1831 he removed to Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill.,

where, for a time, he was County Surveyor. In 1836, having been appointed Attorney General, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government, but resigned at the close of the same year to accept the judgeship of the Third Judicial Circuit, and took up his residence at Shawneetown. In 1841 he was one of five new Judges added to the Supreme Court bench, the others being Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford and Samuel H. Treat. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, and, in January, 1847, resigned his seat upon the bench to resume practice. The same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In June, 1854, he again took a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, being chosen to succeed Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in May, 1857, and resumed practice in Chicago. In 1862 he volunteered in defense of the Union, received a Major's commission and was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClernand; was made, Assistant Adjutant-General and mustered out in January, 1866. In July, 1866, President Johnson appointed him Collector of Customs at Chicago, which position he filled until July 1, 1869, when he was removed by President Grant during the same period, being ex-officio custodian of United States funds the office of Assistant Treasurer not having been then created. Died, at Evanston Oct. 26, 1886.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer and banker, was born at Whitefield, Maine, July 27, 1812; after graduating at Waterville (now Colby) University in 1831, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hallowell in 1835, removing to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. After a year spent as deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, during which he prepared a revision of the Illinois statutes, he was appointed attorney for the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and, in 1839, became reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he held until 1845. In the meantime he was associated with several prominent lawyers, his first legal firm being that of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was continued up to the fire of 1871. A large operator in real estate and identified with many enterprises of a public or benevolent character, his most important financial venture was in connection with the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which conducted an extensive banking business for many years, and of which he was the President and leading spirit. As a citizen, he was progressive, public-spirited and liberal. He was one of the main promoters and organizers of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, the first railroad to run west from Lake Michigan; was also prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago public school system, a Trustee of the (old) Chicago University, and one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society — being the first President of the latter body. He erected, at a cost of $30,000, the Fort Dearborn Observatory, in which he caused to be placed the most powerful telescope which had at that time been brought to the West. He also maintained the observatory at his own expense. He was the pioneer of Swedenborgianism in Chicago, and, in politics, a staunch Whig and, later, an ardent Republican. In 1844 he was one of the founders of "The Chicago American," a paper designed to advance the candidacy of Henry Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1872, when "The Chicago Tribune" espoused the Liberal Republican cause, he started "The Inter Ocean" as a Republican organ, being, for some time, its sole proprietor and editor-in-chief. He was one of the first to encourage the adoption of the homeopathic system of medicine in Chicago, and was prominently connected with the founding of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, being a Trustee in both for many years. As a member of the General Assembly he secured the passage of many important measures, among them being legislation looking toward the bettering of the currency and the banking system. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost most of it by the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. Died, in Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCARRITT, Nathan, pioneer, was born in Connecticut, came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1820, and, in 1821, located in Scarritt's Prairie, Madison County. His sons afterward became influential in business and Methodist church circles. Died, Dec. 12, 1847.

SCENERY, NATURAL. Notwithstanding the uniformity of surface which characterizes a country containing no mountain ranges, but which is made up largely of natural prairies, there are a number of localities in Illinois where scenery of a picturesque, and even bold and rugged character, may be found. One of the most striking of these features is produced by a spur or low range of hills from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri projected across the southern part of the State from the vicinity of Grand

Tower in Jackson County, through the northern part of Union, and through portions of Williamson, Johnson, Saline, Pope and Hardin Counties. Grand Tower, the initial point in the western part of the State, is an isolated cliff of limestone, standing out in the channel of the Mississippi, and forming an island nearly 100 feet above low-water level. It has been a conspicuous landmark for navigators ever since the discovery of the Mississippi. "Fountain Bluff," a few miles above Grand Tower, is another conspicuous point immediately on the river bank, formed by some isolated hills about three miles long by a mile and a half wide, which have withstood the forces that excavated the valley now occupied by the Mississippi. About half a mile from the lower end of this hill, with a low valley between them, is a smaller eminence known as the "Devil's Bake Oven." The main chain of bluffs, known as the "Back Bone," is about five miles from the river, and rises to a height of nearly 700 feet above low-tide in the Gulf of Mexico, or more than 400 feet above the level of the river at Cairo. "Bald Knob" is a very prominent inland bluff promontory near Alta Pass on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the northern part of Union County, with an elevation above tide-water of 985 feet. The highest point in this range of hills is reached in the northeastern part of Pope County—the elevation at that point (as ascertained by Prof. Rolfe of the State University at Champaign) being 1,046 feet.—There is some striking scenery in the neighborhood of Grafton between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois, as well as some distance up the latter stream—though the landscape along the middle section of the Illinois is generally monotonous or only gently undulating, except at Peoria and a few other points, where bluffs rise to a considerable height. On the Upper Illinois, beginning at Peru, the scenery again becomes picturesque, including the celebrated "Starved Rock," the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis (which see). This rock rises to a perpendicular height of about 125 feet from the surface of the river at the ordinary stage. On the opposite side of the river, about four miles below Ottawa, is "Buffalo Rock," an isolated ridge of rock about two miles long by forty to sixty rods wide, evidently once an island at a period when the Illinois River occupied the whole valley. Additional interest is given to both these localities by their association with early history. Deer Park, on the Vermilion River—some two miles from where it empties into the Illinois, just below "Starved Rock"—is a peculiar grotto-like formation, caused by a ravine which enters the Vermilion at this point. Ascending this ravine from its mouth, for a quarter of a mile, between almost perpendicular walls, the road terminates abruptly at a dome-like overhanging rock which widens at this point to about 150 feet in diameter at the base, with a height of about 75 feet. A clear spring of water gushes from the base of the cliff, and, at certain seasons of the year, a beautiul water-fall pours from the cliffs into a little lake at the bottom of the chasm. There is much other striking scenery higher up, on both the Illinois and Fox Rivers.—A point which arrested the attention of the earliest explorers in this region was Mount Joliet, near the city of that name. It is first mentioned by St. Cosme in 1698, and has been variously known as Monjolly, Mont Jolie, Mount Juliet, and Mount Joliet. It had an elevation, in early times, of about 30 feet with a level top 1,300 by 225 feet. Prof. O. H. Marshall, in "The American Antiquarian," expresses the opinion that, originally, it was an island in the river, which, at a remote period, swept down the valley of the Des Plaines. Mount Joliet was a favorite rallying point of Illinois Indians, who were accustomed to hold their councils at its base.—The scenery along Rock River is not striking from its boldness, but it attracted the attention of early explorers by the picturesque beauty of its groves, undulating plains and sheets of water. The highest and most abrupt elevations are met with in Jo Daviess County, near the Wisconsin State line. Pilot Knob, a natural mound about three miles south of Galena and two miles from the Mississippi, has been a landmark well known to tourists and river men ever since the Upper Mississippi began to be navigated. Towering above the surrounding bluffs, it reaches an altitude of some 430 feet above the ordinary level of Fever River. A chain of some half dozen of these mounds extends some four or five miles in a northeasterly direction from Pilot Knob, Waddel's and Jackson's Mounds being conspicuous among them. There are also some castellated rocks around the city of Galena which are very striking. Charles Mound, belonging to the system already referred to, is believed to be the highest elevation in the State. It stands near the Wisconsin State line, and, according to Prof. Rolfe, has an altitude of 314 feet above the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales' Mound Station, and, 1,257 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

SCHRAM CITY, a village of Montgomery County in a coal mining district. Pop. (1910), 516.

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirmasens, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1823. Being sentenced to death for his participation in the attempted rebellion of 1848, he escaped to America in 1849, going from New York to Cleveland, and afterwards to St. Louis. There, in connection with his brother, he established a German daily—"The New Era"—which was intensely anti-slavery and exerted a decided political influence, especially among persons of German birth. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he became editor of "The Staats Zeitung," in which he vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on its introduction by Senator Douglas. His attitude and articles gave such offense to the partisan friends of this measure that "The Zeitung" was threatened with destruction by a mob in 1855. He early took advanced ground in opposition to slavery, and was a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur in 1856, and of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington the same year, as well as of the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, participating in the nomination of both John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago Union Defense Committee, and was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Consul-General at Elsinore, Denmark. Returning to America in 1862, he disposed of his interest in "The Staats Zeitung" and was appointed the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District. On retiring from this office he engaged in banking, subsequently becoming President of the National Bank of Illinois, with which he was associated for a quarter of a century. In 1877 President Hayes tendered him the ministry to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, also serving for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Died Sept. 16, 1905.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, Major General, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831, brought to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, and, two years later, removed to Freeport; graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1853, as classmate of Generals McPherson and Sheridan; was assigned to the artillery service and served two years in Florida, after which he spent five years (1855-60) as an instructor at West Point. At the beginning of the Civil War he was on leave of absence, acting as Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, but, waiving his leave, he at once returned to duty and was appointed mustering officer; then, by permission of the War Department, entered the First Missouri Volunteers as Major, serving as Chief of Staff to General Lyon in the early battles in Missouri, including Wilson's Creek. His subsequent career included the organization of the Missouri State Militia (1862), command of the Army of the Frontier in Southwest Missouri, command of the Department of the Missouri and Ohio, participation in the Atlanta campaign and co-operation with Sherman in the capture of the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina, his army having been transferred for this purpose from Tennessee by way of Washington. After the close of the war he went on a special mission to Mexico to investigate the French occupation of that country, was commander of the Department of the Potomac, and served as Secretary of War, by appointment of President Johnson from June, 1868, to March, 1869. On retiring from the Cabinet he was commissioned a full Major General and held various Division and Department commands until 1886, when, on the death of General Sherman, he succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington. He was retired under the age limit, Sept. 29, 1895. His present home is in Washington.

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1834; acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during boyhood, meanwhile gaining some knowledge of the higher branches through toilsome application to text books without a preceptor. At the age of 20 he entered the law school at Louisville, Ky., graduating two years later, and beginning practice at Marshall, Ill. He defrayed his expenses at the law school from the proceeds of the sale of a small piece of land to which he had fallen heir. In 1856 he was elected State's Attorney, and, in 1860, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. After serving one term he returned to his professional career and succeeded in building up a profitable practice. In 1869-70 he represented Clark and Cumberland Counties in the Constitutional Convention, and, in 1870, became Solicitor for the Vandalia Railroad. In 1873 he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State for the Middle Grand Division, caused by the resignation of Judge Anthony Thornton, and reelected without opposition in 1879 and 1888. Died, in office, Feb. 13, 1893. It has been claimed that President Cleveland would have tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, had he not insistently declined to accept the honor.

SCHOOL-HOUSES, EARLY. The primitive school-houses of Illinois were built of logs, and were extremely rude, as regards both structure and furnishing. Indeed, the earliest pioneers rarely erected a special building to be used as a school-house. An old smoke-house, an abandoned dwelling, an old block-house, or the loft or one end of a settler's cabin not unfrequently answered the purpose, and the church and the court-house were often made to accommodate the school. When a school-house, as such, was to be built, the men of the district gathered at the site selected, bringing their axes and a few other tools, with their ox-teams, and devoted four or five days to constructing a house into which, perhaps, not a nail was driven. Trees were cut from the public lands, and, without hewing, fashioned into a cabin. Sixteen feet square was usually considered the proper dimensions. In the walls were cut two holes, one for a door to admit light and air, and the other for the open fireplace, from which rose a chimney, usually built of sticks and mud, on the outside. Danger of fire was averted by thickly lining the inside of the chimney with clay mortar. Sometimes, but only with great labor, stone was substituted for mortar made from the clay soil. The chimneys were always wide, seldom less than six feet, and sometimes extending across one entire end of the building. The fuel used was wood cut directly from the forest, frequently in its green state, dragged to the spot in the form of logs or entire trees to be cut by the older pupils in lengths suited to the width of the chimney. Occasionally there was no chimney, the fire, in some of the most primitive structures, being built on the earth and the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. In such houses a long board was set up on the windward side, and shifted from side to side as the wind varied. Stones or logs answered for andirons, clapboards served as shovels, and no one complained of the lack of tongs. Roofs were made of roughly split clapboards, held in place by "weight poles" laid on the boards, and by supports starting from "eaves poles." The space between the logs, which constituted the walls of the building, was filled in with blocks of wood or "chinking," and the crevices, both exterior and interior, daubed over with clay mortar, in which straw was sometimes mixed to increase its adhesiveness. On one side of the structure one or two logs were sometimes cut out to allow the admission of light; and, as glass could not always be procured, rain and snow were excluded and light admitted by the use of greased paper. Over this space a board, attached to the outer wall by leather hinges, was sometimes suspended to keep out the storms. The placing of a glass window in a country school-house at Edwardsville, in 1824, was considered an important event. Ordinarily the floor was of the natural earth, although this was sometimes covered with a layer of clay, firmly packed down. Only the more pretentious school-houses had "puncheon floors"; i. e., floors made of split logs roughly hewn. Few had "ceilings" (so-called), the latter being usually made of clapboards, sometimes of bark, on which was spread earth, to keep out the cold. The seats were also of puncheons (without backs) supported on four legs made of pieces of poles inserted through augur holes. No one had a desk, except the advanced pupils who were learning to write. For their convenience a broader and smoother puncheon was fastened into the wall by wooden pins, in such a way that it would slope downward toward the pupil, the front being supported by a brace extending from the wall. When a pupil was writing he faced the wall. When he had finished this task, he "reversed himself" and faced the teacher and his schoolmates. These adjuncts completed the furnishings, with the exception of a split-bottomed chair for the teacher (who seldom had a desk) and a pail, or "piggin," of water, with a gourd for a drinking cup. Rough and uncouth as these structures were, they were evidences of public spirit and of appreciation of the advantages of education. They were built and maintained by mutual aid and sacrifice, and, in them, some of the great men of the State and Nation obtained that primary training which formed the foundation of their subsequent careers. (See *Education.*)

SCHUYLER COUNTY, located in the western portion of the State, has an area of 414 square miles, and was named for Gen. Philip Schuyler. The first American settlers arrived in 1823, and, among the earliest pioneers, were Calvin Hobart, William H. Taylor and Orris McCartney. The county was organized from a portion of Pike County, in 1825, the first Commissioners being Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee and Samuel Horney. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, selected a site in the eastern part of the county about one mile west of the present village of Pleasant View, to which the name of Beardstown was given, and where the earliest court was held, Judge John York Sawyer presiding, with Hart Fellows as Clerk, and Orris McCartney, Sheriff. This location, however, proving unsatisfactory, new Commissioners were ap-

pointed, who, in the early part of 1826 selected the present site of the city of Rushville, some five miles west of the point originally chosen. The new seat of justice was first called Rushton, in honor of Dr Benjamin Rush but the name was afterwards changed to Rushville. Ephraim Eggleston was the pioneer of Rushville. The surface of the county is rolling and the region contains excellent farming land which is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous creeks. Pop. 1900, 16,129; 1910, [illegible].

SCHWATKA, Frederick, Arctic explorer was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1871, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, serving on the frontier until 1877, meantime studying law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1875 and graduating in medicine in 1876. Having his interest excited by reports of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, found by the Esquimaux, he obtained leave of absence in 1878 and with Wm. H. Gilder as second in command sailed from New York in the "Eothen," June 19, for King William's Land. The party returned, Sept. 22, 1880, having found and buried the skeletons of many of Franklin's party, besides discovering relics which tended to clear up the mystery of their fate. During this period he made a sledge journey of 3,251 miles. Again, in 1883, he headed an exploring expedition up the Yukon River. After a brief return to army duty he tendered his resignation in 1885, and the next year led a special expedition to Alaska under the auspices of "The New York Times," later making a voyage of discovery among the Aleutian Islands. In 1889 he conducted an expedition to Northern Mexico, where he found many interesting relics of Aztec civilization and of the cliff and cave-dwellers. He received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris, and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia; also published several volumes relating to his researches, under the titles, "Along Alaska's Great River"; "The Franklin Search Under Lieutenant Schwatka"; "Nimrod of the North"; and "Children of the Cold." Died, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth County, Wis., June 26, 1849, the son of a printer, editor and publisher. While a boy he accompanied his father to Galena, where the latter established a newspaper, and where he learned the printer's trade. After graduating from the Galena high school, he entered Beloit College, but left at the end of his sophomore year. Going to New York, he became interested in floriculture, at the same time contributing short articles to horticultural periodicals. Later he was a compositor in Washington. His first newspaper venture was the publication of a weekly newspaper in Maryland in 1872. Returning to Illinois, conjointly with his father he started "The Industrial Press" at Galena, but, in 1875, removed to Chicago. There he purchased "The Daily National Hotel Reporter," from which he withdrew a few years later. In May, 1881, in conjunction with others, he organized The Chicago Herald Company, in which he ultimately secured a controlling interest. His journalistic and executive capability soon brought additional responsibilities. He was chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of the Chicago Press Club, and of the United Press —the latter being an organization for the collection and dissemination of telegraphic news to journals throughout the United States and Canada. He was also conspicuously connected with the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Press Committee. In 1893 he started an evening paper at Chicago which he named "The Post." Early in 1895 he purchased "The Chicago Times," intending to consolidate it with "The Herald," but before the final consummation of his plans, he died suddenly, while on a business visit in New York, April 14, 1895.

SCOTT, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 1, 1824; his father being of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a Virginian. His attendance upon district schools was supplemented by private tuition, and his early education was the best that the comparatively new country afforded. He read law at Belleville, was admitted to the bar in 1848, removed to McLean County, which continued to be his home for nearly fifty years. He served as County School Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and, in the latter year, was elected County Judge. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the State Senate, frequently speaking from the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit to succeed David Davis on the elevation of the latter to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1870, a new judicial election being rendered necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Scott was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court

for a term of nine years; was re-elected in 1879, but declined a renomination in 1888. The latter years of his life were devoted to his private affairs. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1898. Shortly before his death Judge Scott published a volume containing a History of the Illinois Supreme Court, including brief sketches of the early occupants of the Supreme Court bench and early lawyers of the State.

SCOTT, Matthew Thompson, agriculturist and real-estate operator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1828; graduated at Centre College in 1846, then spent several years looking after his father's landed interests in Ohio, when he came to Illinois and invested largely in lands for himself and others. He laid out the town of Chenoa in 1856; lived in Springfield in 1870-72, when he removed to Bloomington, where he organized the McLean County Coal Company, remaining as its head until his death; was also the founder of "The Bloomington Bulletin," in 1878. Died, at Bloomington, May 21, 1891.

SCOTT, Owen, journalist and ex-Congressman, was born in Jackson Township, Effingham County, Ill., July 6, 1848, reared on a farm, and, after receiving a thorough common-school education, became a teacher, and was, for eight years, Superintendent of Schools for his native county. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, but abandoned practice, ten years later, to engage in newspaper work. His first publication was "The Effingham Democrat," which he left to become proprietor and manager of "The Bloomington Bulletin." He was also publisher of "The Illinois Freemason," a monthly periodical. Before removing to Bloomington he filled the offices of City Attorney and Mayor of Effingham, and also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat from the Fourteenth Illinois District to the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Funk. During the past few years, Mr. Scott has been editor of "The Bloomington Leader."

SCOTT COUNTY, lies in the western part of the State adjoining the Illinois River, and has an area of 252 square miles. The region was originally owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who ceded it to the Government by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819. Six months later (in January, 1820) a party of Kentuckians settled near Lynnville (now in Morgan County), their names being Thomas Stevens, James Scott, Alfred Miller, Thomas Allen, John Scott and Adam Miller. Allen erected the first house in the county, John Scott the second and Adam Miller the third. About the same time came Stephen M. Umpstead, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. Other pioneers were Jedediah Webster, Stephen Pierce, Joseph Densmore, Jesse Roberts, and Samuel Bogard. The country was rough and the conveniences of civilization few and remote. Settlers took their corn to Edwardsville to be ground, and went to Alton for their mail. Turbulence early showed itself, and, in 1822, a band of "Regulators" was organized from the best citizens, who meted out a rough and ready sort of justice, until 1830, occasionally shooting a desperado at his cabin door. Scott County was cut off from Morgan and organized in 1839. It contains good farming land, much of it being originally timbered, and it is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous small streams. Winchester is the county-seat. Population of the county (1880), 10,741; (1890), 10,304; (1900), 10,455; (1910), 10,067.

SCRIPPS, John L., journalist, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 18, 1818; was taken to Rushville, Ill., in childhood, and educated at McKendree College; studied law and came to Chicago in 1847, with the intention of practicing, but, a year or so later, bought a third interest in "The Chicago Tribune," which had been established during the previous year. In 1852 he withdrew from "The Tribune," and, in conjunction with William Bross (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor), established "The Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in July, 1858, under the name of "The Press and Tribune," Mr. Scripps remaining one of the editors of the new concern. In 1861 he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1865, when, having sold his interest in "The Tribune," he engaged in the banking business as a member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. His health, however, soon showed signs of failure, and he died, Sept. 21, 1866, at Minneapolis, Minn., whither he had gone in hopes of restoration. Mr. Scripps was a finished and able writer who did much to elevate the standard of Chicago journalism.

SCROGGS, George, journalist, was born at Wilmington, Clinton, County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1842 —the son of Dr. John W. Scroggs, who came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1851, and, in 1858, took charge of "The Central Illinois Gazette." In 1866-67 Dr. Scroggs was active in securing the location of the State University at Champaign, afterwards serving as a member of the first Board

of Trustees of that institution. The son, at the age of 15, became an apprentice in his father's printing office, continuing until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted through the positions of Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant, and finally serving on the staffs of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Gen. James D. Morgan, but declining a commission as Adjutant of the Sixtieth Illinois. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the march with Sherman to the sea, in the latter being severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C. He remained in the service until July, 1865, when he resigned; then entered the University at Champaign, later studied law, meanwhile writing for "The Champaign Gazette and Union," of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1877 he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, and, the following year, was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, but, before the close of the session (1879), received the appointment of United States Consul to Hamburg, Germany. He was compelled to surrender this position a year later on account of ill-health, and, returning home, died, Oct. 15, 1880.

SEATONVILLE, a village in Hall Township, Bureau County. Pop. (1900), 909; (1910), 1,370.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State of Illinois from its admission into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent: Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824 to January, 1825 (failed of confirmation by the Senate); George Forquer, 1825-28; Alexander Pope Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-41 (served three months—resigned to take a seat on the Supreme bench); Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alexander Starne, 1853-57; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-69; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-89; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893-97; James A. Rose, 1897——. Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Phillips were the only Secretaries of Illinois during the Territorial period, the former serving from 1809 to 1816, and the latter from 1816 to 1818. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of the Secretary of State was filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but without limitation as to term of office. By the Constitution of 1848, and again by that of 1870, that officer was made elective by the people at the same time as the Governor, for a term of four years.

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES. Early in the War of the Rebellion there sprang up, at various points in the Northwest, organizations of persons disaffected toward the National Government. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At first they were known by such titles as "Circles of Honor," "Mutual Protective Associations," etc. But they had kindred aims and their members were soon united in one organization, styled "Knights of the Golden Circle." Its secrets having been partially disclosed, this body ceased to exist—or, it would be more correct to say changed its name—being soon succeeded (1863) by an organization of similar character, called the "American Knights." These societies, as first formed, were rather political than military. The "American Knights" had more forcible aims, but this, in turn, was also exposed, and the order was reorganized under the name of "Sons of Liberty." The last named order started in Indiana, and, owing to its more perfect organization, rapidly spread over the Northwest, acquiring much more strength and influence than its predecessors had done. The ultimate authority of the organization was vested in a Supreme Council, whose officers were a "supreme commander," "secretary of state," and "treasurer." Each State represented formed a division, under a "deputy grand commander." States were divided into military districts, under "major-generals." County lodges were termed "temples." The order was virtually an officered army, and its aims were aggressive. It had its commander-in-chief, its brigades and its regiments. Three degrees were recognized, and the oaths of secrecy taken at each initiation surpassed, in binding force, either the oath of allegiance or an oath taken in a court of justice. The maintenance of slavery and forcible opposition to coercive policy by the Government in dealing with secession were the pivotal doctrines of the order. Its methods and purposes were to discourage enlistments and resist a draft; to aid and protect deserters; to disseminate treasonable literature; to aid the Confederates in destroying Government property. Clement L. Vallandigham, the expatriated traitor, was at its head, and, in 1864, claimed that it had a numerical strength of 400,000, of whom 65,000 were in Illinois. Many overt

acts were committed, but the organization, having been exposed and defeated in its objects, disbanded in 1865. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy.*)

SELBY, Paul, editor, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 20, 1825; removed with his parents, in 1837, to Van Buren County, Iowa, but, at the age of 19, went to Southern Illinois, where he spent four years teaching, chiefly in Madison County. In 1848 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but left the institution during his junior year to assume the editorship of "The Morgan Journal," at Jacksonville, with which he remained until the fall of 1858, covering the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which "The Journal" took an active part. He was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as Republican) State Convention, which met at Springfield, in October, 1854 (the first ever held in the State), and, on Feb. 22, 1856, attended and presided over a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State at Decatur, called to devise a line of policy for the newly organizing Republican party. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention.*) This body appointed the first Republican State Central Committee and designated the date of the Bloomington Convention of May 29, following, which put in nomination the first Republican State ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected in the following November. (See *Bloomington Convention.*) In 1859 he prepared a pamphlet giving a history of the celebrated Canal scrip fraud, which was widely circulated. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud.*) Going South in the fall of 1859, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana until the last of June, 1861. Just two weeks before the fall of Fort Sumter he was denounced to his Southern neighbors as an "abolitionist" and falsely charged with having been connected with the "underground railroad," in letters from secession sympathizers in the North, whose personal and political enmity he had incurred while conducting a Republican paper in Illinois, some of whom referred to Jefferson Davis, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, and other Southern leaders as vouchers for their characters. He at once invited an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the institution, of which he was the Principal, when that body—although composed, for the most part, of Southern men—on the basis of testimonials from prominent citizens of Jacksonville, and other evidence, adopted resolutions declaring the charges prompted by personal hostility, and delivered the letters of his accusers into his hands. Returning North with his family in July, 1861, he spent some nine months in the commissary and transportation branches of the service at Cairo and at Paducah, Ky. In July, 1862, he became associate editor of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, remaining until November, 1865. The next six months were spent as Assistant Deputy Collector in the Custom House at New Orleans, but, returning North in June, 1866, he soon after became identified with the Chicago press, serving, first upon the staff of "The Evening Journal" and, later, on "The Republican." In May, 1868, he assumed the editorship of "The Quincy Whig," ultimately becoming part proprietor of that paper, but, in January, 1874, resumed his old place on "The State Journal," four years later becoming one of its proprietors. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes Postmaster of Springfield, was reappointed by Arthur in 1884, but resigned in 1886. Meanwhile he had sold his interest in "The Journal," but the following year organized a new company for its purchase, when he resumed his former position as editor. In 1889 he disposed of his holding in "The Journal," finally removing to Chicago, where he has been employed in literary work. In all he has been engaged in editorial work over thirty-five years, of which eighteen were spent upon "The State Journal." In 1860 Mr. Selby was complimented by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of A. M. He has been twice married, first to Miss Erra Post, of Springfield, who died in November, 1865, leaving two daughters, and, in 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

SEMPLE, James, United States Senator, was born in Green County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798, of Scotch descent; after learning the tanner's trade, studied law and emigrated to Illinois in 1818, removing to Missouri four years later, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Illinois in 1828, he began practice at Edwardsville, but later became a citizen of Alton. During the Black Hawk War he served as Brigadier-General. He was thrice elected to the lower house of the Legislature (1832, '34 and '36), and was Speaker during the last two terms. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, but served only until the following year, and, in 1837, was appointed Minister to Granada, South America. In 1843 he was appointed, and afterwards elected, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel McRoberts, at the expiration of his term (1847) retiring to private

life. He laid out the town of Elsah, in Jersey County, just south of which he owned a large estate on the Mississippi bluffs, where he died, Dec. 20, 1866.

SENECA (formerly Crotty), a village of La Salle County, situated on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the "Big Four" Railways, 13 miles east of Ottawa; has a bank, some manufactures, coal mines, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,036; (1910), 1,005.

SESSER, a village (incorp. 1906) in coal mining district in Franklin County. Pop. (1910), 1,292.

SENN, (Dr.) Nicholas, physician and surgeon, was born in the Canton of St. Gaul, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844, was brought to America at 8 years of age, his parents settling at Washington, Wis. He received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, and, in 1864, began the study of medicine, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in 1868. After some eighteen months spent as resident physician in the Cook County Hospital, he began practice at Ashford, Wis., but removed to Milwaukee in 1874, where he became attending physician of the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe, graduated the following year from the University of Munich, and, on his return, became Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College in Chicago—also has held the chair of the Practice of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Senn has achieved great success and won an international reputation in the treatment of difficult cases of abdominal surgery. He is the author of a number of volumes on different branches of surgery which are recognized as standard authorities. A few years ago he purchased the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery in the University of Gottingen, which he presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago. In 1893 Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, and has also been President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, besides being identified with various other medical bodies. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed, by President McKinley, a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Colonel, and rendered most efficient service in the military branch at Camp Cuscamanga and in the Santiago campaign. Died Jan. 2, 1908.

SEXTON, (Col.) James A., Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844, in April, 1861, being then only a little over 17, enlisted as a private soldier under the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln; at the close of his term was appointed a Sergeant, with authority to recruit a company which afterwards was attached to the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry. Later, he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh with the rank of Lieutenant, and, a few months after, to the Seventy-second with a commission as Captain of Company D, which he had recruited. As commander of his regiment, then constituting a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, he participated in the battles of Columbia, Duck Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville and in the Nashville campaign. Both at Nashville and Franklin he was wounded, and again, at Spanish Fort, by a piece of shell which broke his leg. His regiment took part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, and while it went out 967 strong in officers and men, it returned with only 332, all told, although it had been recruited by 253 men. He was known as "The boy Captain," being only 18 years old when he received his first commission, and 21 when, after participating in the Mobile campaign, he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the South, purchasing a plantation in Lowndes County, Ala., but, in 1867, returned to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cribben, Sexton & Co., stove manufacturers, from which he retired in 1898. In 1884 he served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for the Fourth District, and, in 1889, was appointed, by President Harrison, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving over five years. In 1888 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, and, ten years later, to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, which he held at the time of his death. He had also been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and, during most of the time, President of the Board. Towards the close of the year 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American War, but before the Commission had concluded its labors, was taken with "the grip," which developed into pneumonia, from which he died in Washington, Feb. 5, 1899.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1829, graduated from Columbia College in 1850, and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1854. He received both minor

and major orders at the hands of Bishop Potter, being made deacon in 1854 and ordained priest in 1855. For several years he was engaged in missionary work. During this period he was prominently identified with the founding of St. Stephen's College. After serving as rector in various parishes, in 1865 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New York Seminary, and, ten years later, was chosen Dean of the institution, still retaining his professorship. Racine College conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D., in 1867, and Columbia that of LL.D. in 1878. In 1874 he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed of confirmation in the House of Deputies. Upon the erection of the new diocese of Springfield (1877) he accepted and was consecrated Bishop at Trinity Church, N. Y., June 11, 1878. He was a prominent member of the Third Pan-Anglican Council (London, 1885), and has done much to foster the growth and extend the influence of his church in his diocese.

SHABBONA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles west of Aurora. Pop. (1900), 587; (1910), 594.

SHABONA (or Shabbona), an Ottawa Chief, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about 1775, and served under Tecumseh from 1807 to the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1810 he accompanied Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell (see *Sauganash*) to the homes of the Pottawatomies and other tribes within the present limits of Illinois and Wisconsin, to secure their co-operation in driving the white settlers out of the country. At the battle of the Thames, he was by the side of Tecumseh when he fell, and both he and Caldwell, losing faith in their British allies, soon after submitted to the United States through General Cass at Detroit. Shabona was opposed to Black Hawk in 1832, and did much to thwart the plans of the latter and aid the whites. Having married a daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, who had a village on the Illinois River east of the present city of Ottawa, he lived there for some time, but finally removed 25 miles north to Shabona's Grove in De Kalb County. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Western Missouri. Black Hawk's followers having a reservation near by, hostilities began between them, in which a son and nephew of Shabona were killed. He finally returned to his old home in Illinois, but found it occupied by whites, who drove him from the grove that bore his name. Some friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, where he died, July 27, 1859. He is described as a noble specimen of his race. A life of him has been published by N. Matson (Chicago, 1878).

SHANNON, a village of Carroll County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 18 miles southwest of Freeport. It is an important trade center, has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1900), 678; (1910), 633.

SHAW, Aaron, former Congressman, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1811; was educated at the Montgomery Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Goshen in that State. In 1833 he removed to Lawrence County, Ill. He has held various important public offices. He was a member of the first Internal Improvement Convention of the State; was chosen State's Attorney by the Legislature, in which body he served two terms; served four years as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, and to the Forty-eighth in 1882, as a Democrat.

SHAW, James, lawyer, jurist, was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, brought to this country in infancy and grew up on a farm in Cass County, Ill.; graduated from Illinois College in 1857, and, after admission to the bar, began practice at Mount Carroll. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1872, '76 and '78. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1877, and one of the Republican leaders on the floor during the succeeding session. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1891, to a seat on the Circuit bench from the Thirteenth Circuit, and, in 1897 was re-elected for the Fifteenth Circuit.

SHAWNEETOWN, a city and the county-seat of Gallatin County, on the Ohio River 120 miles from its mouth and at the terminus of the Shawneetown Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads; is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1808, and noted for the number of prominent men who resided there at an early day. Coal is extensively mined in that section, and Shawneetown is one of the largest shipping points for lumber, coal and farm products between Cairo and Louisville, navigation being open the year round. Some manufacturing is done here; the city has several mills, a foundry and machine shop, two or three banks, several churches, good schools and two weekly papers. Since the disastrous floods of 1884 and 1898, Shawneetown has reconstructed its levee system on a substantial scale, which is now believed to furnish

ample protection against the recurrence of similar disaster. Pop. (1900) 1,698; (1910), 1,863.

SHEAHAN, James W., journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., spent his early life after reaching manhood, in Washington City as a Congressional Reporter, and, in 1847, reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention at Springfield. Through the influence of Senator Douglas he was induced, in 1854, to accept the editorship of "The Young America" newspaper at Chicago, which was soon after changed to "The Chicago Times." Here he remained until the fall of 1860, when, "The Times" having been sold and consolidated with "The Herald," a Buchanan-Breckenridge organ, he established a new paper called "The Morning Post." This he made representative of the views of the "War Democrats" as against "The Times," which was opposed to the war. In May, 1865, he sold the plant of "The Post" and it became "The Chicago Republican" — now "Inter Ocean." A few months later, Mr. Sheahan accepted a position as chief writer on the editorial staff of "The Chicago Tribune," which he retained until his death, June 17, 1883.

SHEFFIELD, a prosperous village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles east of Rock Island, has valuable coal mines, a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,265; (1910), 1,089.

SHELBY COUNTY, lies south of the center of the State, and contains an area of 760 square miles. The tide of immigration to this county was at first from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, although later it began to set in from the Northern States. The first cabin in the county was built by Simeon Wakefield on what is now the site of Williamsburg, first called Cold Spring. Joseph Daniel was the earliest settler in what is now Shelbyville, pre-empting ten acres, which he soon afterward sold to Joseph Oliver, the pioneer merchant of the county, and father of the first white child born within its limits. Other pioneers were Shimei Wakefield, Levi Casey and Samuel Hall. In lieu of hats the early settlers wore caps made of squirrel or coon skin with the tails dangling at the backs, and he was regarded as well dressed who boasted a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers, with moccasins. The county was formed in 1827, and Shelbyville made the county-seat. Both county and town are named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. County Judge Joseph Oliver held the first court in the cabin of Barnett Bone, and Judge Theophilus W. Smith presided over the first Circuit Court in 1828. Coal is abundant, and limestone and sandstone are also found. The surface is somewhat rolling and well wooded. The Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the central and southeastern portions. The county lies in the very heart of the great corn belt of the State, and has excellent transportation facilities, being penetrated by four lines of railway. Population (1880), 30,270; (1890), 31,-191; (1900), 32,129; (1910), 31,693.

SHELBYVILLE, the county-seat and an incorporated city of Shelby County, on the Kaskaskia River and two lines of railway, 32 miles southeast of Decatur. Agriculture is carried on extensively, and there is considerable coal mining in the immediate vicinity. The city has two flouring mills, a handle factory, a creamery, one National and one State bank, one daily and three weekly papers and one monthly periodical, an Opera House, ten churches, two graded schools, and a public library. Population (1890), 3,162; (1900), 3,546; (1910), 3,590.

SHELDON, a village of Iroquois County at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 9 miles east of Watseka, has two banks and a newspaper. The region is agricultural. Pop. (1890), 910; (1900), 1,103; (1910), 1,113.

SHELDON, Benjamin R., jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, graduated from Williams College in 1831, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1836. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam County, but soon removed to Galena, and finally to Rockford. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which afterwards being divided, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Circuit, remaining until 1870, when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding as Chief Justice in 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, but retired in 1888, being succeeded by the late Justice Bailey. Died, April 13, 1897.

SHEPPARD, Nathan, author and lecturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1834; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859; during the Civil War was special correspondent of "The New York World" and "The Chicago Journal" and "Tribune," and, during the Franco-German War, of "The Cincinnati Gazette;" also served as special American correspondent of "The London Times," and was a contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" and "Temple Bar." In 1873 he became a lecturer on Modern English Literature and Rhetoric in Chicago University and,

four years later, accepted a similar position in Allegheny College; also spent four years in Europe, lecturing in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1884 he founded the "Athenaeum" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of which he was President until his death, early in 1888. "The Dickens Reader," "Character Readings from George Eliot" and "Essays of George Eliot" were among the volumes issued by him between 1881 and 1887. Died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1888.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith, early Chicago Mayor, was born at Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, remaining there until 1836, when he came to Chicago and began business as a contractor and builder. Several years later he opened the first stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. Mr. Sherman spent many years in the service of Chicago as a public official. From 1840 to 1842 he was Captain of a company of militia; for two years served as Chief of the Fire Department, and was elected Alderman in 1842, serving again in 1846. In 1844, he was chosen Mayor, his administration being marked by the first extensive public improvements made in Chicago. After his term as Mayor he did much to secure a better water supply for the city. He was especially interested in promoting common school education, being for several years a member of the City School Board. He was Vice-President of the first Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Retired from active pursuits, Mr. Sherman spent his last years at Waukegan, Ill., dying Aug. 22, 1903.—**Oren** (Sherman) brother of the preceding and early Chicago merchant, was born at Barre, Vt., March 5, 1816. After spending several years in a mercantile house in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of twenty he came west, first to New Buffalo, Mich., and, in 1836, to Chicago, opening a dry-goods store there the next spring. With various partners Mr. Sherman continued in a general mercantile business until 1853, at the same time being extensively engaged in the provision trade, one-half the entire transactions in pork in the city passing through his hands. Next he engaged in developing stone quarries at Lemont, Ill.; also became extensively interested in the marble business, continuing in this until a few years after the panic of 1873, when he retired in consequence of a shock of paralysis. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 15, 1898.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832—his family being distantly related to Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the late Gen. W. T. Sherman; gained his education in the common schools and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1860; began teaching, but soon after enlisted as a private in the war for the Union; received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until captured on the eve of the battle at Antietam, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, awaiting exchange. During this period he commenced reading law and, having resigned his commission, graduated from the law department of Chicago University in 1864. In 1876 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1878, and the following year appointed Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, a position which he last occupied. He had repeatedly been called upon to deliver addresses on political, literary and patriotic occasions, one of these being before the alumni of his alma mater, in 1884, when he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. Died May 1, 1910.

SHIELDS, James, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Ireland in 1810, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen, and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1832. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and State Auditor in 1839. In 1843 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, was made Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1846, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Mexican War gaining the brevet of Major-General at Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded at Chapultepec, and mustered out in 1848. The same year he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature elected him Senator, and he resigned his office in Oregon. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, and, in 1858, was chosen United States Senator from that State, his term expiring in 1859, when he established a residence in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War (1861) he was superintending a mine in Mexico, but at once hastened to Washington to tender his services to the Governmnet. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, and served with distinction until March, 1863, when the effect of numerous wounds caused him to resign. He subsequently removed to Missouri, practicing law at Carrollton and serving in the Legislature of that State in 1874 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Bogy, who had died in office—serving only six weeks, but being the only man in the history of the country who filled the office of United States Senator from three differ

ent States. Died, at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHERIDAN, a village of La Salle County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., Peoria Branch. Pop. 1910, 506.

SHERRARD, a village of Mercer County, a coal mining district. Pop. 1910, 906.

SHIPMAN, George E., M.D., physician and philanthropist, born in New York City, March 4, 1820, graduated at the University of New York in 1839, and took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practiced for a time at Peoria, Ill., but, in 1846, located in Chicago, where he assisted in organizing the first Homeopathic Hospital in that city, and in 1855, was one of the first Trustees of Hahnemann College. In 1871 he established, in Chicago, the Foundlings' Home at his own expense, giving to it the latter years of his life. Died, Jan. 20, 1893.

SHOREY, Daniel Lewis, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Jonesborough, Washington County, Maine, Jan. 31, 1824; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851; taught two years in Washington City, meanwhile reading law, afterwards taking a course at Dane Law School, Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, the next year locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he prosecuted his profession until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Shorey was prominent in the establishment of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the first Library Board, was also a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club and was a Director in the new University of Chicago and deeply interested in its prosperity. Died, in Chicago, March 4, 1899.

SHORT, (Rev.) William F., clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio in 1829, brought to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood and lived upon a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered McKendree College, spending his senior year, however, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had meanwhile accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Mo.; where he remained three years, when he returned to Illinois, serving churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District. In 1875 he was elected President of Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at the same place, but resigned early in 1897. Dr. Short received the degree of D.D., conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University. Died Aug. 29, 1909.

SHOUP, George L., United States Senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836, came to Illinois in 1852, his father locating on a stock-farm near Galesburg; in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of scouts, being advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant to the Colonelcy of the Third Colorado Cavalry, meanwhile serving as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. Retiring to private life, he again engaged in mercantile and mining business, first in Nevada and then in Idaho; served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of the latter, was appointed Territorial Governor in 1889 and, in 1890, was chosen the first Governor of the State, in October of the same year being elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1895 for a second term, which ends in 1901. Senator Shoup is one of the few Western Senators who remained faithful to the regular Republican organization, during the political campaign of 1896.

SHOWALTER, John W., jurist, was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844; resided some years in Scott County in that State, and was educated in the local schools, at Maysville and Ohio University, finally graduating at Yale College in 1867, came to Chicago in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He returned to Kentucky after the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, again came to Chicago and entered the employment of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, with whom he had been before the fire. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter (later, Oliver & Showalter), where he remained until his appointment as United States Circuit Judge, in March, 1895. Died in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1898.

SHUMAN, Andrew, journalist and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Manor, Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1830. His father dying in 1837, he was reared by an uncle. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of "The Lancaster Union and Sentinel." A year later he accompanied his employer to Auburn, N. Y., working for two years on "The Daily Advertiser" of that city, then known as Governor Seward's "home organ." At the age of 18 he edited, published and distributed—during his leisure hours—a small weekly paper called "The Auburnian." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he was employed, for a year or two, in editing and publishing "The Cayuga Chief," a temperance journal

In 1851 he entered Hamilton College, but, before the completion of his junior year, consented, at the solicitation of friends of William H. Seward, to assume editorial control of "The Syracuse Daily Journal." In July, 1856, he came to Chicago, to accept an editorial position on "The Evening Journal" of that city, later becoming editor-in-chief and President of the Journal Company. From 1865 to 1870 (first by executive appointment and afterward by popular election) he was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, resigning the office four years before the expiration of his term. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Owing to declining health, he abandoned active journalistic work in 1888, dying in Chicago, May 5, 1890. His home during the latter years of his life was at Evanston. Governor Shuman was author of a romance entitled "Loves of a Lawyer," besides numerous addresses before literary, commercial and scientific associations.

SHUMWAY, Dorice Dwight, merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, descended from French Huguenot ancestry; came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1841; married a daughter of Hiram Rountree, an early resident of Hillsboro, and, in 1843, located in Christian County; was engaged for a time in merchandising at Taylorville, but retired in 1858, thereafter giving his attention to a large landed estate. In 1846 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and four years as County Judge of Christian County. Died, May 9, 1870.—**Hiram P.** (Shumway), eldest son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June, 1842; spent his boyhood on a farm in Christian County and in his father's store at Taylorville; took an academy course and, in 1864, engaged in mercantile business; was Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, afterwards removing to Springfield, where he engaged in the stone business. Died April 30, 1903.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, an institution located at Upper Alton, and the third established in Illinois. It was originally incorporated as the "Alton College" in 1831, under a special charter which was not accepted, but re-incorporated in 1835, in an "omnibus bill" with Illinois and McKendree Colleges. (See *Early Colleges.*) Its primal origin was a school at Rock Spring in St. Clair County, founded about 1824, by Rev. John M. Peck. This became the "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827, and, about 1831, was united with an academy at Upper Alton. This was the nucleus of "Alton" (afterward "Shurtleff") College. As far as its denominational control is concerned, it has always been dominated by Baptist influence. Dr. Peck's original idea was to found a school for teaching theology and Biblical literature, but this project was at first inhibited by the State. Hubbard Loomis and John Russell were among the first instructors. Later, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff donated the college $10,000, and the institution was named in his honor. College classes were not organized until 1840, and several years elapsed before a class graduated. Its endowment in 1898 was over $126,000, in addition to $125,000 worth of real and personal property. About 255 students were in attendance. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, the college also maintains a theological school. It has a faculty of twenty instructors and is co-educational.

SIBLEY, Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1818; learned the trade of a whip-maker and afterwards engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon admission to the bar, came west, finally settling at Nauvoo, Hancock County. He maintained a neutral attitude during the Mormon troubles, thus giving offense to a section of the community. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, but was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Warsaw, and, in 1855, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1861, '67 and '73, being assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Second District, in 1877. His residence, after 1865, was at Quincy, where he died, June 18, 1897.

SIDELL, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads; has a bank, electric light plant and a newspaper. Pop. (1910), 741.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, at the junction of a branch to Champaign, 48 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is in a farming district; has a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 564; (1910), 481.

SILVIS, a village of Rock Island County, three miles east of the city of Rock Island and north of Rock River; incorporated 1906; adjacent to a rich coal producing district, and a manufacturing point. Pop. (1910), 1,163.

SIM, (Dr.) **William,** pioneer physician, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to

America in early manhood, and was the first physician to settle at Golconda, in Pope County, which he represented in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1824 and '28). He married a Miss Elizabeth Jack of Philadelphia making the journey from Golconda to Philadelphia for that purpose on horseback. He had a family of five children, one son, Dr. Francis L. Sim, rising to distinction as a physician, and, for a time, being President of a Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. The elder Dr. Sim died at Golconda, in 1868.

SIMS, James, early legislator and Methodist preacher, was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky in early manhood, thence to St. Clair County, Ill., and, in 1820, to Sangamon County, where he was elected, in 1822, as the first Representative from that county in the Third General Assembly. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution designed to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave State. Mr. Sims resided for a time in Menard County, but finally removed to Morgan.

SINGER, Horace M., capitalist, was born in Schnectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823, came to Chicago in 1836 and found employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as superintendent of repairs upon the Canal until 1853. While thus employed he became one of the proprietors of the stone-quarries at Lemont, managed by the firm of Singer & Talcott until about 1890, when they became the property of the Western Stone Company. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly (1867) for Cook County, was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1880. He was also associated with several financial institutions, being a director of the First National Bank and of the Auditorium Company of Chicago, and a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. Died, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, 1896.

SINGLETON, James W., Congressman, born at Paxton, Va., Nov. 23, 1811, was educated at the Winchester (Va.) Academy, and removed to Illinois in 1833, settling first at Mount Sterling, Brown County, and some twenty years later, near Quincy. By profession he was a lawyer, and was prominent in political and commercial affairs. In his later years he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Illinois militia in 1844, being identified to some extent with the "Mormon War"; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, served six terms in the Legislature, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to Congress in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1882 he ran as an independent Democrat, but was defeated by the regular nominee of his party, James M. Riggs. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the "peace party." He constructed the Quincy & Toledo (now part of the Wabash) and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis (now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railways, being President of both companies. His death occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892.

SINNET, John S., pioneer, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1796; at three years of age, taken by his parents to Missouri; enlisted in the War of 1812, but, soon after the war, came to Illinois, and, about 1818, settled in what is now Christian County, locating on land constituting a part of the present city of Taylorville. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, dying there, Jan. 14, 1872.

SKINNER, Mark, jurist, was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813; graduated from Middlebury College in 1833, studied law, and, in 1836, came to Chicago, was admitted to the bar in 1839, became City Attorney in 1840, later Master in Chancery for Cook County, and finally United States District Attorney under President Tyler. As member of the House Finance Committee in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) he acted influentially in securing the adoption of measures for refunding and paying the State debt. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, now Superior Court of Cook County, but declined a re-election in 1853. Originally a Democrat, Judge Skinner was an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and a liberal supporter of the Government policy during the rebellion. He liberally aided the United States Sanitary Commission and was identified with all the leading charities of the city. Among the great business enterprises with which he was officially associated were the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways (in each of which he was a Director), the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Gas-Light and Coke Company and others. Died, Sept. 16, 1887. Judge Skinner's only surviving son was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, the last year of the Civil War.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, clergyman and author, was born at Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807

taught for some time, became a Universalist minister, serving churches in Baltimore, Boston and New York between 1831 and 1857; then came to Elgin, Ill., was elected President of Lombard University at Galesburg, but the following year took charge of a church at Joliet. Died, at Naperville, Sept. 18, 1861. He wrote several volumes on religious topics, and, at different times, edited religious periodicals at Baltimore, Haverhill, Mass., and Boston.

SKINNER, Ozias C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817; in 1836, removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he began the study of law at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1840. Eighteen months later he returned to Illinois, and began practice at Carthage, Hancock County, removing to Quincy in 1844. During the "Mormon War" he served as Aid-de-camp to Governor Ford. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly, and, for a short time, served as Prosecuting Attorney for the district including Adams and Brown Counties. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the (then) Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1855, succeeded Judge S. H. Treat on the Supreme bench, resigning this position in April, 1858, two months before the expiration of his term. He was a large land owner and had extensive agricultural interests. He built, and was the first President of the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Died in 1877.

SLADE, Charles, early Congressman; his early history, including date and place of birth, are unknown. In 1820 he was elected Representative from Washington County in the Second General Assembly, and, in 1826, was re-elected to the same body for Clinton and Washington. In 1832 he was elected one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, representing the First District. After attending the first session of the Twenty-third Congress, while on his way home, he was attacked with cholera, dying near Vincennes, Ind., July 11, 1834.

SLADE, James P., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837, and spent his boyhood with his parents on a farm, except while absent at school; in 1856 removed to Belleville, Ill., where he soon became connected with the public schools, serving for a number of years as Principal of the Belleville High School. While connected with the Belleville schools, he was elected County Superintendent, remaining in office some ten years; later had charge of Almira College at Greenville, Bond County, served six years as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis and, in 1878, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the nominee of the Republican party. On retirement from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed his place at the head of Almira College, but, in his last few years, served as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis. Died Apr. 18, 1908.

SLAVERY AGITATION OF 1823-24. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAWS. African slaves were first brought into the Illinois country by a Frenchman named Pierre F. Renault, about 1722. At that time the present State formed a part of Louisiana, and the traffic in slaves was regulated by French royal edicts. When Great Britain acquired the territory, at the close of the French and Indian War, the former subjects of France were guaranteed security for their persons "and effects," and no interference with slavery was attempted. Upon the conquest of Illinois by Virginia (see *Clark, George Rogers*), the French very generally professed allegiance to that commonwealth, and, in her deed of cession to the United States, Virginia expressly stipulated for the protection of the "rights and liberties" of the French citizens. This was construed as recognizing the right of property in negro slaves. Even the Ordinance of 1787, while prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, preserved to the settlers (reference being especially made to the French and Canadians) "of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, their laws and customs, now (then) in force, relative to the descent and conveyance of property." A conservative construction of this clause was, that while it prohibited the extension of slavery and the importation of slaves, the status of those who were at that time in involuntary servitude, and of their descendants, was left unchanged. There were those, however, who denied the constitutionality of the Ordinance in toto, on the ground that Congress had exceeded its powers in its passage. There was also a party which claimed that all children of slaves, born after 1787, were free from birth. In 1794 a convention was held at Vincennes, pursuant to a call from Governor Harrison, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, praying for the repeal—or, at least a modification—of the sixth clause of the

Ordinance of 1787. The first Congressional Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported adversely upon it, but a second committee recommended the suspension of the operation of the clause in question for ten years. But no action was taken by the National Legislature and, in 1807, a counter petition, extensively signed, was forwarded to that body, and Congress left the matter in statu quo. It is worthy of note that some of the most earnest opponents of the measure were Representatives from Southern Slave States, John Randolph of Virginia being one of them. The pro-slavery party in the State then prepared what is popularly known as the "Indenture Law," which was one of the first acts adopted by Governor Edwards and his Council and was re-enacted by the first Territorial Legislature in 1812. It was entitled "An Act relating to the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory," and gave permission to bring slaves above 15 years of age into the State when they might be registered and kept in servitude within certain limitations. Slaves under that age might also be brought in, registered, and held in bondage until they reached the age of 35 if males, and 30 if females. The issue of registered slaves were to serve their mother's master until the age of 30 or 28 according to sex. The effect of this legislation was rapidly to increase the number of slaves. The Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery thereafter—that is to say after its adoption. In 1822 the slave-holding party, with their supporters, began to agitate the question of so amending the organic law as to make Illinois a slave State. To effect such a change the calling of a convention was necessary, and, for eighteen months, the struggle between "conventionists" and their opponents was bitter and fierce. The question was submitted to a popular vote on August 2, 1824, the result of the count showing 4,972 votes for such convention and 6,640 against. This decisive result settled the question of slave-holding in Illinois for all future time, though the existence of slavery in the State continued to be recognized by the National Census until 1840. The number, according to the census of 1810, was 168, in 1820 they had increased to 917. Then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and, in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held in bondage), it was 331.

Hooper Warren—who has been mentioned elsewhere as editor of "The Edwardsville Spectator," and a leading factor in securing the defeat of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State in 1822—in an article in the first number of "The Genius of Liberty" January 1841 speaking of that contest, says there were, at its beginning, only three papers in the State—"The Intelligencer" at Vandalia, "The Gazette" at Shawneetown, and "The Spectator" at Edwardsville. The first two of these at the outset, favored the Convention scheme, while "The Spectator" opposed it. The management of the campaign on the part of the pro-slavery party was assigned to Emanuel J. West, Theophilus W. Smith and Oliver L. Kelly, and a paper was established by the name of "The Illinois Republican," with Smith as editor. Among the active opponents of the measure were George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel D. Lockwood, Henry Starr (afterwards of Cincinnati), Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair County. Others who contributed to the cause were Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, Dr. Hugh Steel and —— Burton of Jackson County, Dr. Henry Perrine of Bond, William Leggett of Edwardsville (afterwards editor of "The New York Evening Post"), Benjamin Lundy (then of Missouri), David Blackwell and Rev. John Dew, of St. Clair County. Still others were Nathaniel Pope (Judge of the United States District Court), William B. Archer, William H. Brown and Benjamin Mills, of Vandalia, John Tillson, Dr. Horatio Newhall, George Forquer, Col. Thomas Mather, Thomas Ford, Judge David J. Baker, Charles W. Hunter and Henry H. Snow, of Alton. This testimony is of interest as coming from one who probably had more to do with defeating the scheme, with the exception of Gov. Edward Coles. Outside of the more elaborate Histories of Illinois, the most accurate and detailed accounts of this particular period are to be found in "Sketch of Edward Coles" by the late E. B. Washburne, and "Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," an address before the Chicago Historical Society (1864), by Hon. William H. Brown, of Chicago. (See also *Coles, Edward; Hooper, Brown, William H.; Churchill, George; Lippincott, Thomas*, and *Newspapers, Early*, elsewhere in this volume.)

SLOAN, Wesley, legislator and jurist, was born in Dorchester County, Md., Feb. 20, 1806. At the age of 17, having received a fair academic education, he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where, for a year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. His father dying, he returned to Maryland and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law, and being admitted to

the bar in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, going first to Chicago, and afterward to Kaskaskia, finally settling at Golconda in 1839, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1850, '52, and '56, serving three times as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Education, created by Act of Feb. 18, 1857, and took a prominent part in the founding and organization of the State educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1861, but declined a re-election for a third term. Died, Jan. 15, 1887.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., August 4, 1843, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts Colony about 1630; was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, Vt., graduating from the latter in 1866. After graduation he spent a year as a teacher in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., coming to Chicago in 1867, and entering upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. The next twenty-five years were spent in the practice of his profession in Chicago, within that time serving as the attorney of several important corporations. In 1893 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected in 1897, his term of service continuing until 1903.

SMITH, (Dr.) Charles Gilman, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 4, 1828, received his early education at Phillips Academy, in his native place, finally graduating from Harvard University in 1847. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. After two years spent as attending physician of the Alms House in South Boston, Mass., in 1853 he came to Chicago, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. During the Civil War he was one of six physicians employed by the Government for the treatment of prisoners of war in hospital at Camp Douglas. In 1868 he visited Europe for the purpose of observing the management of hospitals in Germany, France and England, on his return being invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, and also becoming consulting physician in the Women's and Children's Hospital, as well as in the Presbyterian Hospital—a position which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life, gaining a wide reputation in the treatment of women's and children's diseases. Died, Jan. 10, 1894.

SMITH, David Allen, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1809; removed with his father, at an early day, to Pulaski, Tenn.; at 17 went to Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala., where he studied law with Judge Bramlette and began practice. His father, dying about 1831, left him the owner of a number of slaves whom, in 1837, he brought to Carlinville, Ill., and emancipated, giving bond that they should not become a charge to the State. In 1839 he removed to Jacksonville, where he practiced law until his death. Col. John J. Hardin was his partner at the time of his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Mr. Smith was a Trustee and generous patron of Illinois College, for a quarter of a century, but never held any political office. As a lawyer he was conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients; as a citizen, liberal, public-spirited and patriotic. He contributed liberally to the support of the Government during the war for the Union. Died, at Anoka, Minn., July 13, 1865, where he had gone to accompany an invalid son. — **Thomas William** (Smith), eldest son of the preceding, born at Courtland, Ala., Sept. 27, 1832; died at Clearwater, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865. He graduated at Illinois College in 1852, studied law and served as Captain in the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, until, broken in health, he returned home to die.

SMITH, Dietrich C., ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, April 4, 1840, in boyhood came to the United States, and, since 1849, has been a resident of Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and, while so serving, was severely wounded at Shiloh. Later, he was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of service as Captain of Company C of that regiment. His business is that of banker and manufacturer, besides which he has had considerable experience in the construction and management of railroads. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and, in 1880, was elected Representative in Congress from what was then the Thirteenth District, on the Republican ticket, defeating Adlai E. Stevenson, afterwards Vice-President. In 1882, his county (Tazewell) having been attached to the district for many years represented by Wm. M. Springer, he was defeated by the latter as a candidate for re-election.

SMITH, George, one of Chicago's pioneers and early bankers, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 8, 1808. It was his early intention to study medicine, and he entered Aberdeen College with this end in view, but was forced to quit the institution at the end of two years, because of impaired vision. In 1833 he came to America, and, in 1834, settled in Chicago, where he resided until 1861, meanwhile spending one year in Scotland. He invested largely in real estate in Chicago and Wisconsin, at one time owning a considerable portion of the present site of Milwaukee. In 1837 he secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Milwaukee. He was really the owner of the company, although Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was its Secretary. Under this charter Mr. Smith was able to issue $1,500,000 in certificates, which circulated freely as currency. In 1839 he founded Chicago's first private banking house. About 1843 he was interested in a storage and commission business in Chicago, with a Mr. Webster as partner. He was a Director in the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and aided it, while in course of construction, by loans of money; was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848. In 1854, the State of Wisconsin having prohibited the circulation of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance certificates above mentioned, Mr. Smith sold out the company to his partner, Mitchell, and bought two Georgia bank charters, which, together, empowered him to issue $3,000,000 in currency. The notes were duly issued in Georgia, and put into circulation in Illinois, over the counter of George Smith & Co.'s Chicago bank. About 1856 Mr. Smith began winding up his affairs in Chicago, meanwhile spending most of his time in Scotland, but, returning in 1860, made extensive investments in railroad and other American securities, which netted him large profits. The amount of capital which he is reputed to have taken with him to his native land has been estimated at $10,000,000, though he retained considerable tracts of valuable lands in Wisconsin and about Chicago. Among those who were associated with him in business, either as employés or otherwise, and who have since been prominently identified with Chicago business affairs, were Hon. Charles B. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham, afterwards a prominent banker of Chicago, E. W. Willard, now of Newport, R. I., and others. Mr. Smith made several visits, during the last forty years, to the United States, but divided his time chiefly between Scotland (where he was the owner of a castle) and London. Died Oct. 7, 1899.

SMITH, George W., soldier, lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. It was his intention to acquire a collegiate education, but his father's business embarrassments having compelled the abandonment of his studies, at 17 years of age he went to Arkansas and taught school for two years. In 1856 he returned to Albany and began the study of law, graduating from the law school in 1858. In October of that year he removed to Chicago, where he remained continuously in practice, with the exception of the years 1862-65, when he was serving in the Union army, and 1867-68, when he filled the office of State Treasurer. He was mustered into service August 27, 1862, as a Captain in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry—the second Board of Trade regiment. At Stone River, he was seriously wounded and captured. After four days' confinement, he was aided by a negro to escape. He made his way to the Union lines, but was granted leave of absence, being incapacitated for service. On his return to duty he joined his regiment in the Chattanooga campaign, and was officially complimented for his bravery at Gordon's Mills. At Mission Ridge he was again severely wounded, and was once more personally complimented in the official report. At Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, Capt. Smith commanded the regiment after the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for bravery on the field. He led the charge at Franklin, and was brevetted Colonel, and thanked by the commander for his gallant service. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and, in June following, was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and, after the expiration of his term, in January, 1869, held no public office. General Smith was, for many years, a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Board. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 16, 1898.

SMITH, George W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846. When he was four years old his father removed to Wayne County, Ill., settling on a farm. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, in 1868. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but

later determined to study law. After reading for a time at Fairfield, Ill., he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington (Ind.) University, graduating there in 1870. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and continued practice at Murphysboro. In 1880 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and, in 1888, was elected a Republican Representative to Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, and was continuously re-elected up to 1906. Died Nov. 30, 1907, during his tenth term, being then Representative from the Twenty-second District.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, and Assistant Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1829; engaged in dry-goods business in Cincinnati and Bloomington, Ill., in 1861 being proprietor of a hotel in the latter place; became a Captain in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, was engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1862; led his regiment on the first attack on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded at Arkansas Post; was promoted Brigadier-General in August, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct; led a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as also in the Atlanta campaign, and a division of the Seventeenth Corps in the "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Lee he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, became Major-General in 1865, and resigned in 1866, having declined a commission as Colonel in the regular army; about 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned on account of failing health in 1872. Died, at Bloomington, Nov. 8, 1876. General Smith was one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SMITH, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1820; at 16 joined two brothers who had located at Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carriage-maker. In December, 1837, he arrived at Decatur, Ill., but soon after located at Springfield, where he resided some six years. Then, returning to Decatur, he devoted his attention to carriage manufacture, doing a large business with the South, but losing heavily as the result of the war. An original Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig party, but early took ground in favor of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter; was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the same time assisting Governor Yates in the selection of Camp Butler as a camp of recruiting and instruction. Having been assigned to duty in Missouri, in the summer of 1861, he proceeded to Jefferson City, joined Fremont at Carthage in that State, and made a forced march to Springfield, afterwards taking part in the campaign in Arkansas and in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had a horse shot under him and was severely (and, it was supposed, fatally) wounded, not recovering until 1868. Being compelled to return home, he received authority to raise an independent brigade, but was unable to accompany it to the field. In September, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, "for meritorious conduct," but was unable to enter into active service on account of his wound. Later, he was assigned to the command of a convalescent camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1864 he took part in securing the second election of President Lincoln, and, in the early part of 1865, was commissioned by Governor Oglesby Colonel of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois), but, on account of his wounds, was assigned to court-martial duty, remaining in the service until January, 1866, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. During the second year of his service he was presented with a magnificent sword by the rank and file of his regiment (the Thirty-fifth), for brave and gallant conduct at Pea Ridge. After retiring from the army, he engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, but was not successful; in 1868, canvassed Alabama for General Grant for President, but declined a nomination in his own favor for Congress. In 1870 he was appointed, by General Grant, United States Collection and Disbursing Agent for the District of New Mexico, where he continued to reside.

SMITH, John Corson, soldier, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1832. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade, for a time, but soon removed to Galena, where he finally engaged in business as a contractor. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, but, having received authority from Governor Yates, raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was incorporated in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. Of this regiment he was soon elected Major. After a short service about Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., the Ninety-

sixth was sent to the front, and took part among other battles in the second engagement at Fort Donelson and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tenn. Later, Major Smith was assigned to staff duty under Generals Baird and Stoneman, serving through the Tullahoma campaign, and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he rejoined his regiment, and was given command of a brigade. In the Atlanta campaign he served gallantly, taking a conspicuous part in its long series of bloody engagements, and being severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. In February, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel, and, in June, 1865, Brigadier-General. Soon after his return to Galena he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, but was legislated out of office in 1872. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and embarked in business. In 1874-76 he was a member and Secretary of the Illinois Board of Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain-Inspector at Chicago, and held the office for several years. In 1872 and '76 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and in 1878 was elected State Treasurer, as he was again in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving until 1889. He was a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, as well as a distinguished member of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was prominently connected with the erection of the "Masonic Temple Building" in Chicago. Died Dec. 31, 1910.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1816, the son of an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after the downfall of the latter, emigrated to Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and became a jeweler. In 1861 entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was promoted a Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and placed in command of a division in the Sixteenth Army Corps; led the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, later being transferred to the Fifteenth, and taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns of 1864-65. He received the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers in January, 1865, and, on his muster-out from the volunteer service became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, being transferred, in 1870, to the Fourteenth. In 1867 his services at Vicksburg and Savannah were further recognized by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1881, he was retired, afterwards residing in Chicago, where he died Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon sect, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and still later to Manchester. He early showed a dreamy mental cast, and claimed to be able to locate stolen articles by means of a magic stone. In 1820 he claimed to have seen a vision, but his pretensions were ridiculed by his acquaintances. His story of the revelation of the golden plates by the angel Moroni, and of the latter's instructions to him, is well known. With the aid of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery he prepared the "Book of Mormon," alleging that he had deciphered it from heaven-sent characters, through the aid of miraculous spectacles. This was published in 1830. In later years Smith claimed to have received supplementary revelations which so taxed the credulity of his followers that some of them apostatized. He also claimed supernatural power, such as exorcism, etc. He soon gained followers in considerable numbers, whom in 1832, he led west, a part settling at Kirtland, Ohio, and the remainder in Jackson County, Mo. Driven out of Ohio five years later, the bulk of the sect found their way to their friends in Missouri, whence they were finally expelled after many conflicts with the authorities. Smith, with the other refugees, fled to Hancock County, Ill., founding the city of Nauvoo, which was incorporated in 1840. Here was begun, in the following year, the erection of a great temple, but again he aroused the hostility of the authorities, although soon wielding considerable political power. After various unsuccessful attempts to arrest him in 1844, Smith and a number of his followers were induced to surrender themselves under the promise of protection from violence and a fair trial. Having been taken to Carthage, the county-seat, all were discharged under recognizance to appear at court except Smith and his brother Hyrum, who were held under the new charge of "treason," and were placed in jail. So intense had been the feeling against the Mormons, that Governor Ford called out the militia to preserve the peace; but it is evident that the feeling among the latter was in sympathy with that of the populace. Most of the militia were disbanded after Smith's arrest, one company being left on duty at Carthage.

from whom only eight men were detailed to guard the jail. In this condition of affairs a mob of 150 disguised men, alleged to be from Warsaw, appeared before the jail on the evening of June 27, and, forcing the guards—who made only a feeble resistance,—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both shot down, while a friend, who had remained with them, was wounded. The fate of Smith undoubtedly went far to win for him the reputation of martyr, and give a new impulse to the Mormon faith. (See *Mormons; Nauvoo.*)

SMITH, Justin Almerin, D.D., clergyman and editor, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819, educated at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1843; served a year as Principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., followed by four years of pastoral work, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then (1853) he removed to Chicago to assume the editorship of "The Christian Times" (now "The Standard"), with which he was associated for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he assisted in organizing three Baptist churches in Chicago, serving two of them as pastor for a considerable period; made an extended tour of Europe in 1869, attending the Vatican Council at Rome; was a Trustee and one of the founders of the old Chicago University, and Trustee and Lecturer of the Baptist Theological Seminary; was also the author of several religious works. Died, at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Feb. 4, 1896.

SMITH, Perry H., lawyer and politician, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., March 18, 1828; entered Hamilton College at the age of 14 and graduated, second in his class, at 18; began reading law and was admitted to the bar on coming of age in 1849. Then, removing to Appleton, Wis., when 23 years of age he was elected a Judge, served later in both branches of the Legislature, and, in 1857, became Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, retaining the same position in the reorganized corporation when it became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Chicago and resided there till his death, on Palm Sunday of 1885. He was prominent in railway circles and in the councils of the Democratic party, being the recognized representative of Mr. Tilden's interests in the Northwest in the campaign of 1876.

SMITH, Robert, Congressman and lawyer, was born at Petersborough, N. H., June 12, 1802; was educated and admitted to the bar in his native town, settled at Alton, Ill., in 1832, and engaged in practice. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly from Madison County, and re-elected in 1838. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected, serving three successive terms. During the Civil War he was commissioned Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. He was largely interested in the construction of water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and also in railroad enterprises in Illinois. He was a prominent Mason and a public-spirited citizen. Died, at Alton, Dec. 20, 1867.

SMITH, Samuel Lisle, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and, belonging to a wealthy family, enjoyed superior educational advantages, taking a course in the Yale Law School at an age too early to admit of his receiving a degree. In 1836 he came to Illinois, to look after some landed interests of his father's in the vicinity of Peru. Returning east within the next two years, he obtained his diploma, and, again coming west, located in Chicago in 1838, and, for a time, occupied an office with the well-known law firm of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was elected City Attorney and, at the great Whig meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was one of the principal speakers, establishing a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the West. As an admirer of Henry Clay, he was active in the Presidential campaign of 1844, and was also a prominent speaker at the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847. With a keen sense of humor, brilliant, witty and a master of repartee and invective, he achieved popularity, both at the bar and on the lecture platform, and had the promise of future success, which was unfortunately marred by his convivial habits. Died of cholera, in Chicago, July 30, 1854. Mr. Smith married the daughter of Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Sidney, jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Albion, in that State, in 1851; came to Chicago in 1856 and entered into partnership with Grant Goodrich and William W. Farwell, both of whom were afterwards elected to places on the bench—the first in the Superior, and the latter in the Circuit Court. In 1879 Judge Smith was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County, serving until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was the Republican candidate for

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1898.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington, Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel D. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1826 he was one of the leaders of the "Convention" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 26, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction on a part of the charges, to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press he was engaged upon a "History of American Politics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 800 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department, serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SOMONAUK, a village of DeKalb County on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; in farming district; has some factories, a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 591.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1836, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1840 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit, in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments, was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815 he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and reelected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but in May preceding he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H.** (Snyder), son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature, in 1855 was appointed by Governor Matteson State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856 and in 1857 was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Circuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution founded by act of the Legislature in 1885, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about $350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,814; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was $393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State $100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was $135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1895, appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such, honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SORENTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural and mining. Pop. (1900), 1,000; (1910), 1,018.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling, who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district. — **Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soulard), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants have maintained their connection with the army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soulard was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survived her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena, August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.*)

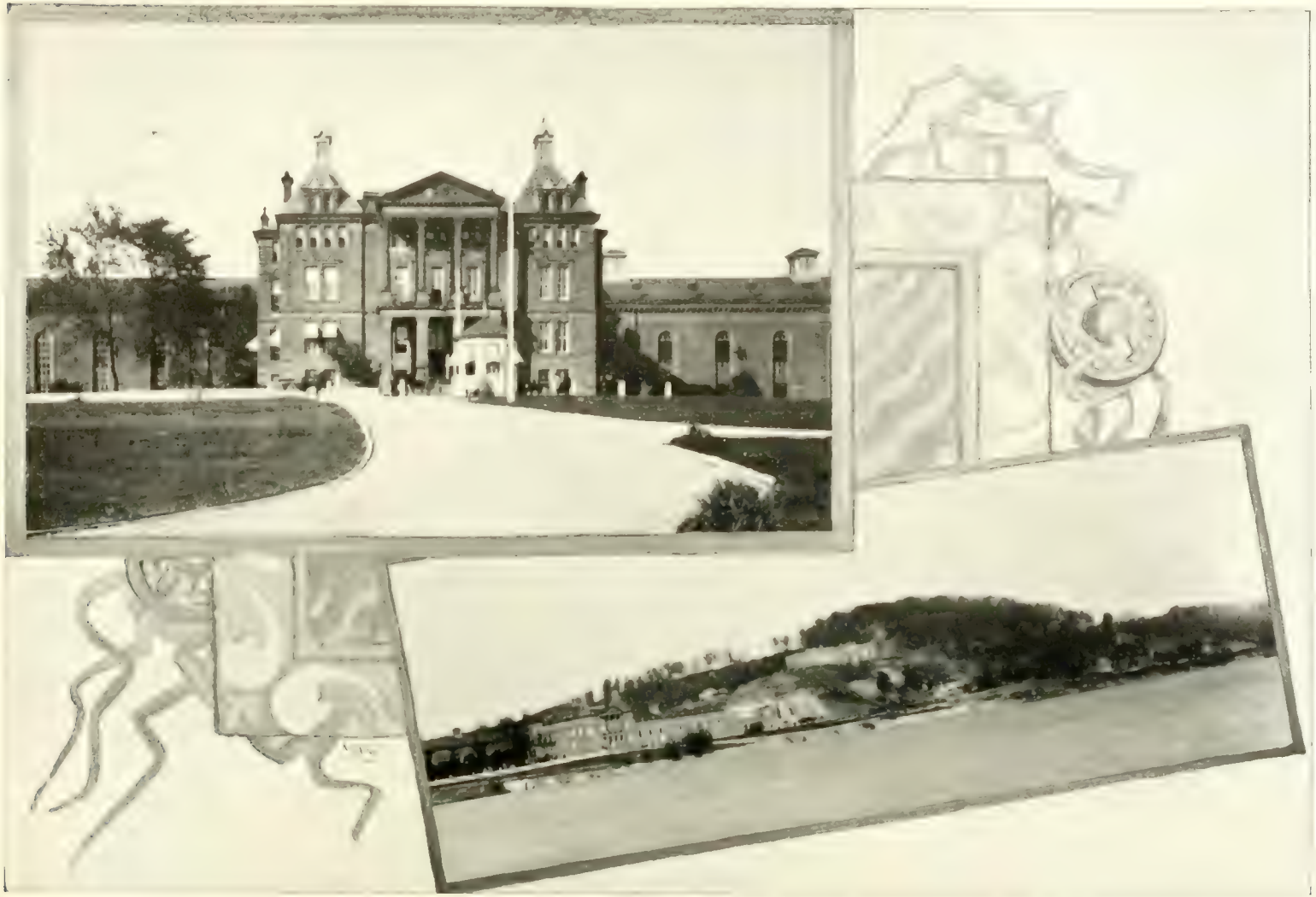
SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, incorporated 1906; has various industrial enterprises. Pop. (1910), 552.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad.*)

SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Pop. (1910), 580.

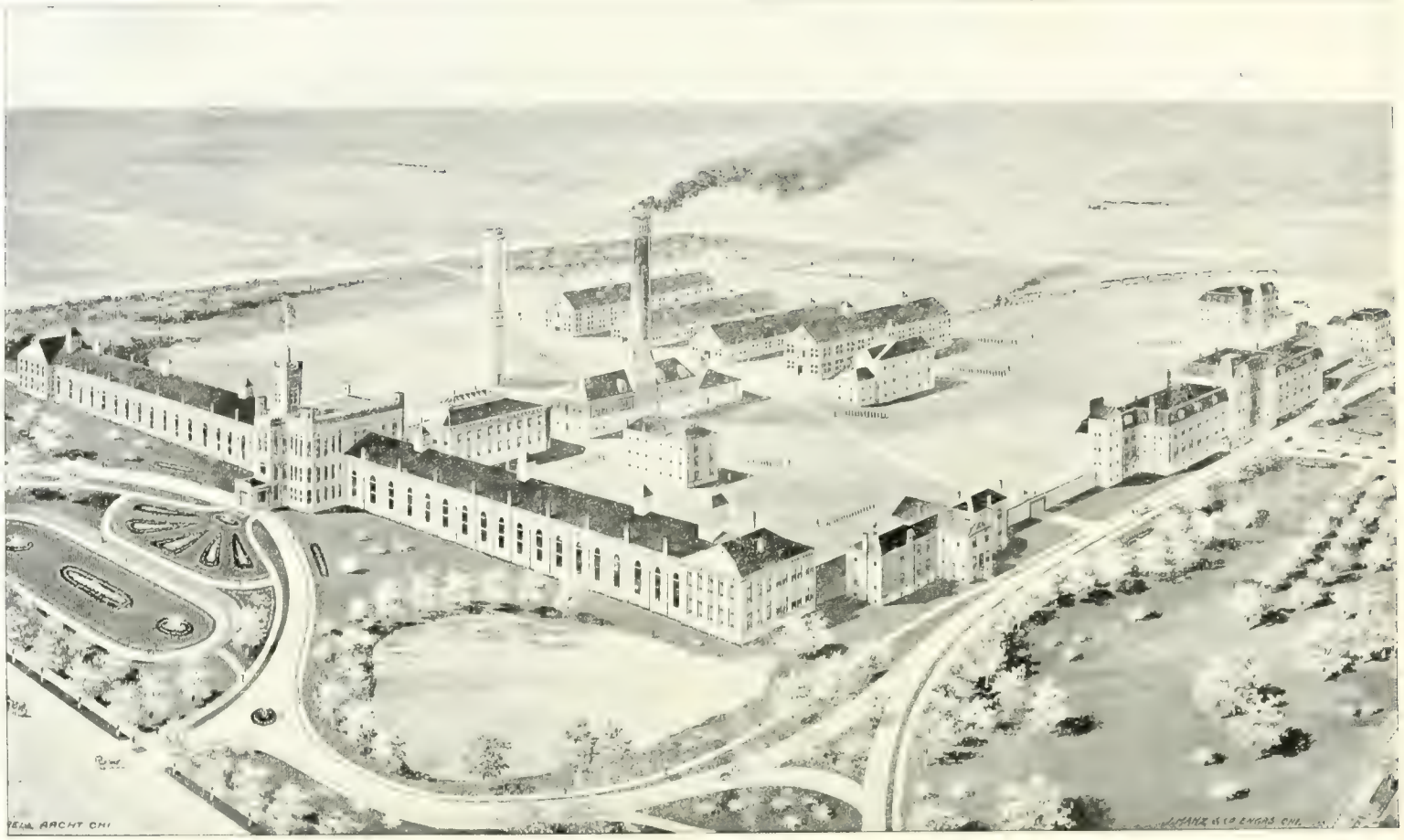
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at $16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than $22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly $635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at $738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at $833,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of $175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.



Entrance to Penitentiary. View of Penitentiary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of $229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to $75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was $265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of $150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, five ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary.*) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of $200,000, and $300,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,200 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH WILMINGTON, a village in Grundy County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R., a mining center. Pop., 1900, 711; 1910, 2,10[illegible]

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1833; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale some 40 years. In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882 and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1886, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He had also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems. Died March 17, 1904.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved no little fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was created, in 1877, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop, on May 1 of that year, by Cardinal McCloskey at New York. His

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 350 and a party of Spanish allies, pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton of which he became the principal owner in 1881 and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896. Died Nov. 10, 1907.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828 at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1854 remaining until 1856 when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and in 1863-64 served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. Died May 7, 1904.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD. (*See Centralia & Chester Railroad.*)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., after which, he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1855 he removed to Louisville where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he heartily embraced the cause of the Union and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**James** (Speed), an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky and after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1864 he was appointed Attorney General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866 when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887 at the age of 75 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox and to the south and southeast through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev. Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain born in Franklin County, Pa. March 19, 1809, was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school, in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but in September 1861 resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1890-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1858. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. District Judge for Indian Territory. Died Dec. 4, 1903.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, and as a city, April 6, 1840; and re-incorporated, under the general, law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire-department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,072. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—population by census (1900), 34,159. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactories of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State Fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications. Pop. (1910), 51,678.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has two banks, electric street and interurban railways, and one weekly paper. Pop. 1900, 6,214; 1910, 7,055.

ST. DAVID, a village in Fulton County on the C., B. & Q. R. R., coal-mining district. Pop. 1910, 945.

ST. ELMO, a city in Fayette County on C. & E. I. and Vandalia R. Rs.; has a bank, a paper mill and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1910), 1,227.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, a city in Lawrence County on the Wabash River and "Big Four" Railroad, has a bank and one weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 1,391.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers with forty-five pupils, and property valued at $61,100 of which $54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 60 miles south of Chicago. The town has two banks, tile and brick factory, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 1,000; 1910, 1,065.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on both sides of Fox River, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; 38 miles west of Chicago and 10 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water-power, which is being utilized by a number of important manufacturing enterprises. The city is connected with Chicago and many towns in the Fox River valley by interurban electric trolley lines; is also the seat of the State Home for Boys. Pop. (1900), 2,675; 1910, 3,046.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734, came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisburg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory, including the present State of Illinois, from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois;* also *Clark, George Rogers.*) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790, more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackanack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackanack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekin, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair, Arthur;* also *Illinois Country.*) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off in 1795, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry, Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personeau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571; (1900), 86,685; (1910), 119,870.

ST. JOHN, an incorporated village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, one mile north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population about 500.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign; has interurban railroad connection. Pop. (1910), 681.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1860, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicans and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St Paul Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILOAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851; work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinoistown branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinoistown) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (5.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.10 miles); Belleville & Eldorado (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (7.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.50 miles). All these have been leased since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, (Bluff Line), a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis), 102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886 and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were $818,815, operating expenses, $373,270; total capitalization, $4,853,526, of which, $1,500,000 was in the form of stock and $1,235,000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD, a railroad line 90 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The orginal corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Brownfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having come default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, by which the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were $65,583 and the expenditures $69,112. Its capital stock was $740,900; bonded debt, $978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to $1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (3) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North & South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 980 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of $32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways — the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway.*)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was $3,924,058, the bonded debt, $4,496,000, and the floating debt, $218,480.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1870 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865 and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway.*)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD of Illinois. See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway.*)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway.*)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway.*)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding $150,000, exclusive of $20,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1858; in 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at $130,500, of which $100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825, at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September 1865, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A. M. in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph.D. from Knox College, in 1883, of LL.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1859, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and Eastmans came from New England; the Thomases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio; the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McClanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbulls and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Pop. (1880), 11,207; (1890), 9,982; (1900), 10,186; (1910), 10,098.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac. Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Elmer Baldwin, in his History of La Salle County (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." In 1911, the Starved Rock tract (290 acres) was bought by the State for $146,000; will become a historic park.

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having in the meanwhile disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad, now a part of the Wabash system. He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being with his sons extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870 and again in 1872, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. He died at Springfield March 31, 1886.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the Adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a recharter ing of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed, but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation which, although it resulted in nothing, seems to have had some basis of fact in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to $54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of $100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it in 1835 legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to $4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when, the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stockholder in 1839, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph, being the most important and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of Five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city that town lots were soon selling at $100 to $780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing $16,000. Of this amount $6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance ($10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated $50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of $4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy.*) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than $400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over $6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than $60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than $150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their contracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding $13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, $15,637,950; 1844, $14,633,969; 1846, $16,389,817; 1848, $16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at $16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over $3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to $281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of $18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Practice School.

Main Building.

Gymnasium and Library Building.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.



Library and Gymnasium Building.

Main Building.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of $3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient the Legislature at its session of 1885 passed an act making an additional appropriation of $531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of $4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes) from north to south, being 379 feet, and from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee, Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike, Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby, John Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon, John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook, Albert R. Shannon of Whiteside, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to $141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from $200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members, twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated $47,626.92, against $66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly $22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, $328,000; buildings, $22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, $2,650,000—total, $25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), $40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, $168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), $41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), $79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, $120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; $1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; $550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and $21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers from 1818 to 1911, with term of each in office: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48, John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79, John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross, 1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899-1901; Moses O. Williamson, 1901-03; Fred A. Busse, 1903-05; Len Small, 1905-07; John F. Smulski, 1907-09; Andrew Russel, 1909-11; E. E. Mitchell, 1911—.

STAUNTON, a village in Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and Wabash Railways, 36 miles northeast of St. Louis; an agricultural and mining region; has two banks, churches and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 2,786; (1910), 5,048.

STEGER, a village in Cook and Will Counties, on the C. & E. I. R. R.; has some local industries and one weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 2,161.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville. **Col. James W.** Stephenson, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the northwestern part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 573 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead miner near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Waddams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population, 1880, 31,178; 1900, 24,747; 1910, 26,821.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water power and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through [illegible]. Pop. [1900], 8,300; 1910, 7,467.

STEVENS, Bradford A., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1815. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress as an Independent Democrat for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled, was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWARD, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Steward died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARDSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 677; (1910), 720.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846 Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, creameries, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. about 400.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794 Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1806 to Greene County and in 1818 in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Cassel to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821, at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848), came to the United States soon after, and in 1861 enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers. was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield, Ill., bar in 1833, and in 1836 was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the northwestern part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy and, in 1835 entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford in 1843, but coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives today under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STOCKTON, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Chicago Great Western R.R. Pop. (1910), 1,096.

STONINGTON, a village of Christian County, on the Wabash Railroad in a farming and coal mining district. Pop. (1910), 1,118.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about $1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing $10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills and clay working establishments. There are several banks and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation in 1884 was $12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. 1880, 11,414; 1890, 14,255.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but became the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. See *Posey, Gen. Thomas.*

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1822. At the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849 went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but in 1877 allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois. In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent during his term. Died Nov. 24, 1901.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840. From 13 years of age spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run, was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1866-68), he located in Chicago and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807; son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of which Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas and again in 1840. In 1837 Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress as a Democrat for a third time in 1862, but in 1864 was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of $20,000. He was also a subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking $100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876) —a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M.** (Sturtevant), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84), Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

STRONGHURST, a village of Henderson County on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in a rich agricultural district, has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 762.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock raising region; contains two State banks, flour and planing mills and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,168; (1900), 2,399; (1910), 2,621.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin; came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMIT, a village in Cook County on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Chicago; in a farming and popular residence district. Pop. (1910), 949.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268; (1910), 1,413.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent ex officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1911), with the date and duration of term of each: Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Bayliss, 1899-1907; Francis G. Blair, 1907—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned), John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (retired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94, Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office), Alfred M. Craig, 1873-1900; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield), 1893-1901 (deceased); Joseph N. Carter, 1894-1903; James B. Ricks (vice-Phillips), 1901-06; Carroll C. Boggs, 1897-1906; Benjamin M. Magruder, 1885-1906; Jacob W. Wilkin, 1888-1907 (deceased); Guy C. Scott, 1903-09 (deceased). The following are the present incumbents (1911) arranged in order of Districts, with period for which each has been elected: Alonzo K. Vickers; William H. Farmer, 1906-15; Frank H. Dunn (vice Wilkin), 1907-15; George A. Cooke (vice Scott), 1909-12; John P. Hand, 1900-18; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), 1895-15; Orrin N. Carter, 1906-15. Under the Constitution of 1818, Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51′ west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37′ farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10′ 30″ west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29′ 56″ west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas.*)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy.*) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C.** (Sweet), for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825, was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and, while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State at large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood attended the Seammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat Carondelet, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton,

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. During his later years his residence was in Chicago, where he died June 30, 1903.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are several churches, graded public schools, two weekly papers and a young ladies' seminary. Population (1900), 3,653; (1910), 3,926.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B.** (Talcott), oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait** (Talcott), second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1851, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862 and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester** (Talcott), third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winnebago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter** (Talcott), fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1879.—**Dwight Lewis** (Talcott), oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville, is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining and stock-growing region, has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 639; (1910), 742.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 583; (1910), 910.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857, spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000. Died after expiration of his term, May 23, 1901.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation, but in reality the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization.*) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, was a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He had been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. He was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas. Died April 13, 1903.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819, graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates" —pictures of California life (1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248; (1910), 5,446.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles —was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin.*) Population of the county (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221; (1910), 34,027

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections.*)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847 as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852 and took its present name in 1869. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD. (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874, (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872, and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874; the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was $3,764,200; funded debt, $2,230,000; total capital invested, $6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Vandalia Railroad, five miles east of Effingham, is a station, express, telegraph and was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population, 1900, 408; 1910, 592.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago. Died March 17, 1904.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State became one of the first United States Senators, Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess** (Thomas, Jr., nephew of the United States Senator of the same name), was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832, in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge 1837-39, his home being then at Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B.** (Thomas), third clergyman and son of the last named, born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29, reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where he died Sept. 10, 1904.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America 1824-25 he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky and in 1833, to Shelbyville Ill. where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836 he was appointed by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840 he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of $1 000 000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax Mass. March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro Ill. Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844, studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years; also served several terms in the City Council and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig", in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County Mass. August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind. in 1829 and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill. and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tincher & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1861 Mr. Tincher was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; and was a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his last home being in Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897. Died Feb. 7, 1904.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, waterworks, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1910), 857.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith** (Todd), son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no considerable manufactories, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1900), 818; (1910), 900.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49¼

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock and in 1894, an agreement for joint ownership and management was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was $9,712,433, of which $4,076,900 was in stock and $4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—HISTORY.—The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm in Vermilion County to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89 and otherwise materially improved, but in 1893 went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

TOLONO, a village in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroad, 9 miles south of Champaign and 27 miles northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has several churches, a graded school, a bank, some manufactories and a weekly newspaper; much grain is shipped here. Pop. (1890) 902, (1900) 845, (1910) 799.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Toledo, Marquette & Northern R. Rs., 10 miles southwest of Wenona. It has two coal mines and two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 2,407.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps; but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio) the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made. upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below. Recorders of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either $50,000 or $200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court if prayed at the time of entering the decree upon like terms as in other cases in chancery, and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's last warranty, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction, within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while as the law is administered in Cook County the cost of transfer is only $3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and one weekly paper. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057; (1910), 1,208.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana, has bank, churches, coal mines and one weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 1,040.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers.*)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties.*)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior classical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain. Died October 9, 1910.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1910), 782.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1910), 1,694.

TROY, a city of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has coal mines, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080; (1910), 1,447.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862 and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and in 1872 was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He died Dec. 25, 1905, during his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent as Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his professional preceptors. Died Dec. 20, 1901.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He was an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific subjects; was the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga." Died June 18, 1901.

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling-mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school, and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened three years previous by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous colaborers in this field in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. See *Education* and *University of Illinois*. He was also one of the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought in both political and religious affairs he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840 and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861 and in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 and in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons; in a farming district. Pop. (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569; (1910), 2,453.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father; then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their consideration, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of $500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty seven years later the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at nought a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepots, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy he founded the "Mission Institute" there at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confinement in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Undergound Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County, and his favorite "gear" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court."

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge Jas. H. Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark —of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave, that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave on the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, deterred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the [illegible] joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Riseldorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

Note.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the Underground Railroad in Illinois further are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories. These have been issued and may be found in the county libraries; also for interesting incidents to [illegible] Coffin, Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Pettit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and in 1848-51 sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862-3, and in 1870 was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 24, 1877.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State, having been organized under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1910), 21,856.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies.*) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President — Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President —Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000 — so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation —taken upon the Bible the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to "support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic . . . and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same" . . . to "defend the State against invasion or insurrection" . . . to support only "true and reliable men" for offices of trust and profit . . . to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300 . . . with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership throughout the Union was [illegible]. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg over $25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield . . . as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the "League." Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission, etc. [illegible]. Various efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union, until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, 1883-[illegible] and 1895-1913; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, 1897-1903; Albert J. Hopkins, 1903-09; William Lorimer, 1909—.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old.*) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of $600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of $400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for $282,500, and one and one-half (valued at $125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to and accepted by Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed $10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of $2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing $182,000; a lecture hall, $150,000; a physical laboratory

$150,000; a museum, $100,000; an academy dormitory, $30,000; three dormitories for women, $150,000; two dormitories for men, $100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and '97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing $100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of $320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Landscrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The landscrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates $613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of $15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased $1,000 annually until it should reach $25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly $2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up $5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University: a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1888, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (356 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties. Audobon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby. Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin. Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County authorized two years later. Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840. Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook. Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843. Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867 when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1¼ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1900), 2,373; (1910), 2,918.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834, graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855 and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways: 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1900), 5,728; (1910), 8,245.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention.*) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150; (1910), 976.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stave and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. 1900, 2,665; 1910, 2,974.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816, came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857, was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandeveer were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandeveer established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandeveer & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843, began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1881 and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799, at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673, later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis, is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its roundhouse, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 2,450; (1910), 3,718.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 882 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635; (1910), 77,996.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2,600 feet. Pop (1910), 1,118.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1910), 557.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217; (1910), 1,124.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of $20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA GROVE, a village of Douglas County on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, eight miles northeast of Tuscola. Pop. (1910), 1,828.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguiette; French Governors of Illinois.*)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (1910), 4,000.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600; (1910), 1,501.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839 the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age he emigrated to America in 1856 and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung" but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He was [illegible] later engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate in Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke was a [illegible] by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency in 1872. Died May 3, 1907.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69 and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852 and again in 1853, in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 62.83 miles with a branch extending from Chester to Menard 1.5 miles, total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—[illegible] It was organized Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), $1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, $690,000; total capitalization, $2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel.*) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583; (1910), 14,913.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for $21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively, under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were $1,402,621, and the expenses $4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was $139,889,643, including capital stock of $52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of $81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West, reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824 he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr. Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835, was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad (now the "Vandalia Line"), giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791, was taken when an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805, in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office, then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-eldership of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plainfield, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he declined to accept and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors Home at Quincy but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of [illegible] which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican at the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participting in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney 1852-56, then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829; came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney 1881, and for many years was one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago. Died March 6, 1902.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1900), 791; (1910), 763.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia," the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of $500,000, and those of Springfield, $100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of $2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry) and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862 each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes — agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation in September 1862 was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863 and July 1, 1864 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 87,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 11,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 31,884, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas; Camp Douglas Conspiracy; Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.) The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field.

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mount City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service July 25, 1861 and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generalships. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1 to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles traveled, 4,399, miles by rail 2,463 miles by steamer 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963, strength at date of muster out, 900.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men, participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized May 24, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Cassaville, Ill., June 25, 1861, was engaged at Belmont, Charleston, Mo., Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced at Chicago under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862 but were exchanged six months later In January 1864 the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and from June 1864 to November, 1865 was on duty in Texas It was mustered out of service in that State Nov 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Medan Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson Big Shanty Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865 and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March 1864 It was mustered out at Louisville July 19 1865 and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861 By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange Grand Junction Metamora Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861, was engaged at Fredericktown Mo Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, Dec 6 and 7, 1865 The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2 000

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield Sept 7, 1861, was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17 1865

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3 1861 and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville Stone River Chickamauga Missionary Ridge Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga Missionary Ridge Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande, re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1 750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but returning to the front took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not reenlist as veterans were mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment reenlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles, moved by water 5,000, by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted Nov. 17, 1863; reenlisted as veterans Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas and mustered out Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth, siege and second battle of, Iuka, Town Creek, Stake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas August 12, 1865

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point, was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah, and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December 1861 as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville, re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kankakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment" in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16, having marched, during its time of service, 2,563 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 1 following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service August 27, 1862, at Peoria at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862, was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties, was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes, during the two years being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn., arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign though the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, the campaigns against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely; days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville in August, 1862, and mustered in September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldsville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 81 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862, took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post, Fort Hindman, Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862, was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield, was mustered out Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. The organization of this regiment was not completed.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862, participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirimishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service Sept. 3, 1862, participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson, Miss., the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition, almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn , and mustered out of service at Springfield. Ill.. Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regiment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct, 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865, was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866 and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year, was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year, was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865 for one year, was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Wayford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year, was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 14, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year, was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 1, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton in 1861 and mustered into the United States service July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again, and discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 31, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 45 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half years term of service to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont, a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288 officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson, Tenn.; in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and on June 18 received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out August 21, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Longstreet, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Carterville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

First Light Artillery. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burnside's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remanider at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

Second Light Artillery. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Cornith, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised $15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnoissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.), also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock, and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as bodyguard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the ruinous effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship Maine was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing $50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunters; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of $20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Ponce Island and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,335 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner St. Louis, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resignation, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport Obdam, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching "the front"—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the "Hibernian Rifles"). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command; the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 36 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colonel Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield May 21, 1898, under command of Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3 and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerists and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta as head of the local committee was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago, and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Da cota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French Ouinebegoutz, Ouimbegouc, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations.*) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe' which he attributees in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the 'Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War.*) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again, in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop., 1880, 1,172; 1900, 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterward is the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium," at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland, Vt., "Herald;" in 1814 went to Delaware, whence three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican") and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman, Zebina*, and *Lundy, Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163; (1910), 23,313.

WARREN, a village of Jo Daviess County on the Ill. Cent. and the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Rys.; lead is extensively mined in vicinity; has a large creamery and some factories. Pop. (1910), 1,331.

WARSAW, a principal town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has several churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a national bank and one weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335; (1910), 2,254.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703; (1910), 777.

WASHBURNE, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two weekly papers. Pop. (1900), 1,459; (1910), 1,530.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, in the southern part of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis, is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Hilborn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks, was organized in 1818, and has an area of 557 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The county-seat and only city is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1900), 19,526; (1910), 18,759. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the four then created during the territorial period, the other two being Franklin and Union.

WATERTOWN, a village in Rock Island County, on the Mississippi, 5 miles east of Moline. The Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, located here on an elevation a quarter of a mile from the river, is reached by a switch from the C., B. & Q. Ry. Pop. of the village (1910), 525.

WEST CHICAGO, in Du Page County, on the C., B. & Q. and C. & N. W. Rys., 30 miles west of Chicago; has railroad repair shops, various manufactures and two weekly papers. Pop. (1910), 2,378.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 2,114; (1910), 2,491.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1899 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 1,081 ft., 160 ft. and some 200 flowing streams from three sand-rock veins in the city limits. Pop. (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505; (1910), 2,476.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood and was elected County Clerk in 1847-'49 and '53 and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill., Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & North-western Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort" from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two daily and one weekly newspaper. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1900), 9,426; (1910), 16,069.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.*)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, one weekly newspaper; also brick and tile works, flour mills and elevators. Pop. (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573; (1910), 1,538.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626; (1910), 25,697.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Illinois under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Pandeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County and, in 1834 was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio, was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1850 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation, to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847 and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61, the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer 1835, and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the following month he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he occupied until his death. Judge Weldon was among the last of those who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge held in his memory many pleasant reminiscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital. Died April 10, 1905.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambuscade, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn.*) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several text books, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486; (1910), 1,442.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune" July 24, 1861. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851 and again from 1853 to 1855 but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867, making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his allegiance to the Republican party. In 1878 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John" by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia May 2, 1814, came with his father to Illinois in 1818, in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor in chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892 Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at $40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at $70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Pop. (1900), 662; (1910), 905.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s.-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and one newspaper. Pop. (1910), 927.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evansville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 700; (1910), 725.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing $60,000) and has a public library valued at $75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, two weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345; (1910), 3,423.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having $54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating $136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852, remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WESTVILLE, a village of Vermilion County, on the C. & E. I. and [illegible] Railroads, [illegible] miles east of Danville, a coal-mining town. Pop. 1890, 1,067.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826, and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834, in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition, to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered Sept. 15, 1862, he was made a prisoner but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural-products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386; (1910), 23,052.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers—one issuing daily edition. Pop. (1900), 2,030; (1910), 2,854.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in 1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 676 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710; (1910), 34,507.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years. — **John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels.*)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869) and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter three of eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1820, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1809); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home in his latter years was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITTEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York; came at an early age with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent. Died March 4, 1907.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term, in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera at Kaskaskia in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834, at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home was at Danville. Died April 3, 1907.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again chosen to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1799, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and in 1828 settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815 and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners and in 1818 served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to 31—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the county during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians. There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield, Will County originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1850, 62,007; 1900), 74,764; (1910), 84,371.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839; graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of Æsthetics in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister), "Woman in Temperance", "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenberg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86), he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad.*") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.,** an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln,** was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850; at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and in 1876 from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend; was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 14, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in what is now Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22 continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary General for the State rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years; and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President from Washington to Springfield for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career, being one of the founders and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833; being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899 —his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., was grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a lifelong Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered, the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324: (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796; (1910), 45,098.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1910), 600.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1910), 4,943.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420; (1910), 1,450.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—**Richard Lush** (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravellings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the circuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends"; and "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A. Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator, in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil doers." Died at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794, studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct, as a lawyer his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711; (1910), 1,639.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County, at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railroads, 11 miles northeast of Shelbyville, in a [illegible] district. It has one bank and one paper. Pop. (1900), 866; (1910), 987.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College in 1857 and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies, on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he held 2 years. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888). Died Jan. 31, 1912.

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city; was engaged some years in literary and journalistic work in Chicago; died at Minneapolis, Minn., July 31, 1901.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 540 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests, see *Rockford.*) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845; (1910), 63,153.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government potection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Pop. (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833; (1910), 3,168.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways, remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank. Died Feb. 19, 1904.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side track, total 66.54 miles, lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College and after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later owning a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890 was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and after a course in medicine was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett, the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest, was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage.*)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area, 556 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Pop. (1900), 21,822; (1910), 20,506.

WOODHULL, a village of Henr County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1910), 692.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these Headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel [illegible] Warner, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.
Colonel [illegible] M. Smith, Quartermaster and Commissary.
Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.
Captain [illegible] A. [illegible], Aide-de-Camp.
Captain [illegible] Phelps, Aide-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 42 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population 1880, 1,683; 1900, 2,502; 1910, 4,321.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1856, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1876 he was elected as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

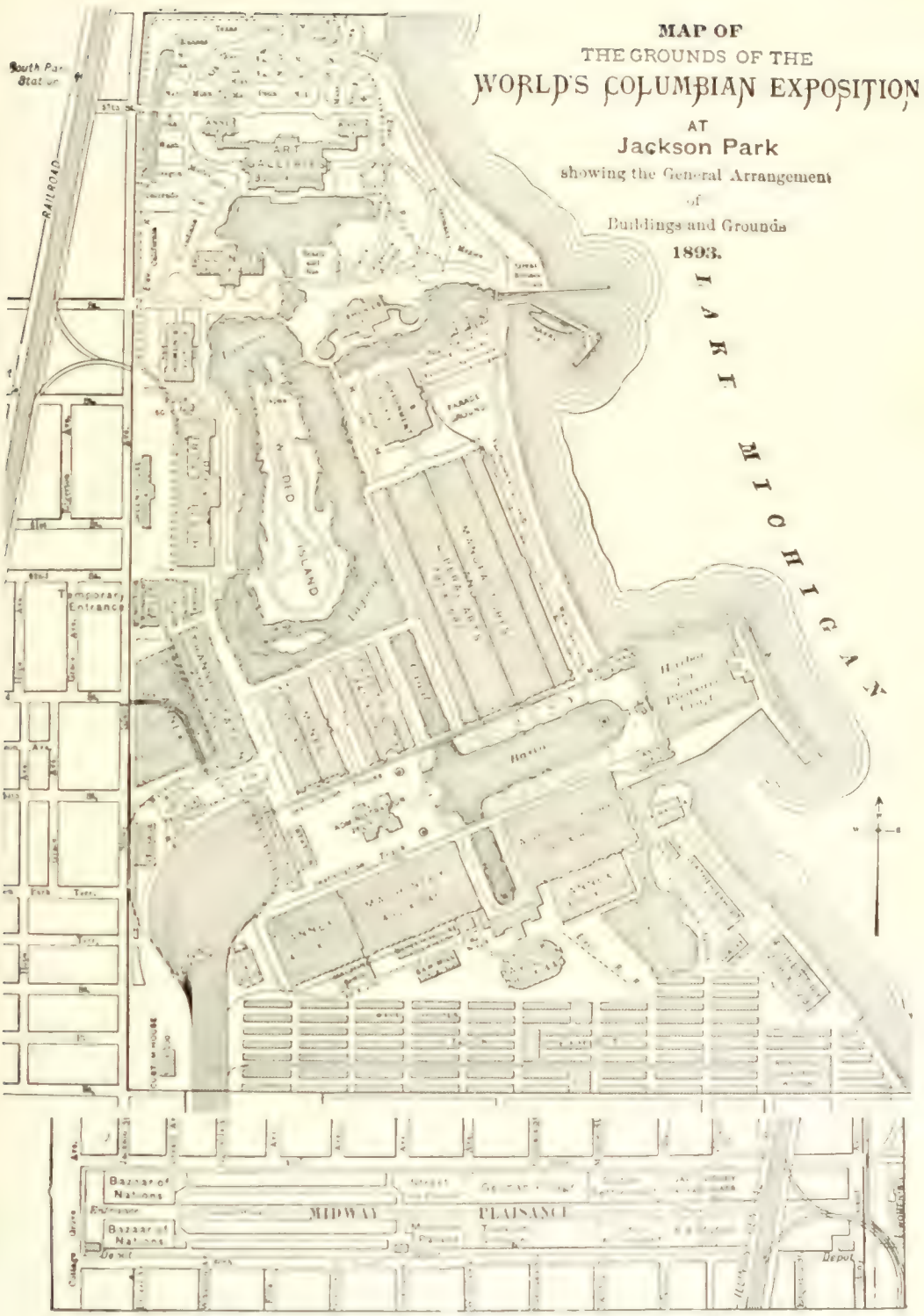
WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Pop. (1890), 522; (1900), 544; (1910), 1,082.

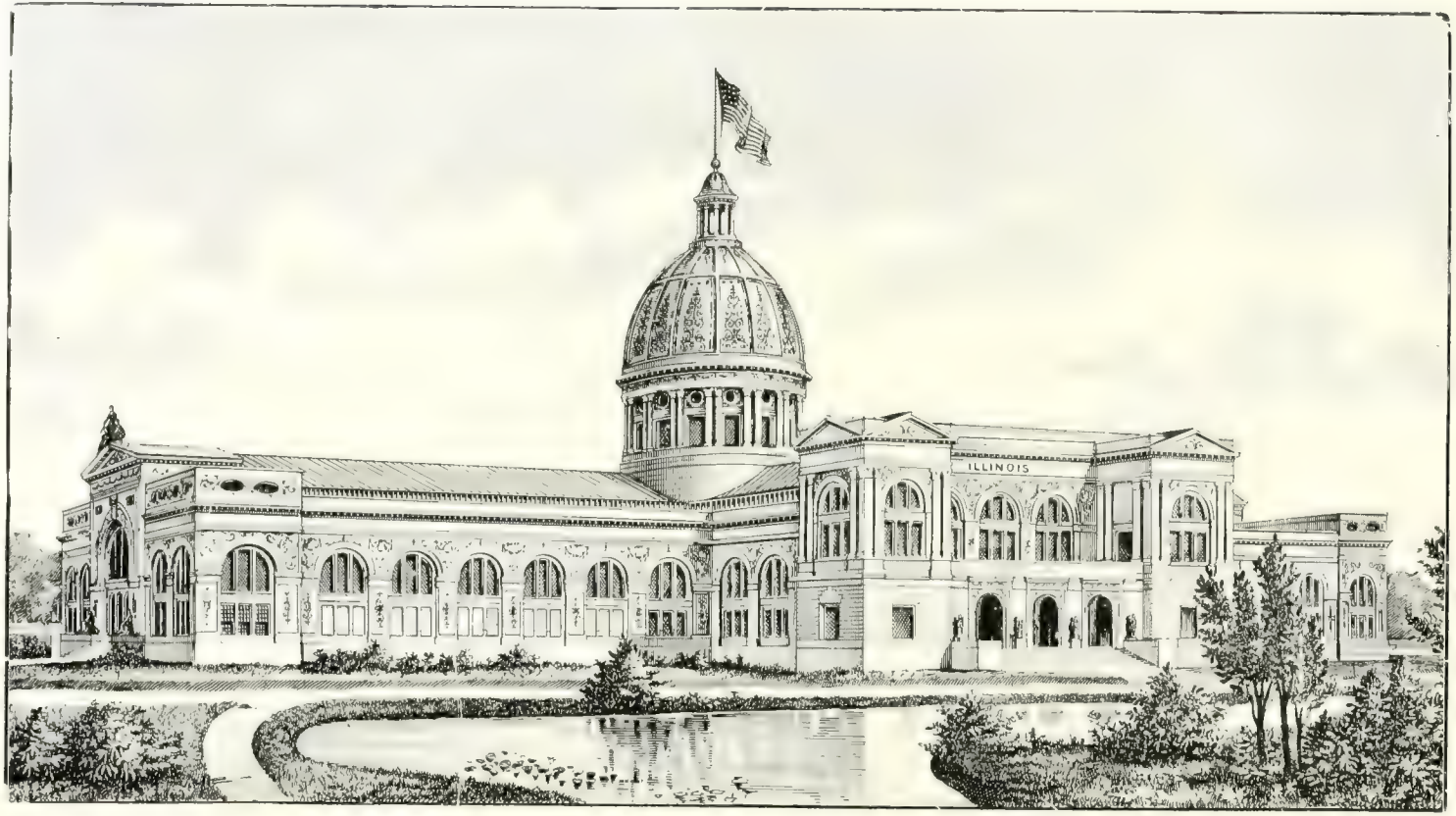
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Inter-State Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particularly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated $500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides $2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about $6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, $6,120,000—that of Illinois being $800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was $27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly $45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed $5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, $5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly.*)

The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce


MAP OF
THE GROUNDS OF THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.
LAKE MICHIGAN
RAILROAD
ART GALLERIES
OLD ISLAND
Temporary Entrance
MIDWAY PLAISANCE
Bazaar of Nations
Bazaar of Nations



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular, 1687x787 feet, having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1250x480 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome. 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of $1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,539,421, the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day), amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to $28,151,168.75, of which $10,626,339.76 was from the sale of tickets, and $3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly $5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its governmental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of $15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports and was engaged upon the eighth, when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer. was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died Dec. 27, 1907.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1900), 902; (1910), 872.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employés of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Population, 1900, 1,277; 1910, 1,566.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Pop. 1900, 800; 1910, [illegible].

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650; (1910), 586.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786, being a grand nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and in 1832 settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year. Also laid out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 18, 1850.

Henry (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in mercantile business at New Berlin; in 1862 raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sunstroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was reelected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated in 1854 by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His traits were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora, on interurban electric line, has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 413; (1910), 431.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1832, and the next year became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and the following year headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. He subsequently went there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death, at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at $126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was $2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Peristyle. Administration Building. German Building. The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1896, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the Raleigh) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher. In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being reappointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892 and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896 and assisted in framing the platform there adopted — which indicated his views on the financial questions [illegible]

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant [illegible] was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large land-holder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a surgeon of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum, of Elsa Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F. Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was made to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunnicliffe and D. G. Tunnicliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiakiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than $2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of $1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe especially in 1815 in 1816 in 1822 and in 1825 and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that so long as the land should remain the property of the United States that is should not be transferred to private owners the Indians belonging to the said tribe shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them. Although these lands had not been yet open for market, or even surveyed as squatters multiplied in this region little regard was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage the Indians had established something like permanent homes and had begun to make considerable cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the site of Saukenuk on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth where the Indians, who for more than a century had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century it is estimated that some five hundred lodges had been accustomed to congregate here making it the largest Indian village in the West. Already as early as 1825 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began, their fields were often possessed by the intruders, their houses burned, their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The disputes resulting from these conflicts led to several appeals, as early as 1827, to the General Government for the removal of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. By application of Col. George Davenport, a friend of Black Hawk's with the Indians the time was extended to April 1, 1831. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and Reuben Harrison, an American living among the Indians, under agreement with the United States Government, rented the Indian corn fields occupied by Black Hawk's band, which the latter, pending their removal, claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not to be permitted by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the lease. An arrangement to which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement which induced him to determine to remain possessed of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope his second in command and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago — known also as "The Prophet" — whose village Prophet's Town was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns ammunition, and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the militia of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies numbered 1,600 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 400. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew [illegible] of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the Indian chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia" to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnel, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon as discovered Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther northon the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies he met at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flag-bearers were attacked and two of their number killed, the the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his three party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's [illegible] estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present state of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, [illegible] one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged respectively 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for $2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to subagent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River, while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagos to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad fresh trail which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band moving westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further pursuit would deliver the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidences of the character of the flight the Indians were making in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos who had come began to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 24th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis. Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same point seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six, and that the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort attacked Black Hawk to intercept them, and succeeded in capturing the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused a meeting of Appanoose Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking to the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

On reaching the Wisconsin they discovered that the Indians had crossed. Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next day and night on the field, but on the following day (July 27) started to meet General Atkinson, who had by the fugitives been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 29th, and the pursuit of Black Hawk's fugitive band was resumed. Evidences of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river, but having only two or three canoes the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the [illegible] but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly noncombatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagos, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation is variously estimated at $2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,000. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of recruits perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officers or interfering agitators upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A campaign undertaken to call it by no harsher title was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might retire to the west side of the Mississippi river, which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone down to history under the name of the "battle of Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the hardship of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although the warrant implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage displayed by the young citizen soldiery who responded to the call to arms and placed themselves between the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson toward many of the regulars, especially the treatment of Lieutenant James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to seek any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drennon's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War" and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892).

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures [illegible] has two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1900), 3,849; (1910), 14,525.

GRANITE CITY, in Madison County, located [illegible] miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago & Alton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain storage business; has two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 3,122; 1910), 9,963.

CICERO, a city and township of Cook County, [illegible] and annexation to Chicago. Pop. (1910), 14,557.

FOREST PARK (formerly Harlem), a village and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., 9 miles west of the business section; is a [illegible] Pop. (1910), 6,594.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of $11,000,000 common stock, $6,000,000 preferred stock and $1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and $7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL). The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was $21,337,558, of which $14,159,180 was in stock, $6,650,095 in bonds and $528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were $532,568, and the expenditures $566,333.

SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041; (1910), 3,081.

WEST FRANKFORT, a city of Franklin County, on the line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; is a rich coal mining region and has some manufactures. Pop. (1910), 2,111.

WITT, a city of Montgomery County on the "Big Four" and C. & E. I. R. R., 10 miles northeast of Hillsboro; in mining district. Pop. (1910), 2,170.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY


OUTLINE MAP OF
ROCK ISLAND CO.
ILLINOIS.
DAVENPORT
R.6W
R.5W
R4W
R.3W
R.2E
R.3E
R 17 N
R 16 N
Muscatine
Buffalo
Andalusia
Illinois City
Edgington
Reynolds
Princeton
Cordova
Camanche
Hampton
Port Byron
Moline
Rock Island
Sears
Coal Valley
Taylor Ridge
Bowling
Rural
Buffalo Prairie
Campbell Island
Arsenal
Watertown
Cleveland
Milan
Black Hawk
Valley
Rock Island
Mississippi
Rock
Creek
Prairie

HISTORY OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

CHAPTER I

INDIAN HISTORY

By William A. Meese

ABORIGINES—REAL OWNERS OF ROCK ISLAND—TERRITORY INCLUDED IN [illegible]—VARIOUS TRIBUNALS RESULTS IN NEW LAWS—CHIEF SAUVEAU—FIRST SETTLERS—INDIAN ANTIQUITIES—ORGANIZATION OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—ISLAND PETITION—ACTION BY GENERAL CLERK—GOVERNOR REYNOLDS PLEDGES ASSISTANCE—ISLAND LANDINGS—ILLINOIS RESERVES—[illegible]—HAWK'S WATCH TOWER—PRESENT SITE OF CITY OF ROCK ISLAND—NEW CHIEF—BLACK HAWK—BROOCH, TO STAY THE BLOOD—[illegible]—GENERAL ATKINSON SENT TO FORT ARMSTRONG—GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—DISTRIBUTION—COMMENCEMENT OF WAR—FINAL DEATH BLOW—BLACK HAWK TAKEN TO WASHINGTON—SETTLERS RETURN—TREATY OF 1832—EARLY SETTLERS—SLAVERY—DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Looking back over the hundred or more years of Indian History connected with our country, even the most casual observer is struck with the injustice which appears to have been heaped out to the Red Man. Possessors of the land by right of birth and occupancy, these savages of the New World have been gradually forced further and further towards the setting sun until now but few are left to hold what the paternal government allots to them. Yet in [illegible] judgment there is something more which must not be overlooked and that is the conditions which existed when the government was forced to take vigorous action with regard to the Indians.

From the beginning of the world there has always been a struggle between the weak and the strong, with the most fit surviving, and unless a utopian state of affairs comes in the future, this mighty conflict will continue until the end of time. The Caucasian race has always been the dominant one and forces the others from the field. As its representatives have been the only ones to achieve any real measure of advancement in civilization that has bettered the world, perhaps it is as well that this is true, at any rate these conditions prevail.

With the coming of the white men, the kind of the Indian was sounded. Those who were the forerunners of white supremacy were no doubt extremely brutal in their dealings with the Red Men, but theirs was a cruel age. Little or no quarter was shown to the weak anywhere, and as those brave enough to risk the dangers of the ocean trip in those early days had to be men of strength and unbridled experience, doubtless but little mercy was shown the real Americans from the beginning. Injustice breeds retaliation in kind, and the savage was not slow to strike back. Within a short time the two races were ranged against each other in a warfare which could only end one way, with the utter subjugation of the weaker foe. What happened is a matter of history known to every school child in the country. The conditions were similar in every community during the very early periods, and to go back too far in the history of the [illegible] Rock Island county would be lax to repeat something that has already been [illegible] sufficiently in every school history. However, owing to the fact that while the small territory embraced by the confines of Rock Island county contained the domains of the mighty Indian warrior who was important enough to [illegible] for his entire Indian history [illegible] the earliest part of the nine-

teenth century very interesting. The population of the Sacs and Foxes at the time of the Black Hawk war aggregated about 2,000 men, women and children. Over these primitive people were Black Hawk and Keokuk, chiefs of the Sacs. The former was an unusual character. Born in 1767, he was in the very prime of life when the war that has come down in history bearing his name, occurred. Unlike his associates, Black Hawk had but one wife and was a man of high moral character who had the good of his people at heart. His position had come through his ability, and was not an hereditary honor. Had his skin been as white as his soul, this Indian warrior would have risen high in the service of his country. As it is although for years history has done him a great wrong, those of the present generation are beginning to see through the haze of prejudice and discern the noble traits of character which belonged to him.

Passing over therefore all Indian history antedating the opening of the nineteenth century, the year 1804 marks the beginning of matters of interest for Rock Island people. In that year William Henry Harrison, later to become president of the United States, but then governor of Indian territory, received orders from President Jefferson to begin negotiating with the Sacs and Foxes to buy their lands from them. Of the former, four chiefs, and two representing the Foxes, went to St. Louis to treat with the government representatives. During these negotiations, 50,000,000 acres were granted to the government, the Indians receiving $2,234.50 worth of goods, and a guarantee of $600 per year thereafter to be paid to the Sacs, and $400 per year to the Foxes, together with the "friendship and protection" of the Government.

REAL CAUSE OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR

The core of the trouble which later arose between these really helpless Indians and the Government which made many promises lay in what is known as Article 7 of the treaty of 1804:

"As long as the lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property, the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living and hunting upon them."

Black Hawk repudiated this treaty, declaring that it was unjust and illegal, but the Government held his people to it, and the old Indian chief was overruled.

THE TERRITORY INCLUDED IN THIS TREATY

embraced the eastern third of what is now eastern Missouri and the land lying between the Wisconsin river on the north, the Fox river of Illinois on the east, the Illinois river on the southeast and the Mississippi river on the west, so that it is easily seen that all of Rock Island county was included in this mighty tract. Many of the Indians held to the view that the annual payments made by the Government were presents, and declared that they had never sold their lands. It is claimed that the Red Men were introduced to the white men's "fire water" upon the occasion of their visit to St. Louis and that when they signed the important treaty they did not know what they were doing. This same excuse has often been given since for equally foolish deeds by those who ought to have known of the potency of strong drink.

VARIOUS DISTURBANCES RESULT IN NEW TREATY

After many dissensions and discussions, in 1816, the chiefs of the Sacs of Rock river again assembled at St. Louis, and on May 13th ratified the treaty of 1804, as well as all other contracts made with the Government. One important proviso of the new treaty was the relieving of the Government of one responsibility it had incurred under the terms of the 1804 treaty to establish a trading house or factory for the Indians to protect them from the abuses of private traders. The Government paid the Indians $1,000 to be released from this promise. Black Hawk signed this treaty although he always claimed it was the first to which he had ever set his signature. Another treaty was signed in 1824, by the Sacs and Foxes confirming all others, and each time one was made, the Sacs and Foxes came away with less land and fewer rights. An end of intertribal wars was effected by the treaty of July 15, 1831, and by it the Government secured a large tract of land, forty miles wide, which was ceded as neutral ground for the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes to use as a hunting and fishing ground.

BLACK HAWK OR SAC VILLAGE

was built in 1730, and was on the north bank of Rock river, extending from the Watch Tower west towards the mouth of Rock river. This

was not a small community, for at times as many as 3,000 gathered here, and this was a large village for the nomadic Indians. Probably it was one of the largest, and certainly was the oldest on the whole continent, and naturally the Indians were very proud of it. One of the chief attractions of the place was the great burying ground of the Sacs, where for a century the bones of the dead had been deposited. The old Indian village was called Saukenuk by some, and Saug-e-nug by others, although the early settlers named it the Sac Village or Black Hawk's Village. Major Merrill Marston, who was at Fort Armstrong from August, 1819, to June, 1821, speaks of it as Sesesqua Kokosaukee, which in English means Rock River peninsula.

THE FIRST WHITE EXPLORERS

With the arrival of the white men came the beginning of Indian disturbances as a matter of course. The natural beauty and desirability of the land chosen by the Sacs for their largest village, appealed to the whites as well as the Indians, and the former determined to wrest it from the latter. The first white men in this locality were without doubt Louis Jonet and Father Jacques Marquette, but these priests brought nothing but peace and religion in their wake. It was not until 1828 that definite settlement was made within the present confines of Rock Island county. In that year Captain B. W. Clark, a Mr. Harvey, Judge Pence, John Kinney, Thomas Kinney, George Harlan, Conrad Leek and Archibald Allen arrived here.

INDIAN ACTIVITIES

In the meanwhile the Indians were not disposed to allow any interference with their plans without demonstrating that they intended to defend what they believed were their rights. The Battle of Campbell's Island is recorded in history as one of these instances. It occurred July 19, 1814, between Black Hawk and his warriors and three barges manned by thirty-three regular soldiers and sixty-five rangers, commanded by Lieutenant Campbell who was coming to reinforce Fort Shelby. Lieutenant Campbell's boat went ashore on an island six miles east of the present city of Moline which still bears the name of the gallant officer, being known as Campbell's Island. The Indians attacked the little party within half an hour of landing, and the loss was ten regulars, one woman and one child in Campbell's boat; one ranger on Rector's boat which came to the rescue, and three rangers on Riggs' boat, the third of the expedition which also came to the assistance of the first when its need was realized. Lieutenant Campbell was seriously wounded, as were twenty others, and although the engagement was short and rapid, a retreat was effected with honor. The Indians attacking numbered at least 400. The boat of Lieutenant Campbell lay partially submerged for years, but finally, in 1829, two men by the name of Smith rescued the hull and used it to floor their cabin which occupied the present location of Watson's Station two miles east of the present postoffice in Moline. The state of Illinois has erected a monument upon the battle field on Campbell's Island to commemorate the event.

On August 21, 1814, in an engagement known as Major Taylor's battle in which the Indians and British defeated the American forces, Black Hawk always claimed that the fighting was all done by his men as he was aided by but three soldiers and a big gun. At any rate these hostilities did not aid in friendly intercourse between the whites and the Indians.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

In 1829 Judge John W. Spencer, Louden Case, Sr., and his three sons, Jonah, Louden, Jr., and Charles, Rinah Wells and his four sons, Rinah, Jr., Lucius, John and Samuel, Joel Wells, Sr., Lucy and Henderson Wells, Joseph Danforth, Mathew Bappler, George Gobble, Benjamin Gobble, William Brasher, Joshua Vandruff, who, with his sons settled Vandruff's Island, Charles H. Case and Benjamin F. Pike were among the settlers. During 1828 and 1829, George Davenport and Russel Farnham secured the lands upon which later were built the old fair grounds. William T. Brasher entered land, a portion of which is now included in Chippiannock cemetery.

All of these settlements were contrary to the spirit of the treaty of 1804, which definitely stipulated that the Indians were to have free access to these same lands as hunting and fishing grounds. The authorities at Washington, desiring to enable what was left of the Sac nation, to secure condition, disposed of a few quarter sections of land at the mouth of the Rock river, including the land on which was built the Indian village. As Article 7 stipulated that as long as the land remained in possession of the Government, the Indians were to have their rights, the Govern-

ment could only evade its responsibility by transferring its ownership to private individuals.

ORGANIZATION OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

Further steps were taken to dispossess the Indians by Act of Legislature under date of February 9, 1831, which created Rock Island county, but it was not organized until July 5, 1833, owing to the troubles arising from the Black Hawk war. At the time of the establishment of the county there were but 350 inhabitants within the proposed confines, but the Government recognized that as soon as the embargo was removed, colonists would flock in to claim the rich lands of the Sacs which had long attracted the eyes of the white men. The county was properly organized on the last mentioned date at the house of John Barrel by sixty-five legal voters who elected county officers. This was the beginning of the end. When the Indian chief and his warriors returned in the spring from their winter's hunting they found that their village was not ready for their occupancy, but that the hated whites had crept in and taken possession of their most desirable homes. This was bad enough, but when they discovered that the white man's plow had upturned the bones of their ancestors, their rage was overpowering. It is difficult for Christian people to comprehend the reverence other religions have for the remains of those gone before. The Chinese have that same worship of ancestors, and regard as sacrilege any disturbance of their dead. Doubtless had conditions been reversed, the white settlers would have angrily resented the Indians plowing up the graves of their dead. It is not remarkable that the Indian chief, Black Hawk, did what any leader would have done under the circumstances, served notice on the settlers that they must move, either go south of Rock river or above Pleasant Valley. The white settlers who had come into a new country, enduring many hardships by the way, were unwilling to relinquish the land they felt they had obtained fairly and squarely, and not knowing which way to turn, sent a petition to the Governor of Illinois, under the date of April 30, 1831, which was as follows:

THE ROCK ISLAND PETITION

"We, the undersigned, being citizens of Rock river and its vicinity, beg leave to state to your honor the grievances which we labor under and pray your protection against the Sac and Fox tribes who have again taken possession of our lands near the mouth of Rock river and its vicinity. They have, and now are, burning our fences, destroying our crops of wheat now growing by turning in all their horses. They also threaten our lives if we attempt to plant corn, and say they will cut it up; that we have stolen their lands from them, and they are determined to exterminate us, provided we don't leave the country. Your honor, no doubt, is aware of the outrages that were committed by said Indians heretofore. Particularly last fall they almost destroyed all our crops, and made several attempts on the owners' lives when they attempted to prevent their depredations, and actually wounded one man by stabbing him in several places. This spring they act in a much more outrageous and menacing manner so that we consider ourselves compelled to beg protection of you, which the agent and garrison on Rock Island refuse to give, inasmuch as they say they have no orders from government; therefore, should we not receive adequate aid from your honor, we shall be compelled to abandon our settlement, and the lands which we have purchased of the Government. Therefore we have no doubt but your honor will better anticipate our condition than it is represented, and grant us immediate relief in the manner that to you may seem most likely to produce the desired effect. The number of Indians now among us is about six or seven hundred. They say there are more coming, and that the Pottawottomies and some of the Winnebagoes will help them in case of an eruption with the whites.

"The warriors now here are the Black Hawk's party, with other chiefs, the names of whom we are not acquainted with. Therefore, looking up to you for protection, we beg leave to remain, yours, etc."

The names signed to this petition were as follows:

John Wells, B. F. Pike, H. McNeil, Albert Wells, Griffith Ausbury, Thomas Gardner, J. Vandruff, S. Vandruff, Huntington Wells, John L. Bain, Horace Cook, David B. Hail, John Barrel, William Henry, Erastus Kent, Levi Wells, Joel Wells, Michael Bartlet, Thomas Davis, Thomas Lovitt, William Heans, Charles French, M. S. Hulls, Eli Wells, Asaph Wells, G. V. Miller, Edward Burner, Joel Thompson, Joseph Dan-

THE BATTLE GROUND : CAMBELL'S ISLAND FROM ISLAND COVE

forth, Samuel Wells, Joel Wells, Jr., William Brazher, Charles French, J. W. Spencer, Jonah H. Case, Benjamin Goble, Gentry McCall.

In the face of this strong appeal, the settlers were greatly disappointed in not receiving a reply from Governor Reynolds, and the Indian agent, Felix St. Vrain, wrote to General William Clark at St. Louis stating the facts and beseeching him to act accordingly. A second petition was sent to the Governor, relating the destruction of some whisky which a settler was trading to Indians for their furs and game having his tavern on Vandruff's Island. This second petition bore the date of May 29, 1831, and was signed by practically the same men who attached their signatures to the first. This was taken to the Governor by Benjamin F. Pike, who afterwards became the first sheriff of Rock Island county. In addition to the petition, he secured several affidavits, and his papers, together with his personal representations, so impressed the Governor that he issued a call that same day for 700 mounted militia to serve the Indians west of the Mississippi river. In addition, he sent word to General Clark at St. Louis advising him of his action, and asking him to cooperate with him in the matter of securing the expulsion of the Indians from the state. In the meanwhile, Felix St. Vrain, the Indian agent went to St. Louis, setting forth the situation in a letter to General Clark, under date of May 28, 1831.

GENERAL CLARK ACTS.

With promptitude General Clark sent a letter to General Edward P. Gaines under date of May 28, 1831, in which he states what he believes to be the conditions and declaring that he fears the trouble is the result of advice received from Canadians with whom the Black Hawk party had been associated during the War of 1812. On the same date General Clark wrote Governor Reynolds acquainting him with his willingness to lend him every assistance in his power.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS' ACTIVITY.

Governor Reynolds, once he woke up to the seriousness of the situation, advised General Gaines of the necessity for action, and the latter returned the information that he had detailed six companies of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, and would send four more companies if necessary. The secretary of war, Hon. John H. Eaton, was notified on May 30, 1831, by General Clark of the action taken, and General Gaines went to Fort Armstrong. The Governor of Illinois and the commanding general united in preparing their defense, and testimony was taken from various settlers relative to Indian interference.

THE ROCK ISLAND RANGERS.

The sturdy settlers of Rock Island, however, were not at all willing to let the full burden of defense rest upon outsiders. As far as lay in their power, they were ready, anxious and willing to do their full share, and acting under the advice of General Gaines, they formed themselves into a company, named the Rock River Rangers, comprised of the following fifty-eight men, and mustered them into the service. The roster is as follows:

Captain: Benjamin F. Pike. First Lieutenant: John W. Spencer. Second Lieutenant: Griffith Ausbury. Sergeants: James Haskill, Leonard Bryant, Edward Corbin. Corporals: Charles French, Benjamin Goble, Charles Case, Henry Benson, Archibald Allen, William T. Brashar, John Bane, Michael Bartlett, Joseph Been, Jonah H. Case, Joseph Danforth, Thomas David, Russell Dance, Isaiah Frith, Thomas Gardner, George W. Harlan, Uriah S. Hultz, Thomas Hubbard, Goodridge Hubbard, Cyrus Henderson, Moses Johnson, John W. Kinney, Samuel Kinney, Conrad Leek, Thomas Levitt, Henry McNeil, George Miller, Gentry McGee, Amos C. Noble, Thomas Syms, Robert Syms, William F. Sams, Martin W. Smith, Sevier Stringfield, Joel Thompson, Joshua Vandruff, Henry Vandruff, Samuel Vandruff, Benjamin Vanetta, Gorham Vanetta, Edward Varner, Levi Wells, George Wells, Joel Wells, Sr., Joel Wells, Jr., Huntington Wells, John Wells, Samuel Wells, Rinnah Wells, Asaph Wells, Eri Wells, Ira Wells.

ILLINOIS RESPONDS.

Although this was a very busy time for Illinois farmers, 1600 of them responded to the Governor's call for militiamen, meeting him at Beardstown, about June 10, 1831, armed with muskets, shotguns and other equipments, and all were mounted, glad to take action against the Indians who had joined the British in their fight against the United States. Joseph Duncan was appointed by the Governor as brigadier general, and Samuel Whiteside as major. This army left

for Rock Island June 15, 1831, and camped at what is now Andalusia, being supplied with provisions by Fort Armstrong. Hoping to awe the Indians, General Gaines sent a steamboat from Fort Armstrong on June 18th, but the braves and their families showed little or no curiosity, and the boat steamed up the Rock river and back again. When General Duncan arrived to a position opposite the Sac village on June 20th, preparations were made to attack. General Gaines left the fort on the *Enterprise* and joined General Duncan's forces. The nine other companies of regulars with the Rock River Rangers under command of Captain John Bliss marched to the Indian town. Black Hawk's watch tower was used as a vantage ground for the cannon used in shelling Vandruff's Island, and the *Enterprise* attacked from the river. The spy battalion under Major Whiteside swept the island and discovered that there were no Indians on it. When the Indian village was entered it was found that the enemy had crept out in the night and encamped some distance below Rock Island. Although the Indians had escaped, their village was not spared but was burned to ashes.

PRESENT SITE OF ROCK ISLAND CAMP OF GENERAL DUNCAN

On June 26, General Duncan marched to the present site of the city of Rock Island and located his camp which extended from the present Rock Island freight depot to the ferry dock. The 1600 horses were pastured in the bend of the river below, and strongly guarded, but a steamboat whistle frightened the animals to such an extent that they escaped and were recovered only after several days, a few being lost.

BLACK HAWK BROUGHT TO TIME

On June 27, General Gaines sent word to Black Hawk to come to him and sign a new treaty, but at first the old warrior would not respond, but eventually he did so, and on June 30, a new treaty was signed, in which it was agreed that the Sacs should remain on the west shore of the Mississippi and never again cross it except by permission of the President of the United States. The army was disbanded on July 2, not a single man having been either killed or injured, and none ever applied for a pension. It was a bloodless campaign.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR

However, the Indians were not conquered, only subdued. The feeling against the Government was high, and Black Hawk and his tribe in their new homes near the mouth of the Des Moines river, brooded over their wrongs. Neapope, second in command of the Sacs, went to Malden, Canada, and upon his return in the fall of 1831, stated that the Indians in case of war would receive assistance from the British. The Prophet, an important Indian chief and counsellor, whose headquarters were on the present site of Prophetstown, Illinois, sent word to Black Hawk that he would receive assistance from the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes. While the Indian chiefs were thus laying their plans, spies were at work among them, and Fort Armstrong received word as early as the beginning of April that Black Hawk purposed re-occupying his old village. Word was sent to the settlers in the contested regions to seek shelter at Fort Armstrong, or in the stockade which had been built about the trading store of Davenport and Farnham. They flocked to these safety points, and many thrilling and amusing incidents are related of that time, although when they occurred doubtless the humorous points entirely escaped the participants.

BLACK HAWK BEGINS HIS MARCH

On April 6, 1832, Black Hawk with 1,000 Indians, which included warriors, women and children, with all their possessions, crossed the Mississippi, violating the terms of his last treaty, at Yellow Banks (Oquaka), and marched up to Rock river and thence to the site opposite to that of his old village. The following morning he started for the Prophet's village. Afterwards the chief declared that he had had no intention of making war upon the whites, merely desiring to leave his women and children with the Prophet while he and his men raised a crop of corn. In times of warfare, however, the opposing side cannot afford to take good intentions for granted, and the Government did not purpose mincing matters with people who failed to hold a treaty sacred. On June 30, 1831, one hundred Sacs and Foxes had attacked a camp of Menominees and twenty-five were killed and this had made a feud between the Indians which might work out to the disadvantage of the

whites. Everything was in a disordered condition, and the Government resolved to strike.

GENERAL ATKINSON SENT TO FORT ARMSTRONG

On April 1, 1832, General Henry Atkinson was sent from St. Louis, arriving on April 12, at Fort Armstrong. When Black Hawk passed his old village, General Atkinson sent Captain Phil Kearney after him ordering him to recross the Mississippi, but the Indian chief refused to do so. The news of the invasion of Black Hawk sent terror throughout the state and the Governor was besought to take an active part in quelling the trouble. Hence, on April 16th, Governor Reynolds once more called upon the people of Illinois, and again they left their farm work to respond to his proclamation, and they were mustered into service by General Atkinson on May 7th. In the meanwhile a Rock Island company was formed, and received into the United States service. The company was added to Colonel Moore's regiment, and marched up the river to Dixon, where it was assigned to a mounted battalion commanded by Major Samuel Bogart, and ordered to do frontier duty. This company was mustered out at Macomb, Illinois, September 4, 1832. Another company was that officered by Captain Seth Pratt, which did garrison duty at Fort Armstrong from April 21 to June 3, 1832, when it was mustered out. It was composed of men from Rock Island county and adjacent counties.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCE

At the commencement of hostilities, Governor Reynolds advanced one of his quartermasters, George Davenport, the Indian trader at Rock Island, to the rank of colonel, a title he retained the remainder of his life. The volunteer army reached Dixon on May 10th, ahead of the regulars. Black Hawk and his Indians had reached the Prophet's village and sent for the Pottawattomies asking for a council on Sycamore Creek, six miles from Stillman's Run. The Pottawattomies were divided, Shabbona favoring the whites, but Big Foot and Mike Girty were for war. When Major Whiteside arrived at Dixon, he found two independent battalions, in all 341 men, commanded by Major Stillman and Major Bailey. They were out upon a scouting expedition, and partially from lack of experience, acted dishonorably, as they fired upon a party sent out by Black Hawk bearing a flag of truce. A second Indian truce party following the first, were also fired upon, and the Indians retaliated by firing upon the whites. The second scouting party was put to rout, leaving their supplies behind. These gave Black Hawk needed provisions and enabled him to continue his campaign.

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Black Hawk sent his women and children by way of the Kishwaukee to the swamps of Lake Koshkonong on Rock river, the Winnebagos acting as guides. Here Black Hawk's party was recruited by the Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies. Upon receiving news of Stillman's defeat, General Whiteside with 1,400 men hastened to bury the dead, and a monument erected by the State of Illinois, now marks the spot. On May 19th, General Atkinson and the entire army moved to the Rock river, but later returned to Dixon, leaving General Whiteside to follow Black Hawk. On May 22, Girty Pottawattomies and three Sacs, under Girty, killed fifteen men, women and children at the Davis farm on Indian creek, north of Ottawa. Sylvia and Rachel, daughters of William Hall, were taken captive and carried to Lake Koshkonong, but eventually the girls were restored to their relatives. While troops were being mustered in from Rock Island and Illinois, General Winfield Scott started from Fortress Monroe on the sea with 1,000 men. In the meanwhile 300 mounted volunteers under Colonels Frye and Henry agreed to remain in the field and protect the frontier. Among this number was one named Abraham Lincoln, a private. On June 14th, eleven Sacs killed five white men at Spafford farm on the Pecatonica river. They were followed by Colonel Dodge with twenty-five men who exterminated them, although he lost three men and had one wounded in the fighting. On June 24th, Black Hawk in command of a party of forty attacked Apple River Fort, fourteen miles east of Galena, but after an hour's siege the Indians withdrew, burning the outbuildings and cabins. On June 25th, the same party attacked Major Dement's camp of militia, 150 strong, at Kellogg's Grove, but General Posey arrived in time with volunteers, the Indian loss being three, and the whites five. Skirmishes occurred at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Stephen Mack and Bane Mounds.

In the meantime, on June 15th, the new troops met at Fort Wilkins, Peru, to the number of

3,020 men, making the entire army in the field about 4,000 effective men. The command was centered in General Atkinson who marched up the east bank of Rock river. White Crow offered to conduct the army of Black Hawk and with customary deceit did just the opposite. Black Hawk started westward to the Wisconsin river, but was overtaken on July 21st, on the bluffs, and a decisive battle was fought, in which General Henry commanded the white forces. This was the first important victory. In the morning it was learned that the Indians had left for the Mississippi, leaving 168 dead on the field and twenty-five more by the way. General Henry lost but one man and only eight were wounded. On August 2d, the army reached the bluffs of the Mississippi at the mouth of the Bad Axe and were making preparations to cross, when Captain Throckmorton, commanding the *Warrior*, arrived. The Indians displayed a white flag, and were ordered to come on board. When they did not do this, owing to the fact they had no boats Throckmorton fired into them killing twenty-five women and children. General Atkinson coming up from the rear attacked and completely routed the Indians, killing 150 of them, and wounding others, while a number were drowned while trying to cross. The American loss was but seventeen. General Atkinson went with fifty prisoners to Prairie du Chien, and there on August 7, General Scott with nine companies arrived and assumed command, and the volunteers were discharged. Black Hawk was captured by some treacherous Winnebagoes and delivered on August 27th. During that winter he was kept as a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, and then sent to Fortress Monroe, where he was confined until June 4, 1833, when he was discharged. He returned west and locating on a small reservation in Davis county, Iowa, lived there until his death, October 3, 1838.

THE FINAL TREATY

The final treaty was concluded September 21, 1832. This treaty says:

"Concluded at Fort Armstrong," but in consequence of cholera then raging at the fort, the treaty was held on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi river, now the city of Davenport in the State of Iowa. Out of a band of nearly 1,000 Indians who crossed at Yellow Banks in April, not more than 150 lived to tell the story. The white loss was about 250. The financial cost to the Government and the State of Illinois was nearly $2,000,000.

FORT ARMSTRONG

The Indians opposed the building of the fort from the beginning, and tried to destroy it upon several occasions. It is claimed that Black Hawk set a fuse to blow it up on the night of April 12, 1832, when he crossed the river. If he did, the attempt was not successful. The Prophet tried to enter the fort upon several occasions, but was kept out by Major Bliss. This old fort stood for thirty-nine years as constructed, although used from 1836 as a warehouse. It was set on fire on October 7, 1855, and burned in spite of the efforts of J. B. Danforth, Jr., agent of the quartermaster's department. When the United States Government commenced the construction of Rock Island Arsenal in 1863, all traces of Fort Armstrong were removed, the first building standing on practically the old site, while its window frames in the basement were taken from the old fort.

EARLY SETTLERS

It is interesting to note that in the over eighty years which have elapsed since Black Hawk and his warriors sought to retain their old homes, more has been accomplished than in all the ages that the Indians had ownership of the contested land. Had they been left in possession of it, there would be no stately cities overlooking the broad Mississippi. From the *Watch Tower* the eye would fall upon nothing more impressive than a few straggling Indian huts, or tethered ponies. The wave of progress was bound to sweep the Red Man before it and lose him in the boundless ocean of civilization. In spite of the terrors of Indian warfare, this region continued to grow, and in 1832, just prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the list of settlers was as follows, and probably there were more who left soon thereafter so there was no permanent record of their names. Griffith Aubury, Archibald Allen, John L. Bain, John Barrel, Michael Bartlett, Edward Burner, William T. Brasher, Henry Benson, Joseph Been, Leonard Bryant, Jonah H. Case, Louden Case, Sr., Louden Case, Jr., Charles H. Case, Horace Cook, B. W. Clark, Edward Corbin, William Carr, Martin Culver, Manly Danforth, Joseph Danforth, Thomas Davis, Russel Dance, George Davenport, Thomas Davidson, Isaiah Frith, Charles French, Russel Farnham,

VIEW OF GRANT'S TOMB IN RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK CITY

Thomas Gardiner, Benjamin Goble, Antoine Gouquy, John Graft, James Haskill, George W. Harlan, Uriah S. Hultz, Thomas Hubbard, Goodridge Hubbard, Cyrus Henderson, David B. Hail, William Henry, William Hoxie, M. S. Hull, Haney, Moses Johnson, John W. Kinney, Samuel Kinney, Thomas Kinney, Erastus Kent, Thomas Lovitt, Joseph McCoy, Henry McNeil, George V. Miller, Gentry McGee, Neel McNeil, James Maskal, Ames C. Noble, Judge Pence, Benjamin Pike, John Reddish, Thomas Syms, Robert Syms, William F. Syms, Martin W. Swith, Sevier Springfield, Josiah Smart, H. Sampson, John W. Spencer, Roswell H. Spencer, William Thompson, Joel Thompson, Luther Tunnell, William Tunnell, Joshua Vandruff, Samuel Vandruff, Benjamin Vanetta, Gorham Vanetta, Edward Vorner, Levi Wells, George Wells, Joel Wells, Sr., Joel Wells, Jr., Huntington Wells, John Wells, Samuel Wells, Rhinah Wells, Asahel Wells, Eli Wells, Ira Wells, Nelson Wells, Lucius Wells.

SLAVERY

It seems strange at this date to learn that there was slavery in Rock Island county and yet the records show that in May, 1829, a man, named Stephens from St. Louis, settled on the Mississippi on the present site of Walker Station, two miles east of the postoffice in Moline, bringing with him twenty black slaves. In October, 1829, Joseph Danforth went to Galena to the nearest justice of the peace and swore out a warrant for Stephens' arrest for stealing slaves. George Goble warned Stephens, who immediately started south with his slaves. This was the only attempt to steal slaves in Rock Island county although a few of the officials at Fort Armstrong had negro servants, but they were generally indentured blacks. It is a matter of interest that Dred Scott was brought to Fort Armstrong by Dr. John Emerson in 1834, and remained there until May, 1836, when he went with Dr. Emerson to Fort Snelling, now in Minnesota, where he married Harriet, a slave of his master, by whom he had two children. Slavery was illegal in with places. It was this same Dred Scott whose case became one of national importance. In the final decision relative to it occurs this paragraph, which is of interest to Rock Island county people:

"Scott was not made free by being taken to Rock Island in the State of Illinois. As Scott was a slave when taken to Fort Armstrong into the State of Illinois by his owner and was then held as such, and brought back into Missouri in that character, his status, as free or slave depended upon the laws of Missouri and not of Illinois. He and his family were not free, but were, by the laws of Missouri, the property of the defendant."

This Dred Scott Decision was one of the more remote causes of the Civil war.

CHAPTER II

LANDS AND EARLY TITLES

By Charles J. Wagner

INDIAN TITLES—INDIAN TRIBES—UNITED STATES TITLE—TREATY OF 1783—ORDINANCE OF 1787—CREATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY; DIVISION OF INDIANA TERRITORY—FORMATION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—ADOPTION OF STATE CONSTITUTION—TREATY OF 1804—TREATY OF 1815—TREATY OF 1816—TREATY OF 1825—TREATY OF 1828—TREATY OF 1829—TREATY OF 1832—FINAL TREATY OF PEACE IN 1833—AN ADDITIONAL TREATY OF 1834—LOCATION OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINES—ISLAND OF ROCK ISLAND—RESERVATION OF ISLAND OF ROCK ISLAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES—PRESENT LAND RIGHTS—PROPRIETORSHIP OF WEBSTER C. SWAN.

INDIAN TITLES

The title to all lands in this state was first claimed by the Indians to be in them. That it was in the occupancy and possession of various Indian tribes is unquestioned, and their ownership was at least by right of discovery or conquest, or both, and actual possession; and the United States obtained from the Indians whatever title and possession they had, either by cession or force or both. There is a contrariety of opinion as to which tribes of Indians first occupied the territory included within the boundaries of Rock Island county, but I think the most reliable information is that they were the Illinois, Sac, Fox, Pottawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, which were of the family or group of Indians known as the Algonquins. The Algonquin family is said to have consisted of the Illinois, Winnebago, Sac, Fox, Kickapoo,

Miami, Ojibwa and other tribes. The Illinois embraced the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Mitchagamies and Tamarros. The Ojibwas were subdivided into the Pottawattomies, Ottawas and Chippewas, and were early gathered around Green Bay.

The Illinois early claimed ownership and were in possession. The derivation of their name is from Illini "man," the plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were a warlike race and seem to have been constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, Iroquois, Sioux and Fox tribes. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-ha-kee, signifying "those of the red earth." Their "totem" was a fox. Of the Sacs, less seems to be known. Their name was originally spelled "Ou-sa-kies," then Sauks, and the term "Sacs" is an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk was a chief of this tribe, and they came from the "Sac river" near Green Bay. Father Allouez says they were "penurious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome," and Judge Hall calls them "the Ishmaelities of the lakes." By 1722 they, with the aid of the Kickapoos, had expelled the Illinois, and driven that tribe across the Illinois river, and were in possession of the region around Rock river, Illinois. In the War of 1812 they allied themselves with the British, which was undoubtedly a prime factor in their subsequent removal from this territory. One historian declares that as early as 1678 the Pottawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes separated, and that the Pottawattomies went south from Green Bay along the west shore of Lake Michigan, and that a portion of them settled in Illinois, later going as far south as the Kaskaskia and Illinois rivers, and crowded the Winnebagoes and the Sac and Fox tribes to the west and north across Rock river. One of the early maps in the State Historical Library at Springfield shows them to have occupied all of the land bounded by the Rock, Mississippi, Illinois and Fox rivers to the Wisconsin line; and the Winnebago, Sac and Fox tribes occupying the territory northwest of Rock river.

UNITED STATES TITLE

Great Britain and France early claimed title to this land by right of discovery, subject to the Indian occupancy. The method of reasoning by which they claimed title was based upon the fact of superior enlightenment and wisdom, which, with their civilization, gave them greater ability to govern the country and the savages with which it was peopled, and therefore the resultant legitimate right of ownership and title to the land. This theory ignores the fact that the Indians discovered the land before they did, or by their superiority vanquished the previous discoverer, and therefore acquired the title to the lands. The lack of equity or justice, if not the fallacy of such claim, rests in the fact that a people that may yet come claiming to be more enlightened than we, will, therefore have the legal right to supplant and dispossess us of our property, and by virtue of their own *fiat* of the existence of their *alleged* superior intelligence or civilization, acquire the legal title to our property. This position is utterly untenable, is devoid of reason and equity, and subversive of every principle of law and justice, this theory resting alone upon the doctrine of *might* instead of *right*.

However, the people of the United States of America, notwithstanding the cession by Great Britain of its title to this territory, always recognized the title of the Indians thereto, and by treaty with the various Indian tribes, as hereinafter set forth, obtained their titles to and possession of the land in this state upon the payment of money, property and sustenance. Whether the amount paid was adequate in every instance is questionable, but with the exception of the treaty of September 21, 1833—after the Black Hawk war—the intent to punish the Indians does not appear; while the amount paid under the treaty of October 1, 1834, would seem to have been reasonably adequate. In considering this question it must always be borne in mind that in those early days land values, both in forest and plain, were at the minimum, the amount abundant, the demand small, and its quality and productiveness extremely variable.

TREATY OF 1763

By the treaty of 1763 between Great Britain and France, Great Britain ceded to France the land west of the Mississippi, and the French ceded to Great Britain its right and title to all lands east of the Mississippi, subject to the occupancy by the Indians. And by the treaty which concluded the Revolutionary war, Great Britain ceded this land to the United States, and it thereby acquired the title to all these lands subject to such Indian occupancy. By

the ordinance of 1787 the United States, by legislative action, assumed active jurisdiction over this territory, and from time to time made treaties with the various Indian tribes for the relinquishment of their title and possession of these lands to the United States.

CREATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY

Prior to December 20, 1783, this section was a part of Virginia. On that date the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia enacted a law empowering its delegates in Congress to execute a deed conveying to the United States, for the benefit of such states, all the country within the limits of the Virginia Charter lying northwest of the Ohio river, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the Act of Congress of September 13, 1783, one being that it be divided into states of not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square. On March 1, 1784, such conveyance was made by its delegates, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Samuel Hardy and Arthur Lee. By the ordinance of 1787 Congress ordained that said country be thereafter divided into not less than three nor more than five states, and that the "Western State" should be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, and a line drawn direct from Post Vincennes on the Wabash due north to the Canada line and by the said line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. Provided, that Congress may divide "the territory lying north of a line drawn east and west through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On December 30, 1788, the General Assembly of Virginia modified its original act authorizing the creating of not less than three nor more than five states.

On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act creating the Indiana territory out of so much of said cession, which lay westward of the line beginning at the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north to the Canada line.

FORMATION OF STATE OF ILLINOIS

On February 3, 1809, Congress divided this territory and ordained that all that part of the Indiana Territory which lay west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from said Wabash river and Post Vincennes north to the Canada line, should constitute a separate territory called Illinois, and that the Governor should exercise all the duties of "Superintendent of Indian affairs." On April 18, 1818, Congress authorized the inhabitants of the territory to form a state government and defined its boundaries as beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the same and with the Indiana line to the northwest corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of Lake Michigan to north latitude 42°30′; thence west to the Mississippi river; thence down along the middle thereof to the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river along its northwestern shore to the beginning. On August 26, 1818, the provisions of this act were accepted by the inhabitants of the state in convention at Kaskaskia, and a constitution adopted ratifying such boundaries.

TREATIES OF 1804, 1815, 1816, 1825, 1828, 1829, 1832, 1833 AND 1834

On November 3, 1804, the Sac and Fox Indian tribes at St. Louis made a treaty with William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory and the District of Louisiana, Superintendent of Indian affairs and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the chief and headmen of said tribes, whereby they established the following provisional boundary line between the land of the United States and Indian tribes, as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade river; thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson to the Mississippi river; thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Omisconsing (Wisconsin) river, and up the same to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from the mouth of said river; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi.

And said tribes, for the consideration of friendship and protection and goods valued at $22,234.50, then delivered, and $1,000 annually thereafter, thereby "ceded and relinquished forever to the United States all the lands included within the above boundary." The Indians were given full right to live and hunt upon said lands so long as they remained the property of the United States. This treaty was signed on behalf of the Indians by Layouvois, or Laiyuwa;

Pashepaho, or the Giver; Quashquame, or Jumping Fish by their "marks;" Outchequaha, or Sun Fish; Hahshequaxhigua, or the Bear.

On September 14, 1815, at Portage des Sioux, the Hon. Wm. Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners of the United States, made a treaty with the king, chiefs and warriors of the Fox Tribe or Nation to re-establish peace and friendship between them, and Article 4 of the treaty recited that the Fox tribe or nation "consents to, recognizes, re-establishes and confirms the treaty of St. Louis of November 3, 1804," which was signed by the "marks and seals" of twenty-two of the Indians, among them Pierremaskin, the fox who walks crooked; Muckkatawagout, black cloud; Mamasocanamet, he who surpasses all others; Mackkatanauamakee, the black thunder; Pashechene, the liar; Malasenokama, the war chief; Mataqua, the medical woman, and Paquampa, the bear that sits. On May 13, 1816, at St. Louis, the same commission made a treaty with the Sacs of Rock river and the adjacent country. This treaty recites the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent, which was duly ratified February 17, 1815; the appointment of said Commissioners: Wm. Clark, Governor of Missouri territory, Ninian Edwards, Governor of Illinois territory, and Auguste Chouteau, Esq., of Missouri territory, to conclude a treaty of peace with this tribe of Indians; that they notified the "Sacs of Rock river" and adjacent country of the ratification of said treaty with Great Britain, and invited them to send a deputation to Portage des Sioux for that purpose; their refusal to attend; the commission by them of hostilities and depredation, and their desire for peace, etc. Article 1 of this treaty recites that the Sacs of Rock river, and the adjacent country, "unconditionally assent to, recognize, re-establish and confirm the treaty" concluded at St. Louis, November 3, 1804. By Article 2 the United States agreed to place the "Sacs of Rock river" on the same footing in which they stood before the war, provided they delivered up, by July 1 next, all property they had stolen or plundered from the citizens of the United States since they were notified of said treaty with Great Britain;" and by Article 3 their failure to do so forfeited all claims to the "annuities" under said treaty. This treaty was signed by twenty-two Indians, among them Anowart, or the One who Speaks; Matchequawa, the Bad Axe; Mascho, Young Eagle; Mucketamachekaka, Black Sparrow Hawk; Sakutoo, the Thunder that Frightens; Warapaloka, the Rumbling Thunder; Wapalamo, the White Wolf; Mashaski, the Fox, and Wapamukqua, the White Bear.

On August 24, 1816, the same commission made a treaty with the united tribes of the Ottawas, Chippawas and Pottawattomies residing on the Illinois and Melwakee rivers and on the southwestern part of Lake Michigan, which recites a serious dispute as to the right of said tribes to a part of the lands ceded to the United States by the tribes of Sacs and Foxes on November 3, 1804; and by Article 1 the said chiefs and warriors for themselves and the tribes they represented released and relinquished to the United States all their right, claim and title to all the land contained in the before-mentioned cession of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Also cede a tract along the Fox, Desplaines, Kankakee and Illinois rivers and along Lake Michigan ten miles on each side of "Chicago creek." This was for the consideration of $1,000 in goods for twelve years and relinquishment by the United States to said tribes of all land ceded by the Sacs and Foxes by said treaty of November 3, 1804, which lies north of said due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, except a tract not to exceed five leagues square around the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, and waters and banks of the Ouisconsin and Mississippi rivers. This line would pass through the northern part of Rock Island county, crossing a few miles north of Port Byron, and to this portion the Pottawattomies, Ottawas and Chippewas retained whatever right or title they had therein.

On August 19, 1825, a treaty was made at Prairie du Chien between Wm. Clark and Lewis Cass, Commissioners for the United States, and the Chiefs, Warriors and Representatives of the Sioux and Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menominie, Iowa, Winnebago and a portion of the Ottawa and Pottawattomie Tribes, for the purpose of promoting peace and establishing boundaries between them. By Article 9 thereof the country secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawattomie tribes of the Illinois is bounded as follows: Beginning at the Winnebago village on Rock river, forty miles from its mouth, and running

thence down Rock river to a line which runs from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and with that line to the Mississippi opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the United States reservations at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the south and east lines of the reservations to the Ouisconsin; thence southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi to the Rock river at the Winnebago village. This treaty was signed with mark and seal by thirteen Sacs and sixteen Foxes and numerous warriors of the chief tribes.

On August 25, 1828, the United States made a treaty with the Winnebago and united tribes of the Pottawattomie, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes agreeing upon a boundary line, beginning at the mouth of the Ouisconsin river and extending to the Mississippi river via Blue Mounds, Pecatonica creek, Spotted Arm village, the ridge dividing the Winnebago country from that of the Pottawattomie, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes, and thence southerly to said river. Also a line from Chicago, near Rock Island, and granted to the United States the right to survey all of the lands between said boundary line and the Mississippi river for the consideration of $20,000.

On July 29, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, Gen. John McNeil, Col. Pierre and Menard and Caleb Atwater, representing the United States, made a treaty with the United Nations of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattomie Indians of the Illinois, Milwaukee and Manitoonck rivers, whereby they ceded to the United States aforesaid, "all the lands comprehended within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at Winnebago village on Rock river, forty miles from its mouth and running thence down Rock river to a line which runs due west from the most southerly bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and with that line to the Mississippi river opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the United States reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the south and east lines of said reservation to the Ouisconsin river; thence southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi to Rock river aforesaid at Winnebago village, the place of beginning. Also another tract, described as follows: Beginning on the western shore of Lake Michigan at the northeast corner of the field of Antoine Ouitonette, who lives near Grove Point, about twelve miles north of Chicago; thence running due west to the Rock river aforesaid; thence down the said river to where the line drawn due west from the most southerly bend of Lake Michigan crosses said river; thence east along said line to the Fox river of the Illinois, thence along the northwestern boundary line of the cession of 1816 to Lake Michigan; thence northwardly along the western shore of said lake to the place of beginning. This line would seem to pass through Rock Island county, a few miles south of Port Byron. The consideration for this cession was $12,000 in goods and $16,000 annually forever in specie at Chicago, 50 barrels of salt annually forever, and the use of a permanent blacksmith shop at Chicago, and also the payment of $11,001 to persons having claims against the Indians, as scheduled. By Article IV the United States agreed to grant land to various persons therein named, among them to Antoine and Francis Leclaire one section each, lying on the Mississippi river north of and adjoining the line due west from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan; where said line strikes the Mississippi river, with the proviso that the tracts of land thereon stipulated to be granted, shall never be leased or conveyed by the grantees, or their heirs, to any person whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States. The Indians were granted the privilege of hunting on said lands so long as they were owned by the United States. The United States agreed to survey the northern line of said cession from Lake Michigan to Rock river. This treaty was signed by the marks of Shuckepay tah, Kawbesuk we, Souka-mock, Chee-chee-pin-quay and thirty-one other Chiefs and Warriors.

On October 27, 1832, a treaty was entered into by the United States with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Pottawattomies whereby they ceded to the United States their title and interest to all lands in the States of Illinois and Indiana and in the territory of Michigan for the consideration of $15,000 annually for twelve years, $42,000 in goods and the payment by the United States of their debts, aggregating $20,-721, and also $2,000 to educate Indian youths.

On September 21, 1833, following the Black Hawk war, at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, a final treaty of peace, friendship and amity was made by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds of the State of Illinois,

representing the United States, and the Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors of the "Sac and Fox" Indians. This treaty recites that certain "lawless and desperate" leaders, constituting a formidable band and a large portion of the Sac and Fox nations, left their country in April, 1833, and, in violation of their treaties, commenced an unprovoked war upon citizens of the United States, which at great expense has subdued said hostile band and killed or captured all of the principal Chiefs and Warriors. Thereupon, partly to indemnify it for such expense and partly to secure the future safety and tranquillity of the invaded frontier, the United States demanded of said tribes (to the use of the United States) a cession of a tract of the Sac and Fox country, bordering on said frontier, more than proportional to the numbers of said hostile band. Said tribes accordingly ceded a large territory in Iowa to the United States, and, among other things, provided: By Article V, the United States agreed to pay to Farnham & Davenport, Indian Traders at Rock Island, $40,000, to satisfy their claims against said tribes for articles furnished them. By Article VI, the United States, at the request of said confederated tribes, agreed to grant by patent, in *fee* simple, to Antoine Le Claire, Interpreter—a part Indian—one section of land opposite Rock Island and one section at the head of the first rapids above said island, within the country herein ceded by the Sacs and Foxes. By Article VII, Muk-ka-ta-mish-aka-kaik (or Black Hawk) and his two sons; Wau-ba-ku-shik (the Prophet), his brother and two sons; Napope; We-shut; Iowa; Pamaho; and Cha-kee-pa-she-pa-ho (the little Stabbing Chief) were to be held *as hostages* for the future good conduct of the late hostile bands, during the pleasure of the President of the United States. This treaty was signed by the "marks" of nine of the Sacs, including Keokuk, "or he who has been everywhere," and by twenty-four of the Foxes.

On October 1, 1834, the United States made a treaty with the United Nations of the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattomie Indians, whereby they ceded to the United States *all their* land along the shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation, by the treaty of Fort Armstrong, made September 15, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menonomees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, made July 29, 1829, and supposed to contain 5,000,000 acres of land. This cession was in lieu of 5,000,000 acres of other land to be given them by the United States west of the Mississippi river. Also $250,000 to satisfy claims of persons against them; $100,000 in goods; $280,000 to be paid in annual amounts of $14,000 for twenty years; $150,000 for the erection of mills, etc.; $70,000 for the education of young Indians, and $4,000 to certain Indians named. On December 17, 1834, the United States made a treaty with the Pottawattomies whereby they agreed to remove farther west within three years thereafter, to a country provided for them by the United States. By these numerous treaties it is apparent that the United States became seizen of an absolute and indefeasible title to all the land in this portion of the State of Illinois.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

Rock Island county is located in Governmental townships: Township sixteen, in ranges one to six west; township seventeen, in ranges one to seven west; township eighteen, in ranges one to three east; township nineteen, in ranges one to three east; township twenty, in ranges one to two east, and township twenty-one in range two east. It borders about sixty miles along the Mississippi river, and contains about 440 square miles.

The plats in the General Land Office at Washington show the survey of two Indian boundary lines in Rock Island county; the most northerly one by Sullivan & Duncan in 1819, and the other by Flack & Bean in 1821. That by Sullivan & Duncan was made pursuant to and to locate the southerly boundary line of the cession of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawattomies made at St. Louis on August 24, 1816, heretofore mentioned, and runs from near the center of section 32 through the balance of township eighteen, range one west, and thence easterly to most southerly bend of Lake Michigan in accordance with that treaty. The other line was surveyed by Flack & Bean in 1821 as a "resurvey" of the line by Sullivan & Duncan, but they were "unable to close" the public survey to said Sullivan & Duncan line further than the "mile corner;" this survey ran the Indian boundary line into township 18, range 2 west, until it intersected the Mississippi river in the southwest

quarter of section 34. The survey of Antoine and Francis LeClaire was made by Charles R. Bennett in 1833, north of said Indian boundary line surveyed as Sullivan & Duncan in said township 18, in range 1 west, and is a tract of 1,280 acres which was granted to said Antoine and Francois LeClaire by Article 4 of the Treaty of the United Nations of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattomie Indians of July 29, 1829. Locally this tract is known as "LeClaire's Reserve," and all of it was long ago sold and conveyed by them. A small portion of the northerly end and also tracts in the south part of this county was "swamp land," and the title to that was vested in the State of Illinois under the "Swamp Land Act."

ISLAND OF ROCK ISLAND

The Island of Rock Island, upon which is located the United States Government Arsenal, is located within the boundaries of Rock Island county. This island is about two and one-half miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. Upon it the United States erected a fort in 1816, naming it Fort Armstrong, and it has always since remained a military post. By the order of the Commissioners on Aug. 8, 1825, the land upon this island was *reserved* for "military purposes;" but, notwithstanding this, a tract on the east end of the island was sold, and repeated attempts were subsequently made to pre-empt and purchase this land, and possession was taken by such persons. Afterwards, however, the United States Government purchased all outstanding claims, and is now the unquestioned owner of the entire island. So that, with the exception of the Island of Rock Island, the United States has divested itself of all its title to the land in this county, which it derived from Great Britain as well as from the various Indian tribes.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF [illegible]

In this connection, and in conclusion, it may be of peculiar interest, and savor of local pride, especially to those who have more recently become residents of Rock Island county, to know and remember that our locality was early reserved to have a great future and the belief that it would become a center of civilization was advanced by men of prominence in our nation who had exceptional ability. Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Caleb Cushing became interested [illegible] the idea to such an extent that they both early invested in land in this county in the vicinity of Rock river, near Milan.

The records of this county show that in July, 1836, 608.17 acres of the west half of sections 11 and 14, in township 17 north, in range 2 west, bordering on Rock river, was subdivided into 1,80[illegible] lots and 115 blocks, and named "Rock Island City;" that on February 13, 1837, the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston, purchased a one-fifth interest therein for $60,000, and in November, 1839, the Hon. Caleb Cushing purchased an interest for $20,000, and that later several prominent capitalists of New York City purchased interests therein. It is also historically given out, but its authenticity I do not vouch for, that both Mr. Webster and Mr. Cushing at one time visited our city for the purpose of inspecting their land, expecting it to be located in the heart of the city of Rock Island, and were much chagrined to find it situated some three miles away, and were greatly shocked to learn that the city of Rock Island, and Rock Island City, were not identical, and that they returned to Boston, wiser if not more brilliant statesmen, meditating upon the fact that Boston was not possessed of all knowledge. The result was that they sold out, and the subsequent proprietors procured a Special Act of the General Assembly, vacating the part, whereby "Rock Island City" ceased to exist, except in memory.

CHAPTER III

MISSISSIPPI RIVER—FERRIES—EARLY STEAMBOATING

By [illegible]

[illegible] VALLEY [illegible] ACCIDENTS—[illegible] NEW ORLEANS—GLAUCUS—GREEK SLAVE—BANGO—VIRGINIA—[illegible] AND NAVIGATION [illegible] STEAM FERRY—[illegible] NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Fernando De Soto, accompanied by a party of seekers after adventure, which included the flower of Spanish chivalry, sailed from Spain for the New World, and landing in Florida, marched across the country, then a wilderness, but now the progressive states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. They were a brilliant company in their military trappings, and must have seemed strangely out of place amid their primitive surroundings. At last, in the spring of 1541, guided by Indians, De Soto and his companions stood upon the bank of a mighty river, which poured its vast flood majestically into the ocean.

This was the lordly Mississippi, so named from the Indian words, *Me-sco* (great), and *See-bee* (river). De Soto and his party were the first Europeans to look upon the waters of this river. The "great river" was destined to be the grave of its discoverer, for, so history tells us, De Soto, after weary wanderings along its shores, and up some of its tributaries, discouraged by the loss of many of his followers from disease and other causes, and by his failure to find the fabulous stores of gold and gems which he was seeking, succumbed to an attack of malignant fever. He died May 21, 1542, and at midnight his body was sunk in the dark waters of the Mississippi to conceal the fact of his death from the natives. He sought gold and fame but found instead a grave, yet his life was not in vain for he had blazed a pathway. His followers, under the leadership of Moscoso, after more than another year of fruitless wandering, escaped down the fateful river in boats which they had built. A small remnant returned to Spain, clad in rags and Indian mats. This was but the beginning. Other expeditions followed. Many were the hardships endured by soldier, missionary and trader, and many were the battles fought and lives lost along the "great river," before so-called civilization claimed the magnificent valley for its own. Rock Island county bore its full part in this warfare which practically ended, for this section, with the Black Hawk War.

SOURCE

Rising in Lake Itasca, in Northwestern Minnesota, the river steadily gains volume and power from the waters of its many tributaries until it flows into the Gulf of Mexico, 120 miles below New Orleans. It has a navigable length of over two thousand miles. In river parlance it is divided into the upper and lower river, the former meaning from St. Paul, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo., the latter being from St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans, La., where the river boats meet the great ships coming up from the ocean. These come and go through the channel which has been deepened by the famous Eads' jetties. The upper river is approximately seven hundred and fifty miles in length, the lower one thousand two hundred miles in length. It was but natural that the Mississippi river and its tributaries should become the great highways of the western country.

FIRST STEAMBOAT

The canoe and other primitive boats of the Indians and pioneers began to give way to more modern means of transportation when the steamboat New Orleans, built by Fulton and Livingston, at Pittsburgh, Pa., made her maiden trip from that city down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in December, 1812, arriving at New Orleans on Christmas day. While this boat was rude in construction, and was only able to attain to a speed of three miles an hour, she marked an epoch on the "great river." She only navigated the lower river, but was the precursor of the magnificent fleets which gave the luxury of a floating hotel to the traveler on our western streams.

Among the famous boats on the lower Mississippi were: the Sultana, built in 1843; the J. M. White, built in 1844; the Paytona, built in 1846; the Aleck Scott, built in 1848; the Eclipse, built in 1852; the A. L. Shottwell, built in 1852; the Princess, built in 1855; the R. E. Lee, built in 1866; the Frank Pargoud, built in 1868; the Natchez, built in 1869; the John W. Cannon, built in 1878; and the J. M. White (2), built in 1869.

The Sultana was 250 feet long with a beam or width of thirty-five feet, while the mast was 321 feet in length, with a beam of fifty feet. It had seven boilers, while the J. M. White (2) had ten still larger boilers. Each boat marked an increase in size, power, speed and luxury.

ATTEMPTED STEAMBOAT MONOPOLY

In this day of monopolies, it is interesting to note that at the outset of steamboat navigation,



on the "great river," its monopoly was attempted. The Ohio Steamboat Navigation Company was organized in December, 1810, by Daniel Tompkins, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Fulton, De Witt Clinton and Nicholas J. Roosevelt. This company secured a bill through the legislature of Louisiana granting to them the sole right to operate steam vessels on the waters of that state for fourteen years, with the right to renew their charter at the end of that period. This monopoly was defeated by Capt. Henry M. Shreve, owner of the steamer Washington, who navigated the lower Mississippi in defiance of this law, after a legal battle lasting three years. The case was begun in the Louisiana courts December 14, 1814, and ended in the United States Supreme Court, which found against the company on every point. This ended the monopoly and opened the river to free navigation. Captain Shreve made many improvements, such as putting his boilers on deck, installing double engines which enabled a boat to turn in her own length. His steamer Washington was the first stern wheel steamboat. He also adopted the light draft, flat bottomed boat, drawing two feet of water instead of six, fitting it for small low channels. He also adopted use of flues in boilers.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

From October 30 to November 2, 1911, there was held at Pittsburg, Pa., a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the initial trip of the original steamer New Orleans. A replica of the old boat had been built and was christened October 31 in the presence of Pres. William H. Taft and some 50,000 spectators. Mrs. Alice (Roosevelt) Longworth, a descendant of one of the owners of the original boat, did the christening. President Taft delivered an address, and the little steamer, accompanied by some sixty of the largest river packets, made a voyage of several miles down the river and returned. Later on November 2 with about twenty passengers aboard, she was started on a commemorative trip to New Orleans. She stopped at the towns on the way for the purpose of holding celebrations, being received [illegible] At the end of three weeks she arrived at New Orleans, finding the city in gala attire to receive reception.

GROWTH OF STEAMBOATING.

The growth of steamboating on western rivers was very rapid. In 1819 there were [illegible]

steamers; in 1832, 230; in 1842, 450, with a total of 126,278 tons, while by 1855 there were 800 steamers in commission.

The Washington was the first steamer to explode her boiler, this accident occurring June 9, 1817, soon after she left Marietta, O. Twelve persons were killed and as many more seriously injured, Captain Shreve, master, and Mr. Clark, engineer, being among the latter. Between the years 1817 and 1848 there were 230 boiler explosions among the river craft, with a loss of 2,563 lives and 2,092 seriously injured, and from 1848 to 1871 there were sixty-six explosions with a loss of 3,033 lives. Of these accidents the worst was the loss of the Sultana in 1865. She was loaded with Union soldiers returning home, and by the explosion of her boilers 1,647 men lost their lives, either by scalding or drowning.

The first steamboat to navigate the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio was the Zebulon M. Pike, built in 1815, by a Mr. Prentice at Henderson, Ky. She required six weeks to make her first trip from Louisville, Ky., to St. Louis, as she ran only in daylight, tying up at night to replenish her supply of wood which was the fuel used. Coal was not exclusively used as fuel for the steamers on the river until in the late sixties. This was the first steamboat to reach St. Louis. The keel boat, which was pushed against the current by setting poles, still ruled supreme above that point. The first steamer to reach St. Louis from an Atlantic port was the Maid of Orleans, a vessel of 100 tons, which was built in Philadelphia in 1818. She was intended for both ocean and river navigation, having both sails and steam power. She entered the mouth of the Mississippi in due time and then ascended the river to St. Louis.

The Glaucus was the first steamer to land at Rock Island having a steam whistle. Steamers before her time used a small cannon to announce their approach. The steamer Greek Slave, which also ran on the upper river in the late forties and early fifties, was the first boat to have a steam whistle. Capt. R. C. Gray was the first to introduce the steam calliope on the river, which he installed on the steamer Davenport.

The average life of a river steamer was five years. The Ariel, Lotty and one other steamer, whose names we have not been able to obtain, were the only boats on the upper river to try

out the idea of four engines and double stern wheels. The steamer Bango was the first show boat to visit the upper river. She had a stage and seats for audiences, and made a trip from St. Louis to St. Paul in 1856 with a minstrel show, stopping at all landings to give performances. The first steamboat to make a complete trip on the upper river was the Virginia, going from St. Louis to Fort Snelling (St. Paul) in April, 1823. She carried supplies for the fort and reached there May 10, and among her passengers were Major Biddle and John Russell, of the United States Army, Major Taliaferro, United States Indian agent, and Count Giacomi C. Beltrami.

Among the early steamboats which navigated the upper river between St. Louis and St. Paul may be mentioned: the Arabia, Asia, Audubon, Adelia, Aunt Letty, Ben Campbell, Bengal Tiger, Black Hawk, Burlington, Belfast, Brazil, Caleb Cooke, Chippewa Falls, City Belle, Cedar Rapids, Canada, Damsel, Dan Converse, Danube, Denmark, Des Moines Valley, Davenport, Dubuque, Divernon, Dr. Franklin, Dew Drop, Editor, Excelsior, Fanny Harris, Fire Canoe, Flour, Fred Lorenze, Flora Temple, Galena, Glaucus, Golden State, Golden Era, Goody Friends, Grace Darling, Greek Slave, Henrietta, Henry Clay, Hamburg, Hannibal City, Harmonia, Hawk Eye State, Ione, Itaska, John Herron, Jenny Lynd, Kate Cassell, Keokuk, Kentucky, Kieth City, Larmertine, Light Foot, Lake City, La Crosse, Laclede, Luzerne, Lucilla, Martha, Metropolitan, Mary Lee, Minnesota Belle, St. Paul, New St. Paul, New England, Oswego, Ocean Wave, Pembina, Prairie State, Pomeroy, Red Wing, Royal Arch, Regulator, Shenandoah, St. Croix, Tigress, Tishomingo and the William L. Ewing.

STEAMBOAT AND NAVIGATION OFFICIALS

Among the early steamboat captains on the upper river were Capts. Dan Able, Alford, D. R. Asbury, George W. Atchison, Joseph Atchison, Pierce Atchison, W. H. Atchison, Baldwin, David C. Bates, Walter Bates, Edwin Bell, James Bissell, W. H. Blake, G. A. Buffington, Thomas J. Bufford, A. T. Champlin, J. Clark, George B. Cole, W. H. Crapster, Peyton S. Davidson, Thomas L. Davidson, William F. Davidson, John B. Davis, J. B. Estes, William Faucett, J. Fulton, William H. Gabbert, Charles F. Gill, William Gillett, George Girdon, Cephas B. Goll, R. C. Gray, Thomas St. Griffiths, Peter Hall, Daniel Smith Harris, J. R. Hatcher, George H. Hazard, William P. Hight, William Hillhouse, J. B. Jenks, John Killeen, Alexander Lamont, William H. Laughton, David LeClare, M. W. Lodwick, Preston Lodwick, Isaac M. Mason, Isaac H. Moulton, J. W. Parker, N. W. Parker, Henry M. Patten, John Rhodes, Thomas Rhodes, John O. Robert, Louis Robert, John Robinson, John Scott, Orrin Smith, Sr., R. M. Spencer, Charles L. Stephenson, James Ward, N. F. Webb and W. H. Whisler.

Among the early pilots were: Louis DeMarsh, Louis Moro, William White, Samuel Harlow, Rufus Williams, George Nichols, Alexander Gody, Hugh White, John P. Arnold, Joseph Armstrong, Andrew and James Coleman, John King, Edward A. West, E. V. Holcomb, Hiram Beadle, William Cupp, Jerome Smith, William Fisher, Stephen Dalton, Jackson Harris, Henry Gilpatrick, James Black, Thomas Burns, T. G. Drenning, George B. Merrick, William R. Tibbals, Henry Tripp, Seth Moore, Stephen Hanks, Charles Manning, Thomas Cushing, Peter Hall, William Hall, Fred A. Bill, James T. Black, William M. Brisbois, Thomas Burns, Edward Cahalin, Charles Davis, Stephen Dolson, Thomas Dolson, William Dolson, Charles H. Farris, Robert Farris, Patrick Gaynor, John Goll, Wilfred F. Hall, Quincy Haines, Washington Hight, William Kelly, George Nichols, Jerome, Miles and Ruby Shell, Orrin Smith, R. C. Stephens, C. P. Stewart, Frank Tesson, E. H. Thomas, David Pipton, George Tromley, Judson T. West, Hugh White, Charles Wilde and Frank Wilde.

Among the steamboat engineers of the upper river may be mentioned: James Armstrong, Nathan Blaisdale, Isaac Bollman, William Briggs, Spencer Burtlett, J. L. Carver, Steven Chune, Thomas Connelly, John Flemming, P. Flannigan, Dennis Galvin, William Glenn, Quincy Haines, William H. Hamilton, Capt. George Haker, Martin K. Harris, Robert S. Harris, Thomas B. Hill, George Longwell, George McDonald, Samuel Maxwell, Charles H. Patton, Lucien Smith, James Sherman, Larry Richie, William A. Roosevelt, James Troxell, George W. Walker, Henry Whitmore and F. A. Whitney.

Among the steamboat clerks were: Russell Blakeley, George C. Blish, Samuel Boyce, John Brooks, Lewis Brown, Joseph F. Byrne, A. Carran, John Cochrane, Charles A. Coffin, Benjamin A. Conger, with masters Samuel Cook, Dan-

iel V. Dawley, Joseph D. Daniels, John Tinney, William N. Frazier, Charles Furman, G. R. Girden, E. H. Gheim, S. Grinnell, Edward W. Hardaday, Alfred Hall, Charles Fargus, W. E. Hutchborn, Pole Hatcher, F. C. Hewaths, Stephen Hewitt, R. McGuire, George R. Melville N. V. Pierz, R. M. Robbins and Frank Wood. Among the upper river steamboat agents were Charles L. Barnes, John P. Farley, George Lamont and Laban F. Merrick.

In the days when from the forests of the north miles of log rafts were being sent down the river from its many tributaries to be sawed into lumber at the great sawmills which were located in such numbers along the upper Mississippi, the raft pilot was in steady demand during the open season. Among those raft pilots were Andrae Bissing, Victor A. Bieglow, Peter P. Bouchie, George Brassure, Joseph Buisson, John Cormack, Daniel Davis, Louis DeMarah, Joseph Guardapie, Thomas LaBlanc, Gabriel LaChappelle, Charles LaPointe, Joseph LaRocque, R. J. Lindley, J. B. McCoy, Sandy McPhail, Louis Massey and John Page.

FERRIES.

A ferry was operated from Andalusia, formerly Rockport, Ill., to Buffalo, Ia., by Captain Clark. The Cleveland ferry was operated across Rock river near Carbon Cliff. Another ferry ran from Hampton, Ill., to Pleasant Valley, Ia. Formerly the people forded Rock river from Camden Mills (now Milan) across Big Island to the site of the present town of Sears. On June 4, 1838, a license was granted by the county commissioners' court to Solomon Penny to run a ferry across Rock river in township 18, on the line between ranges 2 and 3 a license having, previously been granted to Reuben Wilson to run a ferry across the same stream at another point. The price of a ferry license was $65 per year. Col. George Davenport established the first public ferry across the Mississippi, between Farnamsburg (now Rock Island) and Davenport, Ia., in 1825. This was operated in two sections, the first crossing the Illinois channel of the river known as the "slough" to the island of Rock Island, and the second crossing the main channel to the Iowa shore. The slough ferry landed on the Illinois shore near where the freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway now stands. The island landing on the main channel was just E. front of the residence of Colonel Davenport. On the Iowa shore there were two landings, one for arrival and one for departure. This was necessary on account of the strong current which carried the boats well down stream on the passage over. The boats landed at a point at Davenport where Renwick's mill was afterward built, and were then towed to the upper landing at the foot of which is now Mississippi avenue, from which point they again crossed to the island. The crews consisted of two oarsmen and a man at the helm to steer. The rates for putting a man and a horse across the river were $1.25; for a two-horse team were $2.00, and for single passengers in a skiff, twenty-five cents.

In 1834 Antoine Le Claire established a ferry below the island which soon became popular with the people as there was no charge of boats to be made. He began with flat boats, and his first assistant was L. S. Colton. In 1836 Le Claire sold his franchise and boats to Capt. John Wilson and abandoned the ferry business. Captain Wilson built new boats. Up to this time the method of signaling the ferry from the opposite shore was to call vigorously and continue to do so until the boat was seen to start. But Captain Wilson introduced ferry "alarms" in the form of a hanging triangle which was an iron bar or a club, and while it usually succeeded in waking the town, accomplished the desired purpose of waking the ferryman if continued for a sufficient length of time. Captain Wilson put on a steam ferry boat in 1842, which however was later taken off and not replaced until 1852. This was the first steam ferry on the Mississippi above St. Louis. There were twelve ferries chartered in 1842, every river town having a ferry. After the death of Captain Wilson the Rock Island-Davenport ferry passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Judge John W. Spencer, and Thomas J. Robinson, they successive judge of the county court, the firm being J. W. Spencer and Company. In 1851 Judge James Grant, of Davenport, became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Spencer, Robinson and Company. The first permanent steam ferry boat to ply between Rock Island and Davenport was the "John Wilson," the "Davenport" being added to the line in 1855, and operating with the "Wilson" in the busy days of 1855-6 before the completion of the railway bridge. In 1857 a new steamer, the "Rock Island," was put in service and the "John Wil-

son" was sold to run between Fulton, Ill., and Lyons, Ia. The "Davenport" became a Government transport during the Civil war. The "Rock Island" continued in service for some time, and was replaced by the "J. W. Spencer," whose successor was the "Augusta," which was remodeled in 1902, and rechristened the "T. J. Robinson." The boats now in commission (1913) are "The Davenport" and the "Rock Island." A first class service is maintained, a round trip being made every fifteen minutes. The original license to operate this ferry was issued by the United States treasury department April 7, 1888, and the company was chartered as a corporation April 26th of the same year under the name of the Rock Island-Davenport Ferry Company, with a capital stock of $60,000. The original incorporators were: Thomas J. Robinson, D. Nelson Richardson, Henry Lischer, Joe R. Lane, Edward D. Sweeny and J. Frank Robinson. Thomas J. Robinson died in April, 1899, and his stock in the ferry company was inherited by his son and only heir, who also became manager of the company. He in turn died in May, 1902, bequeathing his stock to Capt. Marcus L. Henderson, a cousin, who had been in charge of the ferry since 1896. At the next meeting of the company Captain Henderson was unanimously elected president and manager, with H. E. Casteel as secretary and treasurer.

MOLINE LOCK

In 1907 the Moline Lock, which, with its approaches, forms a link in the six-foot channel improvement of the Rock Island Rapids and the upper river, was opened. It has been a great aid to navigation. In 1912 it was in use 234 days, during which time there passed through it 1,277 boats and 399 barges. These carried 12,229 short tons of freight and 7,749 passengers. This was an increase of 360 per cent over the business of 1911. The lock has an available length of 325 feet, and a width of eighty feet.

In the early days the steamboats ran independently, competing freely with each other, the owner often being captain or master of his boat. It was not until 1857 that a line of boats was organized on the upper river. This was the Northern Line, operated between St. Louis and St. Paul by the Northern Line Packet Company with main offices at St. Louis.

CHAPTER IV

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

By Robert W. Olmsted

EARLY HISTORY—GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—EARLY COUNTY BUSINESS—EARLY LEGAL AFFAIRS—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—COMPLAINTS AND LICENSES—EARLY TRANSACTIONS—THE FIRST JAIL—THE PRESENT JAIL—COUNTY JUDGES—PROBATE JUDGE—COUNTY CLERKS—PROBATE CLERK—SHERIFF—COUNTY TREASURER—CIRCUIT CLERK—SCHOOL COMMISSIONER AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—CIRCUIT JUDGES—STATES ATTORNEYS—CORONERS—SURVEYORS—MASTERS IN CHANCERY—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

EARLY HISTORY

Just previous to its organization, the territory comprising Rock Island county was attached to Jo Daviess county for judicial purposes. The latter county had jurisdiction over almost the entire northern part of the state. As there were but few inhabitants in the county until after the Black Hawk war, it is not likely that the officers in Jo Daviess county gave much heed to its government. The taxes received from those residing in Rock Island county would not pay the expenses of a collector in coming and going to the county seat of Jo Daviess county. The wonder has often been expressed why such an irregularly shaped county as Rock Island was ever created. Stretching, as it does, along the Mississippi for a distance of over sixty miles, with an average width of not over ten miles, it attracts attention and excites wonder in reference to its peculiar shape.

In the early history of this state, all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois river formed one county, under the name of Pike. As settlements were formed in various parts of this vast region, the General Assembly, on petition of interested parties, began the creation of new counties. In fixing the boundaries of new counties, regard was paid to the wishes and desires of those who contemplated the laying out of villages with the hope of securing the

location of the county seat. In this way all the neighboring counties were created, taking a little territory here and a little there, until the strip forming Rock Island was left as it is, and the wise men in the General Assembly, by act passed and approved in 1833, fixed the boundaries of Rock Island as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

Beginning in the channel of the Mississippi river, on the north line of township 15 north, and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian; thence running eastwardly on said line to the Fourth Principal Meridian; thence north to the middle of the channel of Rock river; thence up the middle of said channel to the Meuris d'Osier slough; thence along the middle of said slough to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river; thence down along the middle of said channel to the place of beginning. The act fixing the boundaries of the county provided for its organization.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act, notice was given that the legal voters of the county meet at the house of John Barrel, in Farnhamsburg, on Monday, July 5, 1833, for the purpose of selecting three county commissioners, one sheriff and one coroner, three justices of the peace and three constables. The election was accordingly held, Joseph Danforth, Joel Wells, Sr., and Williams H. Stiles acting as judges of election, and Joseph Conway and W. Thompson as clerks. There were sixty-five votes cast, resulting in the election of George W. Harlan, John W. Spencer and George Davenport, county commissioners; Benjamin F. Pace, sheriff; Levi Wells, coroner; George W. Harlan, J. B. Patterson and Joel Wells, Jr., justices of the peace; George V. Miller, Huntington Wells and Edward Corbin, constables. At this election there were two tickets, one representing a settlement on the island, and the other the Hampton settlement. An incident occurred upon this occasion which might have ended disastrously. An arrangement was made by which Mr. Davenport, representing the island parties, was to signal certain persons upon the island should their votes be needed. Believing it necessary that they should vote, Mr. Davenport took his handkerchief and made the required signal. He was discovered by the Hampton party, who misunderstood it, taking it to be a signal to the officers and soldiers of the fort to come to the aid of the Davenport party. They determined at once to frustrate such an attempt by forcibly seizing the polls. The clerks of election, apprised of their intention, substituted other blanks for those they had made. The substitute was seized by the Hampton party, who mounted their horses and rode hastily away, followed by some of the island party anxious to overtake them. When out of sight the regular poll book was produced by the clerks, and the election continued, the island party arriving and depositing their votes, thus electing their candidates.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The commissioners met on the 8th day of July, 1833, at the home of John Barrel, at Farnhamsburg, and after taking the oath of office, appointed Joseph Conway clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, as it was then called. The bonds of the various officers elected were approved and Joseph Wells, Sr., was appointed treasurer and assessor. The county was now fully organized and ready for business. The County Commissioners' Court Record, now in the office of the county clerk, is a very interesting book. From it we learn most of the historical facts concerning the records of those early days of the county. A temporary seat of government for holding Circuit Commissioners' Court and elections was fixed at John Barrel's house, at Farnhamsburg, in Rock Island county.

"This house was located about 500 feet west of the present residence of Hon. Ben T. Cable, on 12th avenue, in Rock Island."

EARLY COUNTY BUSINESS

On July 8, 1833, this order appears:

"Ordered that one-half per cent be levied on town lots, if such lots be not taxed by the trustees of the town, on slaves, and indentured or registered negroes or mulatto servants, on pleasure carriages, on distilleries, on all horses, mares, mules, asses and neat cattle above three years of age, and on watches with their appendages and on household furniture, on clocks, on all wagons and carts, and also on all sheep."

The bonds of Edward Corbin, George N. Miller and Huntington Wells as constables were approved. Jonah H. Case was granted a license to keep a tavern, he to pay a tax of five dollars and give bond. The record then states that:

"The following are the rates for tavern keepers for Rock Island county:

"For each gallon of corn or oats, 12½ cents; for each meal of victuals, 37½ cents; for lodging, 25 cents; each half-pint of brandy or gin, 50 cents; whiskey per half-pint, 12½ cents; each quart cider, porter or ale, 25 cents; for horses' feed, day and night, 75 cents."

On September 2, 1833, twenty-three grand jurors were selected for the next Circuit Court, and a report of the selection of school lands was made and entered by the court. Joel Wells, Jr., Benjamin W. Clark and William Case were appointed to view a road from John Barrel's house in Farnhamsburg to Monmouth in Warren county, or at least to the Mercer county line. On September 14, 1833, provision was made for the disposition of certain stray animals pursuant to law. On December 2, 1833, Benjamin F. Pike, sheriff of Rock Island county, appeared in open court, and made settlement for taxes due the county on personal property in the sum of $53.72, there being no tax on real property. Joel Wells, the assessor and treasurer, appeared in open court and showed that there had been paid to him for licensing $15, and for fines $19, total $34. On March 3, 1834, by order of court, a ferry license was granted to George Davenport and Joshua Vandruff across Rock river "opposite to where the said Joshua Vandruff now lives." The following is an interesting record:

"Ferry rates across Rock river: For each footman, 12½ cents; man and horse, 25 cents; for each led or loose horse or cattle, 12½ cents; each yoke of oxen, 37½ cents; for each loaded wagon and two horses, $1.00; for each loaded wagon and yoke of oxen, $1.00; for each additional horse or oxen, 12½ cents; for each two-wheel carriage or wagon or oxen, 75 cents; for each one-horse wagon, 75 cents; for each head of neat cattle, 6¼ cents; each head of hogs and sheep, 4¼ cents." A ferry license was granted to Rinnah Wells across Rock river on section 15, "opposite to where said Rinnah Wells now lives." A ferry license was granted to George Davenport across the slought opposite Rock Island.

On March 4, 1834, a petition was presented showing that there was but one postoffice in Rock Island county, and that on the island of Rock Island, reached by the ferry across the slough. The court therefore recommended to William I. Berry, Postmaster General, to establish a postoffice at Rock Island Courthouse, and recommended Joseph Conway as a fit person to discharge the duties of postmaster. On April 22, 1834, the sheriff was ordered to summon twenty-four men whose names appeared on record to serve as a petit jury at the next Circuit Court. A peculiar part of the oaths of county commissioners and other officers at this time, was that they had not been, nor would not be engaged in a duel, by sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, and that they would not fight a duel. On March 2, 1835, Jonah H. Case was granted a ferry license across the Mississippi river, immediately below Fort Armstrong, "opposite to where he now lives." Ferry rates were fixed at from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than those on Rock river. A similar ferry license was granted to William T. Brasher and Antoine LeClaire across the Mississippi river, about three-fourths of a mile below Fort Armstrong.

EARLY LEGAL AFFAIRS

On June 8, 1835, there appeared in court William Bennet of Jo Daviess county, Peter Butler of Warren county, and John G. Sanborn of Knox county, commissioners under an Act of Legislature, to locate a permanent seat of justice for Rock Island county, and reported that on June 5, 1835, they met at Farnhamsburg, and did proceed to take into consideration the convenience of the people, the situation of settlements, that may hereafter be made, and the eligibility of situation for said town of Stephenson, and that they had selected the northwest (fractional) section 35, township 18 north, range 2 west, and that they did fix upon the same as the permanent seat of justice of the county of Rock Island. On July 10, 1835, the court certified the plat of the town of Stephenson for record in the County Recorder's office. A swamp opposite William Carr's was ordered drained, and the work let by the court to the lowest bidder. On September 7, 1835, Joseph Conway was authorized to get two seals, one for the Circuit Court of Rock Island county, and one for the County Commissioners' Court of Rock Island county, the device being a sheaf of wheat and a plough. On August 8, 1835, provision was made for a bridge across the swamp back of the town of Stephenson, and for bridges, one at the head of the rapids, commonly called

the mill seat, the other across a creek or slough that empties into the Mississippi opposite Campbell's Island. The east and south lines of the original town of Stephenson were what are now known as Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue in the city of Rock Island; hence back of the town of Stephenson must have referred to a slough about where Fifth avenue, west of Seventeenth street, is now located. On July 20, 1836, was handed in court that plat or map of Rock Island city property, certified by Charles Eames, deputy surveyor for Miles W. Conway, surveyor, of the said county of Rock Island. On October 20, 1835, it was ordered that the Circuit Court and County Commissioners' Court hereafter be held in the town of Stephenson, it being the permanent seat of justice of Rock Island county. The first public sale of town lots in the town of Stephenson took place July 11, 1835. The county purchased from the Government the northwest fractional quarter of section 35, township 18, range 2 west, and received a patent therefore, May 20, 1841.

The first marriage was performed by Commissioner John W. Spencer. Contracting parties were James L. Burtis and Angaline Beardsley. License was issued July 13, 1833. The first Circuit Court convened at the house of John Barrel, April 28, 1834. Hon. Richard M. Young was the presiding judge, Joseph Conway, clerk, Benjamin F. Pike, sheriff, and Thomas Ford, state's attorney. The first grand jury was empaneled in April, 1834, and consisted of the following: Joel Wells, Jr., foreman; Robert Simms, William Carr, William T. Brashar, Calvin Spencer, Henry McNeal, James L. Burtis, S. Burtis, Sr., James H. Coleman, John D. Richy, Martin W. Smith, Charles H. Simpson, Henry Watchler, Nathaniel Smith, Roswell H. Spencer, William Thompson and Ebenezer T. Cook. The first petit jury was as follows: James Thompson, W. Upham, Benjamin Peeler, Pleasant Peeler, John Vanatta, John Van Winkle, William Porter, John F. Griffin, John Nel, Walter Phillips, H. E. W. East, M. S. Davenport, Baptiste L. Brauge, Philip Hubbard, Anton Gokey, Lambert Luphierre, H. Ferguson and James Cruse. A. Allen was the first to contribute a fine, which was the sum of $3.00 for assault and battery upon the person of Thomas Hubbard.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The first mill dam was built by Joshua Vandruff, Zadoc Kalbaugh and Thomas G. Patterson, who were given permission for its construction in October, 1843. It was to be built in Rock river, extending from Vandruff's Island across to the south bank of the slough or minor branch of the Rock river (now Milan).

At the December term, 1844, P. H. Oglive was authorized to make a map of Rock Island county for the use of the commissioners and other county officers.

In the spring of 1845, liberal reductions were made on the John Wilson ferry between Rock Island and Davenport:

Foot passengers could cross for five cents; man and horse for 20 cents; one horse wagon and dryer, 35 cents; two-horse wagon and driver, 40 cents, with other rates to correspond. Wilson, through his attorney, James Grant, took an appeal. William Frizzell applied for a license to run an opposition ferry boat. The commissioners granted the license, provided John Wilson did not accept the adopted rate of ferriage within twenty four hours, which he did and ended the contest. Previous to the purchase of the old jail on Fifteenth street between Third and Fourth avenue, all desperate criminals were sent to Monmouth jail for safe keeping. Persons charged with minor offenses paid fines or peopled the jails. In 1843, the sheriff was authorized to rent the courtroom for the accommodation of the public, for purposes of public worship or other uses, on the best terms obtainable. The first bridge over Rock river, between Vandruff's Island and the south shore, was completed by the contractors, Dickson, Vandruff & Kalbaugh, and accepted in March, 1844. At the March term, the commissioners instructed the clerk to place upon file in his office the contracts and specifications of the agent of the county with John Rosborough and R. L. Rosborough, for the erection of a free bridge across Rock river from the north shore to Vandruff's Island.

COMPLAINTS AND LICENSES.

When sheriffs were elected and failed to fill the respective offices, they were indicted by the grand jury and fined for non-performance of duty. A number of such instances appear throughout the old records from 1832 to 1846. At the March session, 1846, the clerk was in-

structed to enter a complaint before the grand jury at the next regular term of the Circuit Court against Jonathan Cool, supervisor of the Cordova road district; Chauncy M. Tripp, supervisor of the Meredocia road district, and Samuel Kenworthy of the Rockport district. Merchants paid a license of five dollars per annum which entitled them to sell at retail or auction.

EARLY TRANSACTIONS

At the March term, 1840, Benjamin J. Cobb was granted a permit to erect a hay scale on the southeast corner of market square, town of Stephenson. The courthouse was fenced in 1841, costing $300. Patrick Gregg, William Frizzell and Hibbard Moore were the contractors. The first time the old courthouse was used by the general public was for a dance, and the last time by the Salvation Army, March 1, 2 and 3, 1895, for a jubilee and anniversary meeting. A happy opening and an appropriate ending of the old building for public uses. Grand and petit jurors were paid seventy-five cents per day. By the report of the school commissioners made to the county commissioners, March term, 1841, it is shown that the pay of teachers was extremely small. We note:

"To amount paid Betsey Beal for teaching three months, $42."

The services of male teachers seemed to be three times more valuable than that of their sister teachers, for Erastus Moore received $90 for three months, and Harmon G. Reynolds $60 for two months' services.

THE OLD COURTHOUSE

On March 7, 1836, were taken the first steps towards the erection of a courthouse, when the County Commissioners' Court ordered that a notice be published in the "Northwestern Gazette" and Galena "Advertiser" for bids to furnish 150,000 bricks to build a courthouse in the township of Stephenson, on the 9th of April, following, which brick were to be delivered on the public square; one-third to be delivered on the first day of July, one-third on the first day of August, and one-third on the last day of August. Also a foundation of stone, fifty feet square, seven feet high, and two feet thick; four feet of this to be range work, and also the necessary timber for the courthouse. At the special April term, 1836, the advertisement for brick was increased to 200,000. An advertisement was ordered to be published in the "Northwestern Gazette," the Galena "Advertiser," the "Missouri Republican" and Carrollton "Times," to the effect that a contract would be let to build a courthouse in the town of Stephenson, fifty feet square, two stories high, etc., the brick to be furnished for the building by the county, said bids to be opened on the 17th day of May, following. On June 6, 1836, the contract to build the courthouse was let to Samuel Smith for $10,500, one-sixth to be paid in advance, one-sixth when the wall was raised, one-third when the building was enclosed, and the balance when the building was finished. The county furnished the brick on the ground at an expense of $1,600, making a total cost of the courthouse $12,100. The courthouse was completed and accepted at the special June term, 1838, Samuel Smith, contractor, having fulfilled his contract to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners' Court. The stairs in the courthouse as originally built, were inside the building on the north side. John H. Case manufactured the brick at what was later known as the Henry Case brick yards on the cemetery road.

THE NEW COURTHOUSE

The corner-stone of the new courthouse was laid October 1, 1896. The initiative for the erection of the new structure was taken by Joseph Fitzpatrick, supervisor of Black Hawk township, who offered a resolution at a meeting of the County board, at the April term, 1893, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report the probable cost of the erection of a new courthouse. At the July meeting, 1893, this committee reported favorably on a new courthouse to cost $125,000. At the election following, the people sustained a bond issue for this amount. The names of the members of the county board and building committee who made possible the erection of the new courthouse, appear on the right and left, respectively, engraved in stone, immediately inside the front entrance of the courthouse, and are as follows, to wit:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

W. R. Carey, Chairman; Hjalmar Kohler, Clerk; Armstrong, Foster; Britton, James G.; Case, Henry S.; Edgington, William; Ford, Gust M.; George, Charles; Olmsted, R. B.; Oberg, Charles; Pierce, Nels; Powell, John G.; Quale,

BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

William P.; Rieck, William; Galagen, William J.; Hasson, James; Johnson, Frank A.; Jenkins, Thomas M.; Lees, T. R.; Maxwell, S. J.; McMurphy, George W.; Swank, John C.; Schoonmacker, M.; Sinnet, F. M.; Fruet, Simon; Vinton, A. F.; Wilson, John A.; Fitzpatrick, J.; T. C. Heminway, Sheriff.

BUILDING COMMITTEE

Frank A. Johnson, Chairman; James G. Burton, Secretary; William P. Quale, S. J. Maxwell, F. M. Sinnet, James Harson, Nels Pierce, W. R. Carey. Gunn and Curtis, Architects; C. G. Larkin, Contractor; Stephen J. Collins, Superintendent.

The exercises at the laying of the corner stone of the new courthouse, at 2 o'clock, P. M., October 1, 1896 constituted one of the leading events in the county's history. The program was as follows:

PROGRAM

Music ..... Bremer's Rock Island Band
Prayer ..... Rev. A. Harper
Oration ..... E. D. Sweeney
Music ..... Moline Light Guard Band
Statistical ..... C. J. Searle
Laying the Corner Stone ..... Benjamin Goble
(With music by the bands, chorus by the Svea, male choir and salute of eighteen guns).
Address ..... Judge J. M. Gould
Music ..... Bremer's Band
Grand Chorus ..... Svea Choir
Music ..... Light Guard Band

As officers of the day, H. C. Cleveland was marshal and George H. Huntley was assistant marshal.

The officials of Rock Island were: E. H. Bowman, chief marshal, and John Ohlweiler, L. V. Eckhart, S. R. Wright, James Lamont, C. F. Gaetjer, E. B. McKown, P. J. Cary, Olaff Atkinson, Harry G. Brooks, assistant marshals.

The officials of Moline were: General William Clendenin, N. R. Deiger, S. S. Crosman, Levi P. Crabb, George W. Vinton, Jr., Charles J. Peal, Frank P. Lewis, F. C. Vieriech, Jr.

The various townships were represented as follows with assistant marshals: Charles Hayes of Andalusia; Joseph Fitzpatrick of Rock Hawk; James Johnson of Bowling; J. S. Bruner of Buffalo Prairie; William Mell of Canoe Creek; P. Cox of Coe, Frank Cool of Cordova; Thomas J. Murphy of Coal Valley, Herbert Foster of Drury; Henry Carpenter, W. S. Parks of Edgington; G. W. McNabney, Eli Corbin, S. F. Swisher of Hampton; John B. Cornwall, William H. Christinson of South Moline; George W. Walker of East Moline; L. S. Pearsall of Port Byron; George H. Richmond, S. R. Kenworthy of South Rock Island; Richard Donaldson, George McCandless of Rural; George Osborn of Zuma; President of the day was J. G. Blythe, president of the Old Settlers' Society.

Vice presidents were members of the Board of Supervisors from various townships.

THE PROCESSION

The procession was formed on Third avenue and Fifteenth street at 1 P. M., in the following order:

Old Settlers' Association.
Delegations from each township.
All County Officers.
All Township Officers.
All City Officers.
The Rock Island County Bar.
Civic Societies, Lodges, etc.
Military Organizations.
Trades and Labor Organizations.
Fire Department.
Police Department.
Citizens in Carriages.

The line of march was east on Third avenue to Twentieth street, north to Second, west to Twelfth, south to Third, and east to Fifteenth.

The first jail was built in 1836, John W. Spencer being the contractor, and it was located immediately south of the alley in the rear of where now stands the Woodmen Building, facing on Fifteenth street. It was finished and turned over to the county, June 10, 1836. This jail was originally a hewn log building, two stories, twenty-two feet square. The brick structure afterwards added was built by Daniel Doty in 1839. W. H. Sage and J. M. Bellows laid the brick. At the June term, 1839, the county commissioners entered into a contract with John Doty to build a jailer's house.

THE PRESENT JAIL

The grand jury, in 1853, made a report in which they condemned the old jail as insecure and unfit for use, and recommended the building of a new county jail. The county commissioners at the December term, 1853, offered ten

dollars for the best and most convenient plans for a county jail containing twenty cells, two debtors' rooms, jailer's house and two fire-proof office rooms, so constructed as to be considered one building. Accompanying each plan should be specifications of the probable cost. At the March term, 1855, S. Russell Dow, architect, was ordered to prepare plans and specifications, which plans and specifications were accepted and publication for bids ordered. The county commissioners borrowed $23,500 from the Rock Island Bank, and issued bonds therefor. The contract was awarded to Samuel Gahagan and David H. Thomas. LeClaire stone was used in construction. The building was completed and accepted in October, 1857. The Courthouse Square was ordered filled to grade under supervision of Charles A. McLaughlin. A prisoner named Schmidt set the jail on fire in January, 1882, causing a serious loss, which was immediately repaired.

COUNTY JUDGES

The office of county judge has undergone an evolution in this state.

The County Commissioners' Court was created by statute while we were living under the Constitution of 1818, and it did an important work as a pioneer institution. The Constitution of 1848, however, provided for the election of a county judge for four years, with probate and a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and provided that such justices of the peace as should be designated by law, should sit with the county judge as a court.

In 1849, by statute, the County Commissioners' Court was abolished, and the County Court, consisting of county judge and two associate justices of the peace, was created.

Judge J. M. Gould is authority for the statement that under this new law, John W. Spencer was the first judge, and Thomas J. Robinson and James Weaverling associates. The three at the regular sessions of the board in December, March, June and September in each year, and at as many special sessions as were necessary, attended to all the county business, the same as is now transacted by our board of supervisors. The probate matters were adjusted by the county judge at twelve sessions, upon the third Monday of each quarter, and the first Monday of the other eight months, holding each session as long as circumstances required, and special sessions, if needed. Judge Spencer resigned at the end of three years, and William Bailey succeeded him as county judge. In November, 1853, J. M. Gould was elected county judge, and George E. Holmes of Port Byron and John Kistler of Buffalo Prairie were elected as his associates. The law was again changed in 1859, the associates being dispensed with. In the Constitution of 1870, county courts are provided, and all mention of associates is eliminated.

The following have served as county judges of Rock Island county: John W. Spencer, 1849-52; William Bailey, 1852-53; J. M. Gould, 1853-57; Cornelius Lynde, 1857-61; Joseph B. Danforth, sr., 1861-65; John M. Wilson, 1865-71; S. S. Guyer, 1871-77; Lucian Adams, 1877-1902; Elwin E. Parmenter, 1902-1906; Robert W. Olmsted, 1907-1912.

It appears that when the county was first organized, there was what was known as a probate justice. This office was held by Harmon G. Raynolds, who was succeeded by Ira O. Wilkinson, when the office was abolished and a County Court consisting of a county judge and two associate justices, was instituted.

PROBATE JUDGE

The census of 1910, having shown that Rock Island county had upwards of 70,000 people, a Probabe Court was automatically instituted, and Benjamin S. Bell of Moline, was elected as the first judge of the Probate Court.

COUNTY CLERKS

The County Commissioners' Court created by statute under the Constitution of 1818, was provided with a clerk and Joseph Conway filled this office.

In the Constitution of 1848, the same section that provided for a county judge with two associates, provided also for a clerk of the County Court. Likewise in the Constitution of 1870, the same section provides for both a county judge and a county clerk. The following have served as county clerks of Rock Island county:

Joseph Conway, 1833-43; Samuel Brown, 1843-44; William Vandever, 1844-47; Jeremiah Chamberlain, 1847-49; Joseph Conet, 1849-53; A. M. Loop, 1853-54; J. B. Hawley, 1854-65; James M. Beardsley, 1865-73; John V. Cook, 1873-79; Richard A. Donaldson, 1879-90; Hjalmar Kohler,

1890-98; Henry B. Hubbard, 1898, and is still serving.

PROBATE CLERK

The census having shown that Rock Island county had upwards of 70,000 people, the office of probate clerk was automatically instituted, and John Rock of Rock Island was elected to that office as the first probate clerk. He died February 23, 1911, and John E. Flemming was appointed probate clerk, pro tempore, by Probate Judge Bell and has since been elected to fill the vacancy.

SHERIFF

The following have served the county as sheriffs: Benjamin L. Pike, 1833-35; Mason Bartlett, 1835-37; Charles Eames, 1837-39; Lucius Wells, 1839-41; Lemuel Andrews, 1841-47; Samuel S. Guyer, 1847-51; I. B. Gorton, 1851-53; A. F. Swander, 1853-55; T. B. Gorton, 1855-57; E. M. Beardsley, 1857-59; M. D. Merrill, 1859-61; David Hawes, 1861-63; C. A. McLaughlin, 1863-65; M. D. Merrill, 1865-67; John Peetz, 1867-69; William Drury, 1869-71; William Pagan, 1871-74; August Hassing, 1874-78; Joseph L. Perkins, 1878-79; J. F. Aspinwall, 1879-82; J. M. Rettiker, 1882-86; I. S. Shivas, 1886-90; C. D. Gordon, 1890-94; Fred C. Hemingway, 1894-98; Levi Crabb, 1898-1902; W. George Hemmy, 1902-1906; Ed. Kitterson, 1906-1910; O. L. Barker, 1910, who is still serving in that capacity.

COUNTY TREASURER

The following have served in the office of county treasurer: Joel Wells, 1833-36; Patrick Gregg, 1836-43; Nathaniel Belcher, 1843-45, resigning in spring of 1845; D. J. Lloyd, 1845-47, serving out unexpired term; William Bell, 1847-49; William Hollowell, 1849-51; A. K. Parsons, 1851-53; Robert T. Story, 1853-57; Z. Cook, 1857-59; A. L. Wait, 1859-65; H. F. Thomas, 1865-69; David O. Reid, 1869-73; Samuel R. Porter, 1873-79; Robert P. Reid, 1879-82; John C. Flemming, 1882-86; John Schafer, 1886-90; Thomas Campbell, 1890-94; Fred Tillerington, 1894-98; P. E. Cox, 1898-1902; David Lyons, 1902-1906; P. E. Cox, 1906-1910; W. H. White, 1910. Mr. Whiteside still occupies this position.

CIRCUIT CLERK

Under the Constitution of 1818, circuit courts appointed their own clerks. Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, the office has been elective. The following men have served Rock Island county as circuit clerks: Joseph Conway, 1834-49; Frazer Wilson, 1849-57; Quincy McNeil, 1857-61; E. H. Bowman, sr., 1861-65; Samuel P. Hodges, 1865-72; George D. Gould, 1872-76; Levi S. Harson, 1876-84; E. H. Bowman, jr., 1884-88; George W. Gamble, 1888 to date (1913).

RECORDER

The census of 1860 having shown that Rock Island county had upwards of 70,000 people, the office of recorder was automatically instituted and Sam Ryerson of Rock Island was elected the first recorder.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

The office of school commissioner, and of later years designated in the law as county superintendent of schools, has been filled by the following named persons: Elizabeth Cook, 1837-40; Joel Thompson, 1840-41; Miles W. Conway, 1841-46; S. L. Brettenn, 1846-47; A. F. Cutler, 1847-50; M. B. Osborn, 1850-53; J. W. Churchill, 1853-54; George W. Pleasants, 1854-57; R. M. Grinnell, 1857-60; C. M. Hardy, 1860-63; William H. Gest, 1863-69; M. M. Sturgeon, 1869-82; J. H. Southwall, 1882-90; C. B. Marshall, 1890-94; E. B. McKeever, 1894-98; S. J. Ferguson, 1898 to date (1913).

CIRCUIT JUDGES

Circuit judges are not county officers, they being elected by districts comprising generally several counties, but they are so closely identified with county affairs that they may be mentioned in this article. Richard M. Young of Galena was the first judge who ever held Circuit Court in Rock Island county. The second term was presided over by Sidney M. Breese, later a member of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and United States Senator. Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and author of "Ford's History of Illinois," also held court here. Others serving were: Dan Stone, Thomas C. Brown, Benjamin R. Sheldon, William Kellogg, Ira O. Wilkinson, Orsino Peters, J. W. Drury, John H. Howe, George W. Pleasants, John J. Glenn, A. A. Smith, Henry Bigelow, and William H. Gest. The present judges are Frank D. Ramsey, Henry C. Graves and Robert W. Olmsted.

STATE'S ATTORNEY

The following men have served Rock Island county in the office of state's attorney: Thomas Ford, 1834-35; James Grant, 1835-37; Edward Southwick, 1837-40; Shelton S. Hall, 1840-41; William Kellogg, acting for Shelton S. Hall, 1841-42; Shelton S. Hall, 1842-43; Joseph B. Wells, 1843-45; William Turner, 1845-50; Harmon G. Reynolds, pro tem by appointment, 1850-51; Henry B. Stillman, 1851-53; William F. Miller, 1853-56; George W. Pleasants, pro tem, June term, 1856; Ira O. Wilkinson, pro tem, November term, 1856; John B. Hawley, 1857-65; Charles C. Wilson, 1865-68; O. R. Mock, 1868-72; E. E. Parmenter, 1872-88; Walter J. Entriken, 1888-92; Charles J. Searle, 1892-1900; H. A. Weld, 1900-04; John K. Scott, 1904-08; L. M. Magill, 1908-12; Floyd E. Thompson, 1912.

CORONERS

The following men have served Rock Island county as coroners: Levi Wells, July 1833; Charles B. Knox; Robert Vermillion; William Morris; David Hawes; L. V. Eckhart, sr., 1896-1908; John F. Rose, 1908-1912; R. C. J. Meyer, 1912.

SURVEYORS

The following men have served Rock Island County as surveyors: Caldwell C. Washburne, P. H. Ogelvie, George R. McMurphy, Amos Stillman, Charles H. Stoddard, Daniel Gordon, Melvin A. Gould, G. H. Paddock, Wallace Treichler, C. C. Hubbart.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY

The following have been appointed by circuit judges in this county, and served as masters in chancery: George W. Pleasants, appointed May term, 1869; H. C. Curtis, appointed February 3, 1870; E. E. Parmenter, appointed November 17, 1899; W. J. Entriken, appointed February 8, 1902; F. H. Kelley, appointed February 27, 1904; B. D. Connelly, appointed March 2, 1906; J. L. Haas, appointed April 6, 1908.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

In September, 1856, a petition was presented to the County Court, praying that an order be passed submitting the question of township organization. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the question ordered submitted at the November election. The question being submitted, a majority of the votes cast were in favor of such organization. There were 2,461 votes cast, of which number 2,314 were in favor, and 147 against. At the December term, the court appointed Lemuel Adams, Nathaniel Belcher and F. J. Whitney a committee to divide the county into civil townships.

They subsequently reported townships as follows:

Town of Cordova—To include and embrace the fractions of Township 20, Range 1 East, Township 20, Range 2 East, and that portion of the Township, Range 3 East, lying within said county of Rock Island. Also that portion of Township 21, Range 2 East, which lies and is in the said county of Rock Island.

Town of Port Byron To include and embrace all of fractional Township 19 North, Range 1 East, in said Rock Island County.

The Town of Canoe Creek—To include and embrace all that portion of Townships 18 and 19 North, Range 3 East, which lies and is within said county of Rock Island.

The Town of Fremont—To include and embrace all of Township 19 North, Range 2 East, in said Rock Island county.

The Town of Hampton—To include and embrace all that portion of Townships 17 and 18 North, Range 1 East, which lies and is within said county of Rock Island.

The Town of Walker—To include and embrace all of that portion of ownship 18 North, Range 2 East, which lies in said Rock Island county.

The Town of Moline—To include and embrace all of that portion of Township 18 North, Range 1 West, and that portion of Township 17 North, Range 1 West, which lies north or east of Rock river in said Rock Island county.

The Town of Coal Valley—To include and embrace Township 16 North, Range 1 West, and that portion of Township 17 North, Range 1 West, which lies and is south of Rock river and in said county of Rock Island.

The Town of Rock Island—To include and embrace all of fractional Township 18 North, Range 2 West, in said county of Rock Island.

The Town of Camden—To include and embrace all of Township 17 North, Range 2 West, in said county of Rock Island.

The Town of Edgington—To include and embrace all of Township 16 North, Range 3 West, and all of fractional Township 17 North, Range 3 West, in said Rock Island county.

THE TOWN OF BOWLING. To include and embrace all of Township 16 North, Range 2 West, in said Rock Island county.

THE TOWN OF BUFFALO PRAIRIE. To include and embrace Township 16 North, Range 4 West, and fractional Township 17 North, Range 4 West, in said county.

THE TOWN OF DRURY. To include and embrace Township 16 North, Range 5 West, and fractional Township 17 North, Range 5 West, and fractional Township 17 North, Range 6 West, in said Rock Island County.

This report was submitted to the county commissioners, February 28, 1857. It will be seen that there have been some changes in the names and boundaries of our townships since the adoption of the above report in 1851 which determined the townships in this county. Instead of fourteen, there are now eighteen townships and the names of some of the above named townships have been changed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held June 29, 1857. The following responded to their names and presented credentials as members of the board: R. M. Marshall, Rock Island; Z. Cook, Rock Island; J. H. Marshall, Canoe Creek; Lucius Wells, Hampton; Peter Demoss, Drury; James Baker, Edgington; T. W. Vincent, Bowling; David S. Hobart, Port Byron; H. J. Brunst, Camden; O. H. P. Moore, Buffalo Prairie; Lewis Wilson, Coal Valley; R. M. Marshall was elected temporary chairman. On the second day of the meeting, the following named appeared: A. S. Coe, Fremont; Rinnah Wells, Walker; J. Chamberlain, Moline. From that time, county affairs have been administered by the Board of Supervisors.

At the present time, it consists of the following members: George H. Richmond of South Rock Island, chairman of the board; Edward Cool, Cordova; William McRoberts, Coe; E. H. McMurphy, Canoe Creek; Leslie Hanna, Zuma; Henry C. Schafer, Port Byron; Andrew O'Brien, Hampton; W. J. Odendahl, Hampton; Zach Einfeldt, South Moline; R. A. Douglass, Moline; Chas. Brunstrom, Moline; Robert J. Peters, Moline; Dalton H. Duncan, Moline; E. H. Sleight, Moline; William J. Stoelting, Moline; Arthur L. Peterson, Moline; Charles Tambur, Moline; Fred Graflund, Moline; Maur F. Bockaert, Moline; William Trefz, Rock Island; James E. Larkin, Rock Island; Ezra Wilcher, Rock Island; Sam R. Wright, Rock Island; Oscar Oberg, Rock Island; Louis Ohlweiler, Rock Island; Henry Ruben, Rock Island; Elmer McDole, Rock Island; Vincent A. Murphy, Rock Island; Henry C. Henricks, Rock Island; G. H. Richmond, South Rock Island; James McQuaid, Black Hawk; Martin Sievers, Coal Valley; P. W. Wadsworth, Rural; John Lipton, Bowling; M. A. Titterington, Edgington; J. C. Burgoyne, Andalusia; William Elliott, Buffalo Prairie; Millard Miller, Drury.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The first record of provision for the poor dates from 1839, when the county commissioners provided for the care and keeping of a sick man. Prior to the purchase of the first poor farm, the county paupers were looked after by overseers of the poor, and boarded by the people who would charge the least for their keeping. John R. Taylor was the first overseer appointed by the County Commissioners' Court. Since then we find the names of Miles W. Conway, who served a long term, followed by Marcus B. Osborn, C. R. Knox and Samuel S. Guyer. The first poor farm was purchased by the county in 1853. The farm was situated on the west side of the Milan road, and occupied the land from the bend of the road to Rock river, about eighty acres, with a good-sized two story frame house and barn. This was used about ten years, when the present farm near Coal Valley was purchased in 1863. The first steward, so far as we can learn, was William Sanderson, followed by William Bailey, Mr. Carson, Asa Butman, J. S. Robison, W. H. H. Dow, John Swank and F. B. Wylie the present incumbent. The present farm has good and commodious buildings, six in number, together with one large barn, granary, corn cribs, hay sheds, steam heating plants, and similar improved appliances, it being the purpose of the county to care for its poor as well as possible.

In preparing this article on county organization and government, I am indebted to the "Portrait and Biographical Album of Rock Island County," published in 1885, to an "Illustrated Souvenir of Rock Island County," published in 1895, and to former officials whose memories carry back to the former days of our beloved county's history.

CHAPTER V

PIONEER LIFE

By John M. Gould

EARLIEST DAYS—FIRST DAM—FIRST MILL—OUTLINE OF COUNTY—EARLY LAND PRICES—PRESENT VALUE—FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN COUNTY—EARLY COMMUNICATIONS — PIONEER PRICES — EARLY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—FIRST SAW-MILLS—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

EARLIEST DAYS

The United States acquired title to the Island of Rock Island through a treaty made by William Henry Harrison—afterward president of the United States, then governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Indian Territory, and District of Louisiana, with certain chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes, at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1804. The Island was not occupied by white men, and appears to have had no history, until the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812. The Indians occupied it unmolested, and it was their favorite hunting and fishing ground. In 1844, a dam was constructed by David B. Sears and associates, under a charter from the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. The dam was across the south branch of the Mississippi river from the Island to the Illinois shore, creating a water power for a saw mill upon the south shore of the Island, one farther south, another upon the main shore, in the second story of which was a grist mill for the grinding of different kinds of grain which was brought to it by the people, the toll paid in a certain per cent of the grain to be ground, or cash, as the customer wished. It was generally "tolled" as cash was not as plenty as grain. A flouring mill built also by Mr. Sears, which contained six run of French burr mill stones, for the purpose of grinding grain for shipment by steamboats, to St. Louis, and other points; the shipments consisting not only of flour, but also of by-products. Wheat could be bought for from forty-eight cents to fifty-two cents per bushel, a portion in cash, the balance after money was received from sale of the shipment. A foundry and machine shop and the implement factory of Deere, Tate & Gould were also built on the banks of this water power.

OUTLINE OF COUNTY

Rock Island county is of very irregular shape, about sixty miles long, and borders on the Mississippi River, and does not average more than six miles wide. The course of the river is nearly south until passing Rock Island city, then nearly west, for about thirty miles. An absence of mail service was a great disadvantage. An incident related by John W. Spencer,—who was afterwards judge of the County Court—one of the first settlers of Stephenson, the same now being the city of Rock Island—was, that in 1828, when only an occasional mail was received, by sending two soldiers from the fort on the Island, to Galena, nearly 100 miles north, that, soon after the first trip for that purpose by the soldiers, he had business in Galena and was obliged to walk the entire distance in very cold weather, it being late in December and the officers at the garrison paid him $5 to bring the mail which gave the report of the election in the previous fall of General Jackson as President of the United States. Mr. Spencer stated the number of settlers in the village of Stephenson, in the spring of 1828 was only nine men, some of whom had families.

An early settler named Ransom, told me many years since, that having entered forty acres of land in what is now known as Edgington township, which is located past the middle of the county westerly, paid $50 for the land which he brought with him when he located there. He commenced cultivating his land and kept bachelor's hall. There was a forty-acre tract adjoining his, which he wished very much to possess. Having accumulated by the strictest economy $45 he was greatly at a loss to know how he could obtain the needed $5. Finally he told Dr. Tyler, who resided in the village, that he wanted to borrow $5 and the reason; but he said he did not know when he could pay. The physician, learning why it was needed, loaned the money, and the land was entered, making eighty acres that he now owned but he was in debt $5 which fact annoyed him very much. Having raised a good crop of oats, it was still in stack, there being no sale for cash, it occurred to him, that perhaps Dr. Tyler, who owned a horse would accept payment in oats. The doctor accepted the offer of fifty bushels for the loan.

At the time there were no threshing machines, no barn floors, upon which the grain could be

threshed with flails, the only other course to pursue was by throwing the grain upon the ground around the stack, and driving oxen, horses and mules around upon it, thus trampling the grain loose from the straw. Being unable to perform the task alone, he engaged a neighbor in similar condition, to come with his oxen, and "exchange works," as it was termed in the vernacular of the day. After two days' work of the two men and two yoke of oxen the quantity was threshed, debt paid, mind relieved, but left him still owing his neighbor for two days' work of himself and oxen. He said, "People talk of hard times now, there is none to compare with it." That land is now worth from $150 to $175 per acre. This description, requiring much language, is not an exception for those days in my recollection.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN

The village of Edgington was named for John Edgington, the first white man settling there; his daughter, wife of Rufus Walker, one of Moline's leading merchants, can give many interesting incidents obtained from her father. Her brother, James Edgington, is reputed to be the first white child born in the county.

EARLY COMMUNICATIONS

The only communication in 1848 with other sections in business transactions, was via the Mississippi River in the season of open navigation, by private teams, and by Frink & Walker's lines of stages. When by latter named conveyances to Chicago or St. Louis, the route was up the Mississippi, about thirty miles to Albany, then east to Dixon, continuing easterly to Chicago, and southerly via Bloomington to St. Louis. John Deere said, "If you were going to St. Louis you must go by way of Milledgeville." The stage departed from Rock Island via Moline, each morning, returning each night, when condition of roads was in fairly good order, when bad, very uncertain; time to Chicago on good roads about thirty hours, St. Louis forty to forty-eight hours.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

There were no roads nearer than Geneseo and Burlington, Ia., and were of very little use on account of distance. Good laborers could be hired, working ten hours a day, for from $20 to $30 per month including board, wood never costing more than $1.75 per week, usually $1.50. There were no regular pay days, orders were generally given upon stores in the tri-cities, only paying when we were able, about once in six or eight months. The best blacksmiths required for extraordinary fine machine work, were hired for $1.75 per day, and boarded themselves. When the river was frozen over, and articles required were not for sale here, we were obliged to send teams to Chicago, or other places; if to former it required about two weeks, if to Galena, from five to seven days to make the trip. Good carpenters could be hired for $1.50 for ten hours a day. A short distance east and south of the river, was a bluff, covered with a fine growth of hard wood timber, extending from Cordova to Muscatine, Ia., originally named Bloomington, Ia. There were also two saw mills, near what is now known as Rapid City, these operated by large so called "under shot" wheels, through the natural swift current of the river. Good oak and ash lumber was sold for $10 and $12 per thousand feet, black walnut for about $20 to $25 which now sells for $30 to $100 or more, but there is none in the market that is now grown here.

CHAPTER VI

PIONEER WOMEN

By Mrs. George H. Hanbeon

PARTIAL LIST OF PIONEER WOMEN—MRS. MICHAEL HAGIZELL—MRS. P. B. BROWN—MRS. MARY ANN WELLS HAINES LYFORD—MRS. HARVEY VAN ORDER—MRS. GEORGE STEPHENS—AMUSING INCIDENTS—GENERAL REMARKS.

PARTIAL LIST OF PIONEER WOMEN

Rock Island county had its full quota of noble, self sacrificing women who have left their impress upon its history. A partial list of these women is herewith given: Mrs. Moses Baily, Mrs. Charles B. Menhall, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. Henry Snyder, Mrs. Warren Wilcox, Mrs. Albert S. Cox, Mrs. Edward Hollister, Miss Emma Hollister, Mrs. Isaac Hollister, Mrs. Calvin Goodrich, Mrs. George R. Allen, Mrs. Archibald Allen, Mrs. Lemuel Allen, Mrs. Miles Nicholson, Mrs. William Armstrong, Mrs. Henry Whit-

ing, Mrs. John D. Allen, Mrs. Stilman Wilcox, Mrs. Jeremiah H. Lyford, Mrs. Samuel Whiteside, Mrs. Pearce Barber, Mrs. James Barber, Mrs. C. J. Williams, Mrs. George M. Woodward, Mrs. Harvey Van Order, Mrs. William H. Devon, Mrs. Adamson J. Brown, Mrs. Thomas Means, Mrs. John Genney, Mrs. Creitifer C. Jewett, Mrs. Tilitson C. Temple, Mrs. Jacob Dickenson, Mrs. George S. Moore, Mrs. Addiner N. Philleo, Mrs. Albert Hilton, Mrs. James W. Collins, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Jeremiah L. Cox, Mrs. Jesse L. Cox, Mrs. Augustus D. Cox, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. David B. Jennings, Mrs. Andrew Jennings, Mrs. Jesse Maxwell, Mrs. Cynthia Bilcher, Mrs. Ellen Dodge, Mrs. William H. Lyford, Mrs. S. S. Knowles, Mrs. Silas Marshall, Mrs. Thankful Bilcher, Mrs. George E. Holmes, Mrs. Rufus B. Chan, Mrs. John Southerland, Mrs. Thomas K. Fowler, Mrs. John B. Hertzell, Mrs. Jacob Rowe, Miss Amanda Philleo, Miss Charlotte Philleo, Mrs. William Wilcox.

Mrs. Michael Hartzell, whose maiden name was Nancy Werman Steuffer, was born near Blairsville, Pa., October 5, 1816, a daughter of John Steuffer, and the twelfth born in a family of fifteen children. When she was fourteen years old she united with the Methodist church, and continued a faithful Christian until her death. On May 5, 1836, she married Michael Hartzell, and a few days thereafter the young couple started off for what was then called the "far west." At that early date there were no railroads, fast steamers, telegraphs or telephone by means of which communication could be maintained between different points. The only carriers were messengers, the fleetest of whom were stalwart Indians. Horses with pack saddles, ox carts or wagons, canal boats, flat boats and slow running freight boats on the larger rivers were the only methods of transportation. The postage at that time on a letter from Blairsville to the settlements on the Mississippi river, was twenty-five cents.

A large assembly of friends met at the boat landing to speed the young couple on their long and dangerous journey. They loaded their few household goods on a canal boat and bade farewell to the companions and scenes of childhood, and took up the burden of mature years, their destination being Rock Island county, Ill. Mr. Hartzell knew something of their new home for he had gone to Stevenson, the previous year and begun a log house in preparation for his bride. They journeyed by canal boat and steamer to St. Louis, Mo., where they took passage on one of the then thought palatial steamers, of the good old days of yore, which have been so often celebrated in song and story. This steamer carried them safely up the Mississippi river to the pioneer settlement at Stevenson, now Rock Island city, after a voyage of three weeks. It was the custom at that time for the people to run down to the landing whenever a steamer arrived, and among those thus assembled when Mrs. Hartzell landed, she found a few of her friends who had come on before her, and the sight of their familiar faces assisted her in overcoming her homesickness.

The first home of the Hartzells was a log cabin near the river which they occupied until the two-story log house commenced by Mr. Hartzell upon his previous trip, was completed. This was the first house of two-stories in the settlement. The Father of Waters served as a wash tub for Mrs. Hartzell's clothes and she hung them on the bushes along the shore to dry. The first Sunday she and her husband were in Stevenson they saw some strange men appearing to be searching for some place, and when Mr. Hartzell went out and spoke to them, they said they were looking for a church. As there was no place of religious worship in the settlement, he invited them into his cabin and they all held a social prayer meeting. This was the beginning of Methodism in Stevenson. Later on Mr. Hartzell organized the first Methodist class which in time developed into the First Methodist Church of Rock Island. The seventy-fifth anniversary of this event was celebrated in Rock Island, October 26-29, 1911. The names of the strange men who were responsible for the prayer meeting out of which grew the powerful church of today, are not given. It has been suggested that they might have been angels, or at least actuated by a spirit worthy of angels.

The home life and privation of the Hartzells were similar to those of other pioneer families. Mrs. Hartzell baked her bread in iron kettles before the open fire. Upon one occasion, she used to relate, that after working all Saturday and baking eight loaves of bread, she was visited by a party of hungry strangers and these loaves were all consumed by her visitors. She added that when she saw the results of her hard work so disappear "I just had to cry." This was not an unusual occurrence, however, for in those



days the Hartzell home was regarded as an open house for the strangers and circuit riders and soon its reputation spread among the Indians. One time when Mrs. Hartzell was alone, a party of Indians stopped to beg something to eat and she gave them a whole baking of bread which she had just finished and had placed on a walnut chest, used as a table to cool. Upon another occasion she gave an Indian a meal in a new iron kettle. When he was through eating he insisted upon carrying off the kettle to his squaw. Once when Mr. Hartzell was treating an Indian to some of the bread, the latter offered to trade Mr. Hartzell a number of ponies for the white squaw, and when Mr. Hartzell declined, he raised his bid with a pair of blankets.

In 1842 Mr. and Mrs. Hartzell united with the Methodist Church of Moline. She was a member of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was one of the "Crusaders" and in 1873 led a party of Christian women into a saloon at Five Points and conducted a prayer meeting there. After the death of her husband, August 20, 1879, Mrs. Hartzell lived with her children in Moline and Quincy, Ill., Kansas City, Kas., and Alhambra, Cal., but finally returned to Moline, where she spent the declining years of her long life with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Holt, dying there October 13, 1899. She was the mother of thirteen children, seven of whom were living at the time of her decease: Mrs. Margaret Holt who is of Moline, Ill.; J. C. Hartzell who is a bishop in the African missionary field; Mrs. Sara Wilson who is a national lecturer and organizer for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a life member and a very bright woman, whose home is in Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Eva Hayes, who is also of Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Alice Moore of Moline, Ill.; Mrs. Lillie Drury who is of Hampton, Ill. and Mrs. Stella Jaynes who is of Alhambra, Cal. Mrs. Hartzell left sixty-six grandchildren, thirty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. P. R. Brown, another pioneer woman of Rock Island county, was born at East Steuben, county, N. Y., October 27, 1825. In the spring of 1837, when she was twelve years old the family left their happy home among the New York hills to found a new one in the west. They went to a point on the Alleghany river, built a little house large enough to serve as eating and sleeping room on a large raft of sawed lumber, and floated down to Cincinnati. From thence they went by boat to Rockingham, four miles below Davenport, Ia. At that time there was no settlement at what later became Davenport, and after spending a few weeks in Rockingham, the family decided to locate in Scott county, Ia. Then pioneer life began for them in earnest. There were no mills but those called corn crackers. They had no flour except what was brought from St. Louis. There was no fruit at any price except what had been dried, and practically no variety, as apples were all that were thus preserved. The neighbors were few and far between. The principal and prevailing disease was ague from which all suffered, the entire family sometimes coming down with it at one time. The family had frequent visits from Indians, some traveling up and down the river in their canoes, others crossing the prairies on their ponies, always begging for something to eat, harmless and good-natured when sober, but when under the influence of drink quarrelsome and to be feared. Educational opportunities were few in those days, the only schools being private ones which were carried on, at uncertain intervals usually by some young woman from the East. From the time she was eleven years old until she was sixteen, Mrs. Brown was only able to attend school three months in the year, but she was so fond of study that she made good use of her time, and when only sixteen years old, began teaching, receiving $8 per month and her board as remuneration. This was considered ample in those days, and she was happy. The only religious services were those held in the log cabins whenever a missionary happened that way. The Methodist circuit rider was also early in the field. On April 7, 1847, she was married and her first experiences at housekeeping were at Hampton, Ill., from whence she and her husband moved to Port Byron, and continued to make Rock Island county their home the remainder of her life, with the exception of a few years spent in Colorado. She was a woman of strong convictions and fearless in her expression of them. During the Civil war her constant thought was how to relieve the wants and needs of the brave soldiers in every way possible. A zealous worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she was also an ardent believer in the ballot for women. Because

of much reading she had a trained, well balanced mind, and wrote many articles for newspapers and magazines which were published. The last article, written a few weeks before her death, and published in the "Christian Herald," was worthy of her. Mrs. Brown died September 2, 1906, exchanging her earthly life for the heavenly one.

Mrs. Mary Ann Weeks Haines Lyford with her husband, Dr. Jeremiah Hall Lyford, came from New Hampshire and settled at Port Byron, Ill., in the spring of 1836. Their house was a primitive log cabin, located near the public highway beside the Mississippi river. The Indians were numerous and became frequent callers. This home was always open to the traveling clergy no matter what their denomination. With her first born, Mrs. Lyford was accustomed to ride on the tongue of an ox cart to a neighbor to attend public worship, and was first and foremost in the organization of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches, contributing both her influence and money for this purpose. Through her efforts a dwelling was erected for the Rev. H. L. Bullen, the first Congregational minister, and she gave the lumber bought for her own house to complete the Methodist church seats. Mrs. Lyford selected the site for the new cemetery overlooking the Mississippi river. She believed in education and not only used her own talents and ability to instil into the minds of her own family group the best of her knowledge, but taught others as well to look up to higher and nobler things. She was interested in helping the unfortunate and often made personal sacrifices that she might lend aid to others. While she has passed from this mortal life, her influence for good remains, founded as it was on her energy, courage, generosity and faith. She proved all things and held fast to that which was good, and the weapons she used were those of faith, hope and love. She saw the bright side of life which was rendered luminous by her constant and enduring faith in God.

Mrs. Harvey Van Order was born in Essex county, N. Y., as was her husband. The latter was a Methodist minister and belonged to a conference in New York state, and was transferred to the Michigan Conference in 1847. In the fall of 1849, he moved with his family in a covered wagon from Michigan to Cordova, Ill. There were five children in the family: Flora, who is now Mrs. H. C. Trent of Port Byron, Ill.; Cyprian who is of Chicago; Cyrus who is deceased; Arimathea who is deceased; and Mary who is Mrs. John Marshall of Edgar, Neb. Mr. Van Order taught school in Cordova during the winter of 1849-50. In 1854 he moved to Henry county, Ill., and there he organized the first Sunday school in Osco township. Mr. Van Order was a pioneer preacher in both Rock Island and Henry counties and his wife ably assisted him in all of his good work.

Mrs. George Stephens was a woman of distinguished ancestry, noble character and tender heart. Mary A. Gardner was born near Utica, N. Y., March 14, 1830, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Wilkinson) Gardner, her mother being a member of the Wilkinson family, founders of Providence, R. I. She was also a descendent of Stephens Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Ezek Hopkins, the founder of the American Navy.

The family came west when Mrs. Stephens was a young girl, settling in Rock Island county, Ill., but very soon removed to California. When not quite seventeen years of age, she was married, on November 4, 1846, to George Stephens, then a competent and industrious young millwright. Possibly his experience with this kind of work gave him and his wife a comprehension of the difficulties of working people that made them both so full of sympathy for those who were toiling day after day, and gave them the rare tact that endeared them to those who had been less fortunate than they in amassing wealth. Mrs. Stephens was known as an ideal wife and mother, giving to each member of her large family all the helpful counsel and loving care which they needed, but her generous nature could not be satisfied with simply meeting the demands of those in the home circle. Throughout the community she was recognized as an angel of mercy to those in need, to those in sorrow or to those suffering from any cause. She was a woman of sterling character, was of a religious nature, yet held the broadest and most tolerant views, and she endeavored to imbue the minds of her children with the ideals and ambition for the highest things. Her sweet face and sunny smile, her rare judgment and sincere sympathy made her most beloved, the friend alike of the rich and the poor. She was truly mourned when on February 4, 1888, her gentle spirit passed away. For eighteen months she had been seriously ill, suffering greatly from

heart trouble. Although her loving presence is no longer the inspiration of the home life, still she lives in the hearts of her children, who cherish her memory, and in the thoughts of her neighbors and friends.

GENERAL REMARKS

The brief nature of this article has made it impossible to do more than touch upon a few of the pioneer women whose names will always be connected with the history of Rock Island county. There are thousands of others, women good and true, devoted to home and family, who spent their lives in willing service for those whom they loved. These noble women sacrificed their health and lives to advance their communities just as truly as the soldier on the battlefield. They often perished from hard work, scanty comforts and countless privations, and their memory must be held in reverent admiration. No woman could pass through the hardships incident to frontier life at the period when Rock Island county was being opened, without losing something vital. The burdens of life fell heaviest upon her, and she made the least complaint. While her men blazed their way through the wilderness, she kept up the home and bore and reared the children, and hers were the most difficult tasks.

CHAPTER VII

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND HISTORY

By William Payne

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—STATE ENTOMOLOGIST—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1831 TO 1913.

Since the organization of the county of Rock Island it has been represented in the various state and national offices as follows:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Rock Island county has furnished Illinois with one lieutenant governor in the person of Joseph B. Wells who served from 1846 to 1849.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

John P. Brooks of the city of Rock Island was elected superintendent of public instruction in 1863 and served two years. Mr. Brooks was a widely known Methodist clergyman who was stationed at Rock Island at the time he was appointed to the office he so capably filled.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

D. E. Walsh was appointed state entomologist by Governor Oglesby on June 11, 1867, and died while in office in 1870.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

When Rock Island county was organized, it formed a portion of the Third Congressional District in which it remained until 1843, and was represented in congress by William L. May of Springfield who served in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth congress. In the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh congress it was represented by Mr. Stuart of Springfield. By the apportionment made under the act of March 1, 1843, Rock Island formed a part of the Sixth Congressional District. Joseph P. Hoge of Galena was the representative in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth congress; Thomas J. Turner of Freeport, in the Thirtieth; Edward B. Baker of Galena, in the Thirty-first, and Thompson Campbell in the Thirty-second.

By an act of the general assembly, passed August 22, 1852, the state was divided into nine districts and under the apportionment, Rock Island county formed a part of the Second district. John Wentworth of Chicago represented the district in the Thirty-third congress; James H. Woodworth of Chicago represented it in the Thirty-fourth and John F. Farnsworth of Chicago, represented it in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh.

By the apportionment under the act of April 24, 1861, Rock Island county was placed in the Fourth Congressional district, and in the Thirty-eighth congress it was represented by Charles M. Harris of Ogdensburg; in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, it was represented by A. C. Harding of Monmouth; in the Forty-first and Forty-second, it was represented by John B. Hawley of Rock Island.

In 1872, under the act of July 1 of that year the state was divided into nineteen districts, Rock Island forming a part of the Sixth. John

B. Hawley of Rock Island represented the district in the Forty-third congress; Thomas J. Henderson of Princeton, represented it in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congress.

By act of April 29, 1882, the state was divided into twenty congressional districts, and Rock Island county was made a part of the Eleventh district. The first election in the county held under this act was in November, 1882, and the county was represented in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congress by William H. Neece, democrat, of Macomb; and in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first by William H. Gest, republican, of Rock Island county. In the Fifty-second, it was represented by Ben T. Cable, democrat, of Rock Island county.

By the apportionment act of June 9, 1893, the state was divided into twenty-two districts, and Rock Island county was transferred to the Tenth district. Under that apportionment the first election was held in November, 1894, and the county was represented in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congress by Philip Sidney Post, republican, of Galesburg; and in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congress, by George W. Prince, republican, also of Galesburg.

By an apportionment act passed May 13, 1901, the state was again divided, this time into twenty-five districts, and Rock Island county was put into the Fourteenth district. The first election under this apportionment was held in November, 1902, and the county was represented in the Fifty-eighth congress by Benjamin F. Marsh, republican, of Warsaw, while it was represented in the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second congress by James McKinney, republican, of Aledo, Rock Island county; and in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third, by Clyde F. Tavenner, democrat, of Rock Island county, and he is the present representative.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On its organization, February 9, 1831, Rock Island county, together with the counties of Jo Daviess, Cook, La Salle, Putnam and Peoria, formed a senatorial and representative district, and were entitled to one senator and one representative. James W. Stephenson was senator, but subsequently resigned and James M. Strode was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Strode served until 1836. Mr. Hamlin represented the district in the house. The Ninth general assembly convened at Vandalia, December 1, 1834, adjourning February 13, 1835, and a second session was held from December 7, 1835 to January 18, 1836.

Under a new apportionment made at the called session, Rock Island, Jo Daviess and Mercer formed one senatorial and one representative district with A. G. S. Wight representing it in the senate, and Elijah Charles in the house. In the Tenth general assembly, Mr. Charles resigned and S. M. Bartlett was elected to fill the vacancy. The Eleventh general assembly convened at Vandalia, December 3, 1838, was in session until March 4, 1839, and a second session was held at Springfield, December 9, 1839, and adjourned February 3, 1840. Rock Island together with the counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, Mercer and Boone formed one district, and was represented in the senate by George W. Harrison and in the house by James Craig and Germanicus Kent.

The Twelfth general assembly convened at Springfield November 23, 1840 and adjourned in twelve days, but a second session was held December 7, 1840 and adjourned March 1, 1841. Rock Island, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Ogle, Mercer, Whiteside, Winnebago, Boone, Carroll and Lee counties formed one district and was represented in the senate by George W. Harrison and in the house by Thomas Drummond and Hiram W. Thornton. In the Fourteenth general assembly, John Buford represented the district comprising the counties of Rock Island, Henry, Whiteside and Lee. Joshua Harper was the representative in the house, and district being composed of Rock Island and Henry. In the Fifteenth general assembly, the same counties composed the senatorial district with Silas Noble as senator. The representative district was the same as two years previously, and William S. Bailey was the representative.

Under the constitution of 1848, the state was divided into twenty-five senatorial and fifty-four representative districts. Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Warren, Knox and Stark counties formed the Nineteenth senatorial district, and the counties of Rock Island, Henry, and Stark the Forty-third representative district. In the Sixteenth general assembly John Denny of Knox county represented the sena-

torial district, and John W. Henderson, of Stark, the representative district. In the Seventeenth general assembly, John Deary was senator, but resigned before the expiration of the term, and Samuel Webster of Rock Island was elected to fill the vacancy. James M. Allen of Henry was the representative. In the Eighteenth general assembly Benjamin Graham of Henry was senator, and William Marshall of Rock Island, representative.

By an act approved February 27, 1854, the state was divivded into twenty-five senatorial and fifty-eight representative districts. Rock Island together with the counties of Warren, Henry and Stark forming the senatorial, while Rock Island, Henry and Mercer formed the representative district. In the Nineteenth general assembly, Benjamin Graham of Henry was senator, and William L. Lee of Rock Island was the representative. In the Twentieth general assembly Thomas J. Henderson of Stark was senator, and H. G. Little of Henry was the representative. In the Twenty-first, Thomas J. Henderson was still senator, and Ebenezer Gilmore, Jr., of Rock Island was in the house. In the Twenty-second, Thomas J. Pickett of Rock Island was senator, and Robert W. Smith of Rock Island, representative.

In 1861 another apportionment bill was passed which received the governor's signature on January 31, dividing the state into twenty-five senatorial and sixty-one representative districts. Rock Island, Bureau and Henry counties were made the twenty-first senatorial, while Rock Island alone formed the Forty-seventh representative district. In the Twenty-third general assembly, Thomas J. Pickett was senator and John Keser was in the house. In the Twenty-fourth, Alfred Webster of Rock Island was the senator, and Joseph W. Lord was in the house. In the Twenty-fifth, Mr. Webster succeeded himself, while Ward S. Coe was in the house. In the Twenty-sixth, Andrew Crawford of Henry county was senator, and Hiram F. Sickles, representative.

In 1870 a new constitution was adopted. One section of that constitution provided that the governor and secretary of state should immediately proceed to fix the apportionment for the members of the house of representatives, the apportionment to be based on the United States census for 1870, if the same could be ascertained in time. The ratio of representation in the house was to be ascertained by dividing the population of the state by 153, the quotient to be the ratio; every county or district when its population amounted to three-fifths of the ratio, to be entitled to one representative and each county or district having a population equal to the ratio and three fifths, to be entitled to two representatives and for each additional number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, one representative. Under this apportionment, Rock Island county was entitled to two representatives. Together with Bureau and Henry it formed the Twenty-first senatorial district. It was made the Seventy-second representative district. Each senatorial district was entitled to two senators. In the Twenty-seventh general assembly, Andrew Crawford of Henry county and Lorenzo D. Whiting of Bureau county were in the senate, and John Morris of Rock Island and Edwin H. Johnson of Port Byron, in the house.

By act of legislature passed and approved March 1, 1872, the state was divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each district being entitled to one senator, and three representatives. Rock Island and Henry constituted the Twenty-first district. In the Twenty-eighth assembly, William H. Shepard of Cambridge represented the district in the senate, and Wilder W. Warner of Orion, Edwin H. Johnson of Port Byron, and Charles Dunham of Geneseo were in the house. In the Twenty-ninth, E. C. Moderwell of Geneseo was in the senate and Rufus M. Grinnell of Cordova, John T. Browning of Moline and John P. Fox of Henry county were in the house. In the Thirtieth general assembly, Mr. Moderwell was again in the senate, while the house had John T. Browning of Moline, John P. Fox of Geneseo, and Rufus M. Grinnell of Cordova. The Thirty-first general assembly had Milton M. Ford of Geneseo in the senate, and Anthony R. Mack of Cambridge, John W. Fox of Atkinson and James W. Simonson, of Port Byron, in the house.

In the Thirty-second general assembly, 1880-82, Rock Island county was again represented in the senate by Milton M. Ford, republican, and in the house by Anthony R. Mack, republican of Henry county, James M. Simonson, republican, and Patrick O'Mara, democrat, both of Rock Island county.

By the apportionment act of May 6, 1882, the state was again redistricted and Rock Island

county was retained in the Twenty-first district, together with Henry county, forming that senatorial district, which was entitled to one senator and three representatives. It was represented in the senate of the Thirty-third general assembly, by Henry A. Ainsworth, republican, of Rock Island, and in the house by Thomas Mowers, Jr., republican, of Henry county, Henry C. Cleveland, republican, and Patrick O'Mara, democrat, of Rock Island county. In the Thirty-fourth general assembly, the district was still represented in the senate by Mr. Ainsworth, while in the house its representatives were Henry C. Cleveland, republican, of Rock Island county, Thomas Mowers, Jr., republican, of Henry county, and James H. Paddleford, democrat, of Henry county.

The Thirty-fifth general assembly, which convened January 5, 1887, and adjourned June 15, had as senator John H. Pierce, republican, of Henry county, and Frederick V. Fisher, republican, of Henry county, William F. Crawford, republican, of Rock Island county, and John T. Platt, democrat, of Henry county, as representatives. In the Thirty-sixth general assembly, 1888-90, convened at Springfield January 9, 1889, again convened July 23, 1890, and adjourned August 1, 1890, the district was again represented in the senate by Mr. Pierce, and in the house by William F. Crawford, republican, of Rock Island county, and Henry V. Fisher, republican, of Henry county, and Elmore W. Hurst, democrat, of Rock Island county. The Thirty-seventh general assembly convened at Springfield January 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12, 1891. The district was represented in the senate by William F. Crawford, republican, of Rock Island county, and in the house by George W. Vinton, democrat, of Rock Island county, Reuben F. Beals, republican, of Henry county, and William C. Collins, republican, of Rock Island, and second by William Payne, republican, also of Rock Island county, Mr. Collins having resigned. The Thirty-eighth general assembly, convened January 4, 1893, adjourned June 16, 1893. In this body, Rock Island county still forming a part of the Twenty-first district, was represented in the senate by Mr. Crawford, and in the house by Joseph H. Mulligan, democrat, of Henry county, William Payne, republican, of Rock Island county, and Reuben F. Beals, republican, of Henry county.

By act of June 15, 1893, the state was again divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each entitled to one senator and three representatives as before. Under this apportionment, the two counties of Rock Island and Henry formed the Thirty-third senatorial district. The Thirty-ninth general assembly, convened January 9, 1895, and adjourned June 11, the district being represented in the senate by Hendrick V. Fisher, republican, of Henry county, and in the house by Joseph H. Mulligan, democrat, of Henry county, William C. Stickney, republican, also of Henry county, and William Payne, republican, of Rock Island county. The Fortieth general assembly convened January 6, 1897, adjourned June 4, 1897, with a special session convened December 7, 1898, had in the senate from the Thirty-third district, Hendrick V. Fisher, republican, of Henry county, and in the house by William Payne, republican, of Rock Island county, Edwin W. Houghton, republican, of Henry county, and William McEniry, democrat, of Rock Island county. In the Forty-first general assembly which convened January 4, 1899 and adjourned April 4, 1899, the district was represented in the senate by William Payne, republican, of Rock Island county, and in the house by George W. Johnson, republican, of Rock Island county, William H. Cole, republican, of Henry county, and Elmore W. Hurst, democrat, of Rock Island county. The Forty-second general assembly, convened January 4, 1901 and adjourned May 4, 1901, had in the senate from this district, William Payne, republican, of Rock Island county, and in the house, William W. Cole, republican, of Henry county, George W. Johnson, republican, of Rock Island county, and James H. Andrews, democrat, of Henry county.

By act of May 10, 1901, an act of January 11, 1898 having been held unconstitutional, the state was again reapportioned, and the counties of Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson were made to constitute the Thirty-third senatorial district, the representation allowed being the same as before. The Forty-third general assembly was convened January 7, 1903, and adjourned May 7, 1903. The district of which Rock Island county formed a part was represented in the senate by Levi S. McCabe, republican, of Rock Island county, and in the house by Lawrence M. Magill, republican, of Rock Island county, Charles A. Samuelson, republican, of Mercer county, and George A. Cooke, democrat, also



Richard B. Cashdown and Wife

of Mercer county. In the Forty-fourth general assembly which convened January 4, 1905, and adjourned May 6, 1905, the district was represented by Levi S. McCabe in the senate, and in the house by Lawrence M. Mazzil, republican, of Rock Island county, Monroe G. Reynolds, republican, of Mercer county, George W. McCaskrin, independent (1) of Rock Island county, and George A. Cooke, democrat (2), of Mercer county. On April 13, 1905, George W. McCaskrin was unseated, and his place given to George A. Cooke. The Forty-fifth general assembly convened January 9, 1907, and took a recess from May 16 to October 8, the final adjournment taking place May 23, 1908. In this body Rock Island county was represented in the senate by Frank A. Landee, republican, of Rock Island county, and in the house by Thomas Campbell, republican, of Rock Island county, Frank E. Abbey, republican, of Henderson county, and Everett L. Werts, democrat, also of Henderson county. In the Forty-fifth general assembly, the district was represented in the senate by Frank A. Landee, and in the house by Thomas Campbell, republican, of Rock Island county, Frank E. Abbey, republican, of Henderson county, and Everett L. Werts, democrat, also of Henderson county. In the Forty-seventh general assembly, the district was represented in the senate by Frank A. Landee and in the house by Thomas Campbell, republican, of Rock Island county, Frank E. Abbey, republican, of Henderson county, and Henry L. Wheelan, democrat, of Rock Island county. In the Forty-eighth general assembly the district was represented in the senate by Frank A. Landee, republican, of Rock Island county, and in the house by Thomas Campbell, republican, of Rock Island county, Everett L. Werts, democrat, of Henderson county, and William Harquist, democrat, of Rock Island county.

CHAPTER VIII

CITY OF ROCK ISLAND

By William McCandless

UNKNOWN FIRST WHITE MAN—EARLY SETTLERS—INDIAN SITUATION—FIRST SETTLERS—LEGISLATIVE ACTION—CITIES OF ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE—ROCK ISLAND INCORPORATED—ROCK ISLAND INCORPORATED—OFFICERS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—ROADS AND BRIDGES OWNED BY ROCK ISLAND—FREE GATES—CITY INDEBTEDNESS—ISSUE OF BONDS—PARK SYSTEM—LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—FIRST METHODIST—GERMAN METHODIST—SWEDISH METHODIST—SECOND METHODIST—FREE METHODIST—WAYMAN AFRICAN METHODIST—FIRST BAPTIST—CENTRAL BAPTIST—SWEDISH BAPTIST—COLORED BAPTIST—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN—BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN—SOUTH PARK PRESBYTERIAN—SWEDISH SPECIAL PRESBYTERIAN—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—ROMAN CATHOLIC—TRINITY EPISCOPAL—GERMAN LUTHERAN—GERMAN EVANGELICAL—FIRST SWEDISH LUTHERAN—ZION EVANGELICAL—SWEDISH LUTHERAN—GRACE ENGLISH LUTHERAN—MEMORIAL CHRISTIAN—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—BETH ISRAEL—B'NAI JACOB—SWEDISH FREE MISSION—SALVATION ARMY—LATTER DAY SAINTS—WEST END SETTLEMENT.

THE UNKNOWN FIRST WHITE MAN

[illegible] Who he was, and from whence came he the first white man who entered the confines of the city of Rock Island, are questions that will never be answered. Imagine his thoughts as he stood upon the silent shores, amazed and bewildered at the supreme grandeur of the scene, as he looked away toward the setting sun beyond that great majestic river, that Father of Waters, that sweeps in graceful curves along our northern and western borders, without a ripple on its bosom except that made by the gentle stroke of an Indian oar. This might have been, but was labor to bear upon it much of the commerce of a mighty nation. Then imagine this first white man as the shades of night descended passing on into the almost impenetrable unbroken wilderness.

PIONEER ADVENTURES

Years before the settlers located in these valleys to carve for themselves homes, a restless [illegible] class of pioneers roamed at will over our broad unoccupied domain, hunting and trapping, and searching for the precious metals for which men in all ages have given up the comforts of civilized life, endured hardships and faced numberless dangers. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on the Island of Rock Island, as an outpost for the vanguard

of civilization, as a haven of rest and a place of security. These refuges have always been erected by our government in advance of that restless tide which has been sweeping westward for more than one hundred years, scattering the wild beasts as well as the Indians, like as chaff before the wind.

INDIAN SITUATION

At the time Fort Armstrong was built, we have no record of any permanent white settlements on either side of the river. It was one vast Indian domain, inhabited by the Sac and Fox Indians, the remnant of powerful Indian nations who had resided in this section for centuries, fishing in the beautiful streams, hunting in the primitive forests, uninterrupted by the presence of the white man. Here the bones of their ancestors had rested in peace. Just three miles southwest of Rock Island was a large, ancient Indian village, and just east of it, on a high bluff north of Rock river, is what is known as the famous Black Hawk Watch Tower, where the Indian councils were held, at which they decided questions of war and peace. From the summit flashed the beacon fires of war and peace, and here, it is told, that Black Hawk was wont to sit at the close of a summer day, and with tears in his eyes reflect on the future of his race.

FIRST SETTLERS

Colonel George Davenport and Antone Leclaire were undoubtedly the first white settlers in this section outside the fort located on the island. The question has arisen as to whether Leclaire was white, for he was a French and Indian half breed, a class found frequently in the Northwest during early days. Davenport as an Indian trader and army supply contractor, located on the Island under the protection of the guns of the fort, but Antone Leclaire lived on the north bank among his Indian relatives. In the later twenties, a few years before the Black Hawk War, John W. Spencer, and a few venturesome pioneers, took up land within the present limits of Rock Island. At that time Black Hawk and his tribe were absent on their annual summer hunt. Mr. Spencer and his friends took temporary possession, occupying the wigwam of the chief and others of his tribe. Naturally the Indians objected to this forced claim upon their hospitality, for at the best of times they were poor, but the white settlers remained in the wigwams until such time as they could construct cabins of their own upon the land the Indians believed was theirs, taken from them by deception and treachery, by the government, which opened up this territory for settlement. This has been recognized as one of the causes of the Black Hawk war.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

In 1830, all of the present county of Rock Island, was a portion of Joe Daviess county, then comprising nearly all of the northwestern part of the state, with Galena as the principal city, it then rivaling Chicago. By Act of Legislature, approved and in force, February 9, 1831, (Laws, 1831, P. 52) which, after fixing the boundaries and giving a name to the county, providing for the election of certain county officers, whenever it should be made to appear that the county contained 300 inhabitants, and after such said election, the said county of Rock Island should be considered as organized, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of the other counties of the state; that the county commissioners, when elected, should proceed at their first term, to fix a temporary seat of justice, and provide a place for holding the circuit and county commissioners' court therein until a permanent seat of justice should be established by law, all of which was good, but no organization having been made under this law, the section remained attached to the county of Joe Daviess for all judicial and other county purposes.

On the first of March, 1833, another act was passed (Laws 1833, P. 17) whereby three persons were named and appointed commissioners, whose duty should be to locate a permanent seat of justice for Rock Island county, and when selected and located, to be called Stephenson in commemoration of Colonel Stephens, and also, by said act, the citizens of Rock Island county were authorized on the first Monday in July, 1833, to elect three county commissioners, one sheriff, three justices of the peace, to reside in separate districts; three constables and one coroner, who when qualified according to law, should hold their respective offices until the next general election in the State for the election of county officers. In pursuance of the last named provision of this law, an elec-

tion for county officers was held on the fifth day of July, 1833 at the house of John Barrell in Farnhamsburg, now within the city limits of Rock Island, just west of the residence of Ben T. Cable. At this election, sixty-five votes were cast, and the said officers were duly elected. They met at the same place and organized. The commissioners named in the law to locate the county seat, having failed to meet, or take any action, under the law. In compliance with their appointment, the County Commissioners' Court ordered that, until said election, courts should be held at the house of John Barrell in Farnhamsburg, which was afterwards known as the courthouse.

At the next session of the Legislature a further act was passed and approved, February 12, 1835, (Laws 1835, p. 159) to establish the county seat of Rock Island county and appointing commissioners to locate the same and to make a report thereof to the County Commissioners' Court of Rock Island county, who, at the next term, should cause the same to be entered upon the record of said court and the place so selected should be and so remain the permanent seat of justice of the above said county. The commissioners appointed under this law, having performed their duties, on the eighth day of June, 1835, made their report to the County Commissioners' Court, that they had selected the northwest fractional quarter, of Section 25, in Township 18 north of Range 3, west of the Principal Meridian and did fix upon the same as the permanent seat of justice of the County of Rock Island aforesaid, which report was on the same day entered of record in said court thereby establishing and locating alike the town of Stephenson and the county seat of Rock Island county. The land selected for the location of the town was subsequently entered by the County Commissioners, George Davenport, John Spencer and John Vanata, by order of the County Commissioners' Court. In November, 1835, the records and court of the county were removed from Farnhamsburg to Stephenson. The town was incorporated under an election held October 21, 1837. Thirty-five votes were cast in favor, and ten against incorporation, and on the twenty-eighth day of that month, the first election of trustees was held.

ROCK ISLAND INCORPORATED

By act of the Legislature, February 27, 1841 (Laws 1841, p. 348) the name of the town of Stephenson, including all the additons thereto, was changed to that of Rock Island, and under that name was incorporated and invested with a city charter. By an act to charter the city of Rock Island approved February 12, 1849 (Private Laws p. 181), several amendments thereto were passed from time to time until February 16, 1857, when another and more comprehensive charter was provided, under which the city operated until November 4, 1879, when by an election held for that purpose, the incorporation was changed to an organization under the general laws of the state for the incorporation of cities and villages.

At a meeting of the city council, held November 10, 1879, a canvass of votes was made, showing as a result, 773 votes in favor and 155 against incorporation under the general law, an entry whereof was made upon the records of the city council of that date, and on the tenth day of the December following was certified and recorded in the recorder's office of the county, pursuant to the requirements of the law in such cases.

The city continued to operate under the general law until January 4, 1911, when by a vote of 1,922 in favor and 1,055 against, the commission form of government was adopted and put in operation April 6, 1911. The first commissioners elected under the commission form of government on April 4, 1911, were: Henry Schriver, mayor, Robert Reynolds, Archy Hat, Jonas Bear and Martin Rudgren.

OFFICERS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Rock Island, including the four years it was called Stephenson, has been in existence over seventy-eight years in all. For twelve years it was a village under a Board of Trustees, with Henry Powers as the first president of the board. From 1849 to 1911 it operated as a city, a period of sixty-two years, when the present form was put into force. During the sixty-two years Rock Island was a city, twenty-seven men held the office of mayor. Benjamin Barrett being the first mayor, and George Washington McCaskrin the last, holding the office when the present form of government was adopted. Two of the mayors served only one year between them, William Eggleston and B.

H. Kimball. Eight of the men served one year each, Patrick Whitticher, Ben Harper, William Bailey, Patrick Gregg, James Buford, Porter Shinner, Elijah Carter and Thomas Galt. Nine men served two years each, Benjamin Barrett, William Frazzelle, Thomas Buford, Calvin Trusdale, William Butler, Elisha P. Reynolds, James Mott, V. M. Blanding and H. C. Shaffer. Henry Carson served three years. Thomas Murdock, T. J. Medill, B. F. Knox and George Washington McCaskrin served four years each. Bailey Davenport served seven years, and William McConschie, eight years. Some of the most prominent men in the city, a number of whom attained a national reputation, served in the city council. Robert Koehler was the first city clerk, elected by the people in 1880, and he served thirteen years; Albert Herring served six years; H. L. Schaffer served eight years, and Martin Rudgren, one of the new commissioners, four years. Prior to 1880, the city attorneys and clerks were appointed by the mayor, and approved by the city council. The city treasurer and other city officials received their appointment from the mayor. Phil Miller, one of the best chiefs of police the city ever had, served under various administrations for thirteen years.

The system of public improvements by special tax or special assessment, was inaugurated during the administration of V. M. Blanding, dur- 1887 and 1888, and continued under all succeeding administrations. During the administration of William McConochie, the paid fire department was organized, and the park improvement started, the latter being continued by the Medil, Knox, Schaffer and McCaskrin administrations.

ROCK ISLAND'S INVESTMENT IN ROADS AND BRIDGES

The city of Rock Island owns, and has owned for more than half a century, the Rock River bridges and road to Milan outside the corporate limits. Under our peculiar laws, the county will not, and cannot be made, to build and maintain such a costly system of bridges, and the township in which they are situated, may be too poor, and could not and should not be made to assume such a burden. In the early days, money was scarce, property values low, and but little was derived from general taxation. Corporations were formed to purchase lands for roads; to build roads, generally of planks; and bridges across streams. Tolls were charged all who crossed the bridges, but this system was unsatisfactory, tolls being so high because of no limit being placed upon them, that they became a serious burden. For this reason, trade was naturally diverted elsewhere where these excessive tolls did not prevail. The business interests, and the people generally of Rock Island, in order to save themselves and advance the city's progress, were compelled to buy the plank road and bridges, which the city was allowed to do as a corporation, granted by the State Legislature. After the city had assumed this heavy obligation, it could not make the bridges free, but did greatly reduce the tolls, until they were entirely abolished in 1910, and the bridges made free.

While the bridges, six in number, and the road from first to last, including the purchasing price, have cost the city upwards of $250,000, still Rock Island has profited by the investment. Every cent expended, and much more, has been paid by the patrons of the road and bridges in tolls paid, most of whom were farmers and non-residents. It is a serious error to think they have been maintained by general taxation on city property. Of late years, the road has been neglected. Some think, with good reason, that the road which runs almost its entire length in South Rock Island township, should be kept up by that township. This is the main road of the township, and one for which they have paid nothing, unless in tolls, which were only paid when the bridges were crossed.

The road improvements have not kept pace with the bridge improvements, which are now all comparatively new. Now all tolls being abolished, the main cost of maintenance, such as painting and replanking from time to time, will have to be borne by the city, unless the county can be induced or forced to take them, which is doubtful. Therefore the business interests and the people generally will have to pay for them and their maintenance by general taxation, which is more equitable, than the old policy of taxing farmers and others who came into the city to trade. The toll gate and toll bar are relics of the dark ages, detrimental to progress, which should not be tolerated in this enlightened age. It is not only a conservative but a wise policy for cities to expend public moneys to turn the current of trade into their marts, which action tends to make the munici-

CHILD IN BLACK HAWK

MOTHER AND CHILD
BLACK HAWK

pality great and prosperous. On the other hand, we cannot approve the policy of our county legislatures in appropriating money to build, maintain and operate roads which will divert trade that is naturally ours, to cities outside of the county and state, for the benefit of a very small minority of our people.

All city councils and administrations, with few exceptions, have been liberal in granting franchises for using the streets, alleys and public grounds, to corporations, receiving little or no compensation for these, while the benefits at first were supposed to be mutual. However, now that these concerns have grown out of the poor conditions supposed to prevail when various public utilities were inaugurated, some remuneration ought to be made by the street car company for use of the streets; while the rates on gas and electric light should be lowered, in return for the valuable franchises they possess through the generosity of the city. Even if this were done, the profits would still be large upon the original investment.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS

Rock Island, like most cities of our class, was in debt beyond the legal limit, which is 5 per cent of the assessed valuation, but owing to the revised laws, the total valuation of property has been raised to a more reasonable basis, so that probably the bonded debt of the city is now within the limit set by law. The greater part of these debts were incurred before a legal limit was imposed on municipalities, but it is no burden, and with proper management can be wiped out in due time. In earlier days, those in charge of municipal affairs seemed opposed to heavy taxes, whether actuated by consideration for popular opinion, or personal reasons, is not known, so that money was borrowed indiscriminately from Tom, Dick or Harry, without any limit as to amount, a heavy interest being paid. Much of this money was borrowed from political friends, which system is now regarded as vicious, but prevailed at that time to a considerable extent also in other cities. Another phase of this system is that instead of each administration imposing a suitable tax to meet current expenses and pay for improvements, the money was borrowed, and posterity had to foot the bill.

At one time, Rock Island had so much floating indebtedness, that no one knew how much was owed. Bills and notes were constantly being presented, for either interest or principal, or both, until at last, the city, to protect itself, was forced to call in all outstanding debts. This was against the wishes of the favored noteholders. The city, in order to meet these debts, had to issue bonds to the amount of $170,000, and when all was said and done, we had a bonded debt, outside our waterworks debt, with nothing whatever to show for it. The permanent improvements of the city have been made since that period, and the greater part are paid for. While our financial obligations and bonded indebtedness, twenty-year bonds, were neither reduced nor paid when they matured, but refunded and increased to $195,000, later administrations have managed so well, that before long the city will be out of debt. Many of the people are ignorant of what has been done, and is being done, not only to wipe out these debts, but also to create a sinking fund to take up the bonds at maturity, over which the city council will have no control.

We have, for a city of our class, a magnificent park system, of which the people are naturally proud. While the improvements are not complete, and the land not completely paid for, we owe but little, and improvements are being made annually, in proportion to the increase of population. The parks are under the management of a park board, nonpolitical in character composed generally of wealthy men of leisure who can afford to give the time necessary to their management. Their work is one of love, for they receive no compensation for their labors. They not only have given their time, but have also been heavy contributors to the work of beautifying the city, and in this have been ably assisted by all classes. The latter have contributed personally and through general taxation. While all the members of the board are entitled to special commendation, one who has rendered more than ordinary service is William Jackson, who was the creator and father of our park system, laboring in and out of season, unselfishly for years, giving his valuable time to promote the public welfare. His public-spirit, honesty, integrity and farsightedness were so generally recognized, that he could at any time raise funds by private subscription, where none were available from the public treasury to meet the cost of improvements.

Rock Island was not successful in securing

a Carnegie library like its sister cities, although the donor of them was asked for one at a time when he was handing out $50,000 and $100,000 ones so lavishly. Nevertheless, the city owns a magnificent public library, worth more than $100,000, a part of which amount was donated by one of Rock Island's public-spirited citizens, Frederick Weyerhauser, now a resident of St. Paul, Minn., and some by the widow and other heirs of his business associate, F. C. A. Denkmann of the city, the balance being raised by general taxation, all being under the efficient management of a non-partisan library board. The members of this board are gentlemen who are honest and reliable, serving the public faithfully and without compensation. The heirs of the late F. C. A. Denkmann have also erected a library, costing in the neighborhood of $200,000, at Augustana College, which they donated to the faculty as a memorial to their parents. These libraries are treated fully in another article.

Augustana College, as well as other educational institutions of which Rock Island is so justly proud, are written up at length under the article on schools and education in this work.

Rock Island is progressive, increasing in population, thriving in every way. Its present census shows a population of nearly 30,000. The business houses are flourishing, the shipping interests are large, and the entire commercial life of the city is in first-class condition.

CHURCHES

The first religious services in Rock Island county, of which there is any record, were held at Fort Armstrong in 1826, by a traveling minister, whose name we have been unable to obtain. The Rev. John Kinney held occasional services at the fort in 1829, and in 1833. The Methodist Episcopal church sent the Rev. Asa McMurtry to Rock Island to organize a congregation. Meetings were held at private residences until 1836 when the first schoolhouse was built and services were held there for a number of years. Thus the old pioneer missionary church was the first to enter the field where now, in the city of Rock Island alone, there are twenty-six churches and a number of chapels, almost every denomination being represented.

The Methodist Episcopal Church built an edifice on the present site of Spencer Square and in 1850 their first parsonage was put up on Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue. The site of the present First Methodist church on the southwest corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, was secured and a new church was built in 1855, at a cost of $20,000. The congregation growing too large for this building, the present church edifice was erected on the same site in 1889, at a cost of $45,000, being dedicated, free from debt, October 26, 1890. The Sunday school was organized in 1845. This church building is a handsome stone structure and has a fine pipe organ as part of its fittings. The Illinois Conference has been entertained at this church several times, and in 1904, the Methodist Board of Bishops held its session here. This city is headquarters for the Rock Island Conference, this being the home of the district superintendent, who is the Rev. Alexander Smith. The following pastors have been associated with the work of the First Methodist Church: Revs. Isaac Searles, Andrew Coleman, G. L. S. Staff, William Tasker, S. G. J. Worthington, Richard Haney, J. H. Rhea, Simpson, Peck, Bowman, J. S. McCord, R. G. Pierce, Edward W. Spencer, Luckey, G. W. Gates, Gue, F. W. Merrill, C. O. McCulloch, R. B. Williams, and others, the present pastor being Rev. Thomas E. Newland. There is an attractive parsonage, and an addition to the church is soon to be built adjoining the present edifice on the west. The Ladies Aid Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Epworth League are auxiliaries which are rendering excellent service in the work of the church.

The German Methodists began work here in 1855, when Ulrich Gunter was sent by the Rock River Conference and organized a congregation. Their first church and parsonage were built on Twentieth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This church became affiliated with the St. Louis Conference and in the early seventies, the quarters having been outgrown, the present church, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, was built with a parsonage on the same premises. The Rev. Theophilus Kies is the present pastor.

The Swedish Methodists were active here during the early history of the city, the second Swedish Methodist congregation in the world being organized here by the Rev. Jonas Head strom. It continued for a number of years.

SPENCER MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH began in 1900, when the Rev. J. B. Rutter then pastor of the Milan Methodist church, obtained permission from the district conference to organize a congregation in the west end of Rock Island. A Sunday school and Ladies Aid Society were formed at once, and October 7, 1901, a church was organized, meetings being at first held in an old church in the west end of Moline. The late J. F. Robinson gave two lots at Forty-third street and Seventh avenue for a site, and the Ladies Aid Society, led by Mrs. Rutter, who was a most active worker, promoted the the laying of the foundation. The cornerstone was laid on Thanksgiving Day, 1902. Just a year later the new church, built at a cost of $20,000, was dedicated. The Rev. Charles Hawkins is the present pastor.

THE FREE METHODISTS date their organization here only a few years, but have increased in numbers and strength. The Rev. C. M. Sturdivant was the first pastor. He organized a congregation, and in 1903 built a church on Nineteenth avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. Later a parsonage was added. The whole improvement represents an outlay of $10,000. The congregation shows a good increase.

THE WESLEYAN AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH, which is maintained by the colored members of the denomination, is located at Fifteenth and Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street; the Rev. W. H. Saunders is the pastor in charge.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH was organized at the home of Leonard Ladabel in 1837, Rev. Enos Gillet being the first pastor. Meetings were held for a time at private houses, and later at the courthouse. In 1844 the schoolhouse which then stood on what is now Spencer Square, was bought and the congregation worshiped there until 1851 when the lot now occupied by the Memorial Christian church, was secured and an edifice costing $3,500 was erected. In 1870 this was sold and the present First Baptist church was built at a cost of $18,000. The parsonage was built in 1879, being presented to the church by Mrs. Zeniah R. Boyer. The present pastor, Rev. Henry W. Reed, has labored with the congregation since May, 1902.

EDGEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH was organized December 3, 1905, by about ten members of this denomination living in the eastern part of Rock Island, and the western part of Moline. The Rev. H. B. Hazen was the first pastor. This church is located at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth street, with a parsonage adjoining. The Rev. D. H. Leland succeeded Reverend Hazen, and Rev. John M. Loyd is the present pastor.

THE SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH has the distinction of being the first Swedish church of this denomination ever organized. It inaugarated a movement which has spread all over this country, and to the mother country. The Rev. G. Palmquist united with the Baptist church at Galesburg, later was ordained a minister and chose Rock Island as his first field of labor. He came here and organized the congregation with three members in the old schoolhouse in Union Square, now Spencer Square, August 13, 1852. The pastor persisted and in time built up a church which took a prominent part in the religious life of the community. The pastor is Rev. David Holmberg.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS worship in a church building of their own at Tenth street and Sixth avenue. Rev. A. Modeste is the pastor.

THE PRESBYTERIANS were largely represented among the early settlers, and the First Presbyterian church of Stephenson was organized at a meeting held in the old Rock Island House, November 27, 1837, at which ten persons enrolled as members of the congregation, Reverend Montgomery and Rev. I. Pillsbury officiating. A church was built at the southwest corner of what is now Second avenue and Fourteenth street. In 1848 the congregation split on the question of slavery, and the seceding faction organized a separate congregation under the name of the Second Presbyterian church. They secured a lot opposite the courthouse on Second avenue, where they built a small church. In 1870, the two factions united under the name of the Presbyterian church of Rock Island, and worshipped in this church. In 1874 this church was destroyed by a tornado but was promptly rebuilt. The first church was sold to the Catholics for $9,000, upon the uniting of the two congregations. In 1875 it was felt that there was room for two churches of this denomination, so the Broadway congregation was formed,

the original church adopting the name "Central," which it still retains.

Broadway Presbyterian Church was erected at Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street in 1877. Several additions to the original building have been added as they were needed, making it now one of the finest churches in the city. The Rev. William S. Marquis has been its pastor for the past twenty years. The original members of this church were: D. F. More, C. C. More, H. Lee Mitchell, J. W. Stewart, Dr. Plummer, H. A. Smythe, W. C. Welch, H. C. Woods, D. T. Robinson, Alexander Steel, S. J. Keator, A. F. Fleming, T. J. Rodman, W. H. Truesdale and Spencer Gregg. One of Broadway's auxiliaries is a Men's Club which has become a leading factor in local civic betterment, as well as prominent as a social organization.

The Central Presbyterian Church congregation continued to worship on Second avenue, opposite the courthouse until 1910, when they moved to temporary quarters at Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, while they were erecting a handsome new church edifice costing $40,000, at the corner of Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street, which they now occupy, Rev. Marion Humphreys being the pastor.

The South Park Presbyterian Church at the corner of Thirtieth street and Fifteenth avenue, was until recently a chapel, but is now an independent congregation of which Rev. William G. Oglevee is pastor, having been assistant pastor of Broadway for many years.

Aiken Street Presbyterian Chapel on Aiken street, South Rock Island, is a mission of the Central church.

The United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1854, as the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, with twenty members and Rev. J. R. McAllister as the first pastor. Meetings were held in the courthouse and in the old seminary building at Third avenue and Fifteenth street for some time, but the members at last determined to build a church, which they did largely by their own manual labor. The site was the same as that upon which the present church stands at the corner of Third avenue and Fifteenth street. The new church was a modest affair and was occupied early in 1855. At first the furnishings were crude, the pulpit being a remodeled dry goods box, and the pews boards laid across nail kegs. This church was used until 1873, when the present brick edifice was built, the Rev. J. L. Vance being pastor. Some of the earlier pastors were: Revs. Matthew Bigger, J. R. McAllister, W. H. Jeffers, Henry Wallace, J. A. Reynolds, J. H. Brown, T. H. McMichael, H. C. Marshall and D. L. McNary. The United Presbyterian Church of Moline was organized from the congregation of the Rock Island church of this denomination.

The Catholic Church, which has had a prominent part in the development of the religious and educational life of Rock Island county, and which followed the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches in this field, is covered in a special article by James F. Murphy of Rock Island, giving its history throughout the county.

Trinity Episcopal Church had its beginning in meetings early held among those of the faith during the beginnings of the fifties. In 1853 a church was organized, Reverend Louderback being the third rector. A church costing $2,000 was erected and dedicated June 11, 1857, Rev. L. Goodall being rector at that time. In 1869 the present church at the corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street was erected. Many improvements have been added to the original building during the rectorship of the present incumbent, Rev. Granville H. Sherwood. The charter members of the church were: Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Harris, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Joseph Brackett, Mrs. Goldsmith and Bailey Davenport.

The German Lutheran Church began work in this field during the early days. The Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church at Fifth avenue and Twentieth street is the largest in the city maintained by German speaking people. The work here was begun in the early fifties by Michael Kurtz, and in 1856, the Missouri Synod sent the Rev. C. A. T. Selle to take charge. He organized a congregation and gave place to Reverend Ahner, who was the first regular pastor. A place of worship was provided by remodeling a dwelling house at Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue. In a short time a small brick church was built and Reverend Selle returned to take charge, dedicating the new church in 1861. He was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Mennicke, who remained as pastor for forty-eight years. Under his pastorate a church was built where the present



BLACK HAWK MONUMENT, ROCK ISLAND

one stands at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, in 1865. The present handsome house of worship was erected in 1896 at a cost of $25,000. At the death of Reverend Meinecke, which occurred in 1869, Rev. Philip Wilhelm became pastor and is still in faithful service. A new brick parsonage was built in 1912 on the lot adjoining the church on the west. The auxiliary associations operating in connection with the church are: the Mutual Aid Society, Ladies Society, Young Men's Association, Young Ladies Society, Mixed Choir and the Church Council. The Lutheran cemetery was opened in 1869.

The German Evangelical Faithens have recently erected a new church, although they long worshipped on Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The new church is of the Roman style of architecture, 50 x 70 feet in size, built of Black Hawk pressed brick, and cost $17,000. The congregation was organized September 8, 1895, with thirty members. Among the early pastors were Revs. Krueger, Trefzer and Klimpke. Rev. F. J. Rolf is the present pastor, and the new church is largely due to his earnest efforts.

The First Swedish Lutheran congregation was organized in 1870, and its church is located at Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street. Rev. S. G. Haggblad is pastor.

Zion Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church is located at Forty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. The church was erected in 1907 at a cost of $20,000 and the congregation is a strong one. The Apollo Glee Club and Chorus of this church is a deservedly noted musical organization. Rev. N. J. Forsberg is pastor of this church.

The Grace English Lutheran Church is located on Seventh Avenue and Forty-fourth street and Rev. Ira O. Nothstein is the pastor.

Memorial Christian Church had its beginning in 1868 when members of the denomination began holding services in a hall in the Mansion and Lynde Bearing block and during the first two years. Then P. L. Mitchell purchased and presented to the congregation the church which was formerly used by the Baptists on the northeast corner of Third avenue and Fifteenth street, and they worshipped here until 1880. At that time the Memorial Christian church as it now stands, was built on the same site and presented to the congregation in memory of her father, by Mrs. Mary Wadsworth, daughter of P. L. Mitchell. Rev. M. E. Chatley is the present pastor. Missions are sustained by this congregation, one at the west end of the city and another in the east end, known as the Second and Third churches, respectively.

The First Church of Christ Scientist, a branch of the Mother Church at Boston, was organized May 2, 1896. The church is located on Twenty-third street near Ninth avenue, and was the first building in the state to be used exclusively for Christian Science services and uses. A reading room is maintained in the church and regular services are held.

Beth Israel is one of the two synagogues established by the Jewish residents of Rock Island. It is at Third avenue and Twenty-second street and Rev. Meyer Berenson is its rabbi.

B'nai Israel is the other synagogue. The congregation recently purchased the German Evangelical church on Ninth street, and Isaac Meyers is president of the congregation.

Other religious organizations are the Swedish Free Mission church at Fifth avenue and Eleventh street, the Salvation Army which has had an organization here for twenty-five years, and the Latter Day Saints, who meet in Loudon Hall. A Sunday school, Sunday evening religious service and a Wednesday night prayer meeting are also held at the West End settlement house in the western part of the city.

THE DEPARTMENT

As is the case in all young communities, in its early days, Rock Island was protected from fire by a volunteer fire department, organized in 1855. This company bought an engine, naming it Western No. 1, locating it on a lot, standing on the northeast corner of Court House Square. Charles E. Robbins was the first president of this first company which had seventy-five members.

As the needs of the city demanded it, another company was organized, with George L. Carlton as foreman, and was called Artisan No. 2, with a membership of sixty-five. Later this became Rescue No. 2, and the engine was given the same name.

It was not until 1871 that a modern look

and ladder truck was purchased and named Reveille.

The first steam engine was bought in 1869, and a second one was bought in 1871.

By 1876 the fire department had as equipment, five hose companies, one hook and ladder truck, one hose carriage, a steam engine, with one held in reserve. The companies were known as Phoenix No. 1, Wide Awake No. 2, Hope Hose No. 3, Rescue No. 4, and Neptune No. 5.

The paid department was organized September 2, 1891, under the Hon. William McConochie, then mayor, with William Ramskill as chief. At that time there were eight men in the department, and the old equipment was increased by one two-horse hose wagon, and one two-horse ladder truck.

By March, 1893, it was found necessary to add three men to the department, and Bernard Brahm was made chief. In 1895 James Johnson was appointed chief, and served until 1897, when Joseph D. Collier was appointed.

Mayor McConochie, again in the executive chair of the city, appointed Charles Hastings, chief, he serving continuously until June 1, 1905, when he resigned. Fred L. Tubbs succeeded him, continuing in office until the spring of 1907, when Chief Hastings was reappointed, and was head of the department until 1909, being then succeeded by the present chief, George W. Newberry.

There are nineteen men in the department at present, while the equipment consists of three two-horse hose wagons, one two-horse hook and ladder truck and one buggy for use of the chief.

Arrangements are now (1913) being made for the purchase of a combination auto hose car and pump which will be added to the central station, the present equipment of this station going to outfit a new station soon to be opened at which time four more men will be added to the department.

These firemen are brave, gallant men, who never hesitate to plunge into danger that may prove fatal to life or limb whenever the necessity arises. Surely the men who guard private homes and business houses from the devastating effects of fire, deserve as much credit as those who meet the enemy on the battlefield.

CHAPTER IX

CITY OF ROCK ISLAND

WATERWORKS

Perhaps no city of its size in the state has a better system for securing a pure supply of water than Rock Island. Not only is the system a good one, but it has been installed with an idea of making it self-supporting, and the revenue from it constitutes a very important item in the city's budget.

The first steps towards the establishment of this system were taken August 14, 1871, when the city council passed an ordinance authorizing the building of a pumping station and the installing of water mains. Money for this purpose was raised by the issuance of bonds to the amount of $75,000. In 1878, it was found that the supply was inadequate to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing municipality. Additions were made, and new appliances installed, among other things, a mechanical filter which was donated by the Hon. Ben T. Cable as a memorial to his father, P. L. Cable, but the fault lay in the construction of the system. Those who were experts on the question had long argued that the bluffs were the logical location for gravity filters and reservoirs, and their influence and advice resulted in the purchase of what is known as Reservoir Park, in 1897, for $27,600. In the following year, excavation was begun, and the work was completed in 1899. Unfortunately there were some imperfections, so that the six basins had to be practically relined. However, the completed work is perfect, and the water supplied is pure and sweet, while the amount is adequate for all uses, including flushing sewers and watering the parks.

The system draws the water direct from the river, filters it, and then passes it through the mains by force of gravity. There is a stand pipe on Thirtieth street, and an electric pumping station was installed near the reservoir. The total cost has been in the neighborhood of $260,000, but it is estimated that this is the best investment the city ever made, for not only have the people water free from the impure properties so injurious in every way, but Rock Island is able to offer unsurpassed opportunities to its

factory owners, and others looking for a suitable location for their industrial plants. There are about five thousand private consumers, 250 fire hydrants, and the average daily consumption is 3,000,000 gallons, while the operating capacity is 16,000,000 gallons daily. The park surrounding the reservoir is one of the features of Rock Island. The city keeps it as magnificent as nature, and the view from it is very beautiful.

The present Snow pump, with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons daily, was purchased by the city in 1907, which together with other improvements necessitated by its installment, cost $42,000. New boilers were bought at a further cost of $4,000. On January 18, 1909 the council passed a resolution in favor of a new filtration plant which was finally built at a cost of $70,000 it having a daily capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. This plant was accepted by the city in May, 1911, and the test made showed that it more than came up to the specifications. An Allis-Chalmers centrifugal pump of 1,500,000 gallons capacity, driven by electricity was installed at the reservoir pumping station in 1909 to supply water to the standpipe on Thirtieth street, but was moved to the new pumping house in 1910 and is now in service there. In 1911 two new boilers were installed, and a new centrifugal pump was bought for the purpose of boosting the head of the water in the system well and assisting the lift at the Snow pump, which is excessive at times of low water in the river. Jonas Batt is commissioner and John superintendent of the waterworks, having served through 1912 and 1913.

If one of the early settlers could have looked far enough into the future, as he labored daily to create in the midst of the virgin forest a home and farm, to the day not so many years distant, when his children, instead of going down to the bank of the river and dipping up some of the muddy water, would only have to turn a tap to have it flow right into their houses filtered and healthful, he would have thought that his mind was unhinged.

POSTOFFICE

The postoffice in Rock Island county was established on the Island, in connection with Fort Armstrong, with Col. George Davenport as postmaster. However the first postoffice on the mainland was that at Farnhamsburg, established April 4, 1834, Joseph Conway being placed in charge as postmaster. When the county seat was located at Stephenson, the postoffice was moved to the new settlement and located in the vicinity of the present Seventeenth street. In 1843, removal was made to a building between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, at a time when Col. John Buford was postmaster. The next change occurred in 1849 when location was made on Second avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. This remained the home of the postoffice until 1853 when Bailey and Boyle's building was chosen, but within three years another change took place and No. 1701 Second avenue was selected. In 1861, the postoffice was moved back to Bailey and Boyle's building, and was there until December, 1865, when it was placed in the Federal building.

The men who have served Rock Island as postmasters from 1834 to the present date are as follows: Joseph Conway, 1834-35; Miles W. Conway, 1836-40; Joseph B. Wells, 1840-41; Col. John Buford, 1841-47; Hiram G. Reynolds, 1847-49; Elbridge R. Bean, 1849-53; James Kelly, 1853-55; William Frizzell, 1855-56; Lewis M. Webber, 1856-58; Herman Ford, 1858-61; Dr. Calvin Trussdale, 1861-65; John B. Hayes, 1865-66; Capt. James D. Cope, 1866-67; Marcus B. Osborn, 1867-71; Capt. L. M. Hammond, 1871-73; William Judson, 1873-76; Thomas Murdock, 1876-80; Major J. M. Beardsley, 1880-84; Major Charles W. Hawes, 1884-88; August Huesing, 1888-89; Howard Wells, 1889-93; J. W. Potter, 1893-97; T. H. Thomas, 1897-1906; Hugh A. J. McDonald, 1906, who is the present incumbent.

In 1888, Rock Island secured free delivery, and since 1898, the postoffice has been of the first class. On October 1, 1909, the office was moved back to the Mitchell & Lynde building, now the State Bank building, on Second avenue and Seventeenth street, pending the remodeling and practical rebuilding of the old postoffice building at the southwest corner of Second avenue and Sixteenth street. The new building was completed and occupied September 17, 1912. It is the third largest postoffice and Government building in the state, and is equipped with the most modern appliances for the expeditious handling of the mails, being a three-story and basement structure of brick and stucco, which, with the site, cost $200,000. The postoffice occupies the first floor and basement.

The United States engineers' offices, the revenue offices and those of the surveyor of the port are on the second floor; and the civil service rooms are on the third floor. No employe of the Rock Island postoffice has died in service. The force during 1913 consists of the following: The postmaster and assistant, twenty-three carriers, twenty-two clerks, one rural carrier, four sub-station carriers, three sub-clerks, two special delivery carriers, and an auto parcel post delivery.

Since 1884, the business of the postoffice at Rock Island has increased very materially as the following table will prove: 1884, $15,441.84; 1885, $18,829,63; 1889, $23,560.38; 1892, $29,749.63; 1896, $30,721.84; 1897, $34,495.95; 1898, $43,205.80; 1899, $57,440.11; 1900, $69,-250.91; 1901, $77,881.96; 1902, $75,429.97; 1903, $74,108.17; 1904, $78,660.29; 1905, $87,983.22; 1906, $88,375.64; 1907, $96,734.67; 1908, $112,-527.53; 1909, $145,472.62; 1910, $152,663.52; 1911, $159,971.74; 1912, $200,402.20.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

In these days of criminal investigation into police departments, it is gratifying to the people of Rock Island to know that their officers of the law are honest, conscientious men, living up to their sworn duty, and active in preserving order, as well as securing the arrest of criminals. With so many conflicting elements in its midst, brought here by the numerous industries and the river traffic, Rock Island is a singularly peaceful city, and without doubt this desirable state of things has been brought about and maintained by the members of the police force. It is within the past twenty years that the present system has been in force, prior to that the men not being uniformed. Now, however, the force will compare very favorably with that of any city of the size of Rock Island.

The first chief of police was William T. Norris, who served from 1849 to 1850. Others who have held this important office have been: B. J. Cobb, 1850-1852; Joseph Johnston, 1852-1855; J. B. Webster, 1855-1856; Jacob Starr, 1856-1857; Frazier Wilson, 1857-1858; William Bell, 1858-1859; William Kale, 1859-1860; Frazier Wilson, 1860-1861; F. J. Underwood, 1861-1862; J. H. Kinney, 1862-1863; E. C. Cropper, 1863-1865; F. J. Underwood, 1865-1866; E. C. Cropper, 1866-1868; C. A. McLaughlin, 1868-1869; Phillip Mitsch, 1869-1870; Lewis M. Webber, 1870-1871; Charles W. Hawes, 1871-1872; Phillip Mitsch, 1872-1873; B. H. Kimball, 1873-1874; Charles W. Hawes, 1874-1880; Phil Miller, 1880-1885; Louis V. Eckhart, 1885-1887; John Brennan, 1887-1889; Phil Miller, 1889-1893; M. H. Sexton, 1893-1895; Andrew Etzel, 1895-1897; J. H. Pender, 1897-1899; Phil Miller, 1899-1901; James Darnell, 1901-1903; Phil Miller, 1903-1905; L. V. Eckhart, 1907-1909. In the terms of 1905-1906, 1906-1907 and 1909-1910 there was no chief of police, the mayor assuming the duties of that office in addition to those of his own. The present incumbent (1913) of the office is James Brinn, who was appointed in 1911. His grasp of the situation and ability to cope with existing conditions fit him admirably for his difficult work, in which he is efficiently aided by two desk sergeants, two plain clothes men, a police matron and sixteen patrolmen, while the equipment of the department comprises a rubber tire ambulance, one patrol wagon and a vehicle for the chief. Of late years the criminal record of Rock Island has been a short one, for the people are law abiding and peaceful, desiring only the right to work out their own destiny and labor at the employment offered them in this city of industrial opportunities.

NEW AUTO PATROL

During 1913 the police department of Rock Island was given a new auto patrol and ambulance, which has a 6-cylinder engine, and rated at 60 horse power. It was purchased at a cost of $4,000, and is particularly well adapted for the uses to which it will be put. Patrolman Kirsch of the day force, and Patrolman Frankhouser of the night force were placed in charge of it. The car is electrically lighted, with two dome lights in the main body, while an electric bell is connected with the rear in order that a patrolman on the rear step may signal to the driver. A dozen people can be carried in the car and it will accommodate three stretchers. It is one of the best cars of its kind in this part of the state and the department feels a natural pride in its possession.

THE ROCK ISLAND CLUB

At a meeting held at the Harper House on the evening of November 18, 1896, by a representative party of Rock Island gentlemen, the organization of a club was discussed and decided upon favorably. F. W. Bahnsen was chosen



SPENCER SQUARE, ROCK ISLAND



GOVERNMENT BRIDGE, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL



RODMAN MONUMENT, ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL



DRIVEWAY, GOVERNMENT ISLAND



FERRY, ROCK ISLAND AND DAVENPORT



FOUNTAIN, LONG VIEW PARK
ROCK ISLAND

temporary chairman, and E. J. Burns, temporary secretary. A committee of seven was appointed to perfect the organization, and at a meeting held two days later a subcommittee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to effect an incorporation. A charter was granted in the following month, and at the first meeting held under the same in that month, these gentlemen were elected as the first board of directors: A. C. Dart, Charles McHugh, F. W. Robeson, W. H. Marshall, E. H. Guyer, Mayor Rosenfield, William [illegible], Phil Mitchell, F. W. Hesse, Henry [illegible] and C. J. Searle. For nearly two years the club remained practically dormant, while negotiations were in progress to obtain suitable quarters. Terms were finally arranged with Mrs. Dr. C. B. Kenyon for the lease of her home on the corner of Third avenue and Sixteenth street, a three-year lease being ratified by the club at a meeting held October [illegible], 18[illegible]. The club then took possession. In [illegible], 1901, the club bought the property for $[illegible] and expended $[illegible] in improvements, thus making it one of the finest club houses in the state outside Chicago. The charter members numbered [illegible]. F. W. Robeson was the first president, and John T. Stoddard was the first secretary. Mayor Rosenfield was elected treasurer, and held that position until he ceased to be a resident of Rock Island.

At the election in January, 18[illegible], the board of directors was divided into three sections, one serving three years, another two years, and yet another one year. The following were elected to serve three years: W. H. Marshall, E. H. Guyer and C. A. Stoddard; for two years, A. C. Dart, F. W. Robeson, Dr. G. L. Eyster and George A. Price; and for one year, Charles McHugh, Phil Mitchell, John T. Stoddard, and Meyer Levi were elected. Since that time one section has been elected annually for a term of three years. The objects of the club are largely social. There are [illegible] standing committees provided for in the by-laws, some of these having charge of the club affairs and entertainment. The others are intended to aid in [illegible] the community. The subjects covered by the latter are: Local Improvements, Rock Island Arsenal, the Tri-Cities, manufactures and railroads, and through these committees matters have been brought to the attention of the club, and later been acted upon, to the great benefit of the city. Many industries have been brought to Rock Island through the efforts of the club, and its members must be given credit for the building of the Illinois Theatre, which was erected by the private subscription by George H. Johnson of St. Louis. The move was first taken up by the club in 190[illegible], and the theatre was completed in 19[illegible]. The club was interested in a successful issue, the [illegible] for the establishment of a [illegible] for the Government at the Rock Island Arsenal, which has been very beneficial to the community. In many ways the club has demonstrated the fact that [illegible] accomplishes [illegible] results.

[illegible] the part of [illegible] and [illegible] purposes, the club acquired a site adjoining the Harper House on Nineteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, [illegible] and there was built a handsome and commodious club house in 191[illegible], which was opened in [illegible]er of that year. It is [illegible] [illegible], and the accommodations include dining rooms, lounging rooms, ladies' parlors, billiard and card rooms, [illegible] [illegible] sleeping apartments and a gymnasium. The cost is [illegible] and a [illegible], and it has a present membership of [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible], president; H. W. [illegible], vice-president; D. N. [illegible], secretary; and Gus Tegeler, treasurer.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ROCK ISLAND

By [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible] AN INSPIRATION — [illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible] CONTRIBUTIONS [illegible] FOR [illegible] THE NEW BUILDING.

ORGANIZATION

For [illegible] years the Young Men's Christian Association has stood in this community as the highest type of [illegible] Christian [illegible]. Organized April 2[illegible], 18[illegible], by [illegible] Christian [illegible] who were [illegible] to the [illegible] of their faith, the association has not only made wonderful [illegible] progress, but has left an impression on the [illegible] and [illegible] of the community which few organizations can equal. From its ranks have gone [illegible] [illegible]

ters, secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday-school superintendents, teachers and Christian workers of every rank.

After several preliminary meetings the organization was perfected by the election of the following board of directors and officers:

President, Frank Nadler; first vice-president, A. M. Bruner; second vice-president, F. H. Kaupje; recording secretary, G. P. Lyman; treasurer, J. D. Warnock. The directors were: J. W. Stewart, J. W. Welsh, Charles Jensen, F. J. Akers, C. E. Adams, George Chambers, W. F. Gilmore, E. B. McKown.

Two small rooms over No. 1719 Second avenue were secured, and such activities carried on as were possible in such restricted space and by inexperienced workers. Later larger quarters were secured at No. 1807 Second avenue, over the bank at that number, and a force of workers developed that for consecration to the cause and broadness of vision has seldom been excelled by any band in any line of work. Among the workers of early days were George Warner, now missionary worker in China; Graham Lee, missionary in Korea; F. J. Akers, Charles Knox and Edward Young, all in the ministry; A. M. Bruner, L. A. Bowman and Henry Hansen, who entered the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association. Beside a very vigorous religious work in and out of the rooms, social and educational features were emphasized, and some gymnastic work accomplished. Outdoor athletics were attempted also, and much good accomplished along all these lines.

THE WORKERS' BIBLE TRAINING CLASS

The Workers' Bible Training Class was the center around which the life of the association developed, and the fruit of the class was seen not only in the local association, but in the zeal that prompted our members to visit all the surrounding towns, and organize similar associations in at least a dozen places. Most of these organizations are still active.

One of the outside meetings was held at Reynolds, January 30, 1887, at which time a gift of 50 cents from a little girl named Anna Stewart, to erect a home for young men in Rock Island, encouraged the board to start a building fund. The story told at subsequent meetings brought other subscriptions, and in May of the same year an appropriation of $200 was made by the board from current expense surplus. On September 2, 1887, a membership meeting was held at which $1,000 was subscribed, and a building committee was appointed consisting of A. M. Blakesley, chairman; E. B. McKown, treasurer; and J. Frank Robinson, J. W. Stewart, John Welsh, C. E. Adams, A. D. Sperry, Frank Nadler, George M. Loosley, F. H. Kaupke and A. M. Brenner. This committee served from its appointment until the keys of the completed building were turned over to the president of the association. The lot was purchased in August, 1888, at the cost of $4,000. E. S. Hammet of Davenport was engaged as architect, and soon presented plans which were approved by the state committee as the most complete of any building in the state. The first contract was let to Collins Bros., and the cornerstone was laid June 26, 1890, with appropriate exercises. To F. W. Lang who was the general secretary during this time, belongs much of the credit for the success of the undertaking. His faith and inspiration kept up the courage of the members under all discouragements. On March 1, 1891, the building was enclosed and three rooms finished, enabling the association to take possession of their new quarters.

In December of this same year the Ladies Auxiliary was organized, and proved of valuable assistance both in social work and in the furnishing of the building. A second canvass was undertaken in May, 1892, and $15,259 was secured in thirty days. This amount was increased to $18,000 by September 1, and work was resumed on the building. The various churches of the city aided in the furnishing as did the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the King's Daughters and other societies. The cost of the building was $41,841, and was the result of gifts from 825 subscribers. The building was dedicated January 1, 1894, and at once become the center of numerous activities. The junior department was immediately organized, and many new lines of work inaugurated under the direction of George C. Blakslee who was the general secretary at that time. Although sufficient funds had been subscribed to meet the contract, a shrinking in the subscriptions with the added cost of paving, left the association embarrassed by debt. A few years later this was increased by a deficit in current expenses. The management faced the necessity of adopting some vigorous measures to reduce interest charges. In July, 1904, a lady who had

the good cause at heart, offered $1,000 towards canceling the mortgage, provided the total amount of $10,000 was raised by the close of the year, and this was accomplished, the mortgage being lifted and the papers were burned amid great rejoicing April 19, 1905.

From this time forth the work was pushed on along the lines found most profitable by past experience, and consisted of religious meetings and Bible classes for men and boys, socials and receptions, lectures and practical talks, evening educational classes, gymnasium classes, etc. In 1911, recognizing that the city and association had outgrown the quarters, a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of undertaking a new building, the greater part of this awakening being due to the efforts of General Secretary R. C. Smith. After several weeks of anxious and earnest meetings, a committee was appointed consisting of H. L. Cable, S. S. Davis, L. S. McCable, John Hardy, H. S. Cable, C. L. Stigers and N. H. Marshall and they accepted the responsibility of raising $125,000 in a week's time. On March 25, 1912, after several preliminary weeks of work, 2,200 persons had already subscribed, of this number 200 were lost from the list and $127,000 was raised in seven days, all of it by a strenuous campaign. A political skirmish the evening after the drive started to prevent the city under control has not served as a serious handicap to the work. Nevertheless the better element of the city, regardless of political differences or religious beliefs, rallied to the support of this cause. Daily luncheons were held by teams and directors and a majority of the successful men paid their fines to the association. When the committee put to the gymnasium for the last time and the final results showed that the goal had been reached by a safe margin, there was great rejoicing, cheers and laughter, and not a person refused to testify.

The committee was in charge in preparing for the fall of the letter of Franklin Street and [illegible] having been purchased May 20, 1912, and ground for the C. A. Lamson building, October 15, 1912. Plans were drawn by C. C. McCabe, architect. The building will contain a large lobby, with the ground floor offices, reception and committee rooms, gymnasium, swimming bathing tiles, locker rooms, etc., [illegible] be finished. It will be of brick construction, three stories and basement in height, and when completed will be centrally located, handsome in appearance and an ornament to the city. The cornerstone was laid December 8, 1912, and with the completion of the building, the association will enter upon a new era of prosperity and usefulness with the hearty co-operation of all who believe in efficient manhood.

CEMETERIES

The beautiful custom of making attractive the section called "God's Acre" has prevailed for many years. The grief of the sorrowing ones is somewhat assuaged when the one who has gone before is laid to rest among beautiful surroundings. It does not seem so hard to leave a beloved member of the family behind, when the cemetery is a place of natural and developed loveliness. The people of Rock Island long ago recognized these facts, and as Nature had already done its part preparing incomparable locations they decided several beautiful locations. The Chippiannock Cemetery Association of Rock Island [illegible] is [illegible] when it was organized in 1853. This cemetery, which commands an exquisite view, is located in what was the east section of the city of Rock Island. The grounds are beautifully laid out in winding drives and walks, and kept in perfect order. The [illegible] was designed by the Mt. Hope Cemetery, and [illegible] Greenwood Cemetery of Brooklyn, N. Y. The name Chippiannock is the Indian title for "City of the Dead," and is an appropriate name for a cemetery on the site of the ancient burying ground of the red man. Over 7,000 graves are in this cemetery, many [illegible] being scattered when the old graveyard at the head of Rock Island was abandoned. [illegible] the oldest [illegible] of the cemeteries of the county, and its [illegible] kept up well. Connected with Chippiannock is the

In 1869 the Hebrew Burying Ground Association was organized for the purpose of its name suggests, of securing a suitable piece of ground for the Burying. This association owns two parcels of Chippiannock Cemetery, and [illegible] under it have been [illegible] to the memory of the [illegible] the dead.

Calvary Cemetery Association owns two acres adjoining Chippiannock Cemetery. This asso-

ciation was formed under its present name about 1855. Approximately 1,200 have been laid to their last rest within its well-kept confines. This is a Catholic cemetery connected with St. Joseph's parish. St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery is the burial place for Catholics connected with the parish of St. Mary's German Catholic church. This cemetery was established about 1897, and is governed by a board of directors. Members of the Sacred Heart parish are buried in either Calvary or St. Mary's cemetery.

Carr's Cemetery is on the north side of the River road in South Rock Island. Dickson Cemetery, one of the small burial places of the county, is located at Sears. The Lutheran Cemetery, on Twenty-fourth street, is one-half mile south of the city limits. In addition to these established cemeteries there are a number of private burial grounds that hold the ashes of the pioneers. In early days every little country church had its graveyard attached, where in turn were laid the remains of those who had worshiped within the church. As their religion played so important a part in their lives it is a beautiful thought that in death they kept close to the church for which many sacrificed much during life. The influence of those silent members of the congregation must have been strong upon the earnest, conscientious clergymen who expounded the scriptures in the little, lone churches during the early days of Rock Island county's history. Beautiful as these cemeteries are, it is on Memorial Day that they show forth to best advantage. Unfortunately many of Rock Island's veterans lie beneath the sod. The veneration which they inspired during life is demonstrated on the day consecrated to their memory by flowers and patriotic decoration upon the mounds beneath which rest the ashes of these heroes.

THE ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS' OFFICE

The Rock Island District of the Government Engineers' Office directs the work of the Mississippi river improvements from St. Paul to the Missouri river, a distance of over 658 miles; is headquarters of the Thirteenth lighthouse district, having the care of all the lights, buoys, day-marks and other navigation aids on the Mississippi river between St. Paul and the Missouri river, and on the Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Osage and Gasconade rivers; includes the Hennepin canal which connects the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, a channel eighty feet deep, seventy-five miles in length, with thirty-two locks, each 150x35 feet, with a navigable feeder twenty-three miles long running from the Rock river at Sterling to the summit level, that supplies the canal with water except the three locks adjacent to the Mississippi which are supplied from Rock river direct; supervises the big water-power project at Keokuk; has charge of the Galena river improvement with its large lock dam and the operation of snag boats and dredges on the upper Mississippi, Illinois, Minnesota, Chippewa, Black, St. Croix, Galena and Rock rivers; has charge of the locks at Moline and Hampton, and the excavation of rock from Moline lock to Rock Island bridge; and in addition has charge of much local improvement work including the removal of rock along the river front, dredging, building of a wider harbor for steamboats and other craft, and further channel improvement.

Among some of the improvements effected by this office in the past were: Improvements to the harbors of St. Paul, Redwing, Lake City, Stockholm, Pepin, Fountain City, LaCrosse, Cassville, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Clinton, Port Byron, Moline, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, Louisiana and Clarksville; built the levee from the Iowa river to Burlington; did considerable work on the Warsaw-Quincy and Sny levees, and made similar improvements where needed. The Rock Island district has its headquarters at Rock Island, occupying a portion of the Federal building, with Major George M. Hoffman, formerly of the Isthmian canal commission, who succeeded Major Charles Keller in October, 1913, in charge. The principal assistant is C. W. Durham, while George Ackley is chief clerk. The district is divided into nine divisions and over 1,000 men are employed, not counting the lighthouse keepers. In addition to the regular men employed, fully one thousand more are kept busy providing material for construction work. During the year ending May 31, 1912, 4,388 vouchers were issued, and 16,511 checks drawn. About $800,000 annually has been expended during the last five years, but it is proposed to inaugurate and carry out improvements during the



THE ROCK ISLAND CLUB



MASONIC TEMPLE, ROCK ISLAND



Y. M. C. A., MOLINE



POST OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND



MANUFACTURERS STATE BANK, EAST MOLINE



THE INN, BLACK HAWK WATCH TOWER, ROCK ISLAND

next decade that will necessitate the expenditure of at least $1,500,000 annually.

(See Chapters VIII, XXI and XXXV.)

CHAPTER X

CITY OF MOLINE

By Hjalmar Kohler

LOCATION—THE FIRST CITY—ROCK ISLAND MISSING OF MOLINE—INCORPORATION—THE MARGOLE—COUNTY—CITY—GOVERNMENT—CHURCHES—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL—SECOND CONGREGATIONAL—FIRST METHODIST—SWEDISH METHODIST—SECOND METHODIST—ST. PAUL AFRICAN METHODIST—FIRST SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—EMANUEL EVANGELICAL—ZION EVANGELICAL—TABERNACLE—CHURCH OF THE HOLY ANGELS—SALEM EVANGELICAL—ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL—TRINITY EVANGELICAL—FIRST NATIVE—SWEDISH BAPTIST—CHURCH OF FIRST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—FIRST CHRISTIAN—ST. MARK EPISCOPAL—ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL—GRACE ENGLISH LUTHERAN—FIRST BAPTIST—SOUTH ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL—SALEM AFRICAN METHODIST—SCHOOLS—FIRST TEACHER—FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE—EDUCATION—LIBRARY—NEWSPAPERS—BANKS—PARKS—THE RAPIDS—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS—POST OFFICE—WATER—GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

LOCATION

The city of Moline is situated on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi river, 181 miles by water and 170 miles from the mouth of the Illinois river, and opposite the upper end of the government island known as the Island of Rock Island. The main body of Moline does not front on the Mississippi. This lower part has been built expressly for water power and is called the Sylvan Waters or the Pool. This pool holds the water for the water power plants of Moline and the Island of Rock Island. Moline is beautifully located and has its principal parts on several terraces like the shores of the Sylvan Waters. Some of these, especially the first ones are among the largest of their kind in the world. The business section of the city is situated on a plain which rises gradually towards the north and it reaches picturesque bluffs on whose brow are many fine residences that bear testimony to the refinement, taste and wealth of the people. From these bluffs a magnificent view is presented, for the Mississippi can be seen for many miles both ways, and the landscape includes the cities of Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., as well as the Island of Rock Island with its stone work shore erected by the government for the protection of the entrances to the arsenal. Across the river and opposite to Moline, the enormous shops of Bettendorf, Ia., are seen, and the beautiful hillsides of the Iowa shore of the Mississippi river, with their fields, groves, orchards and farm houses, add to the attractiveness of the scene. Up the river is the historical Campbell's Island, and opposite is the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane.

On the top of the Moline bluffs is a plateau that stretches west, upstream Rock river. This is about one and one-half miles in width, carefully tended and well built up with residences [illegible] which are those of the homes of prosperous people. It may be said that Moline has at its front the largest Mississippi, and at its back, beautiful Rock river.

THE FIRST CITY

The first settlement of what is now Moline was Nek Englesby's store, which [illegible] was established by the same person, which is that has become better known throughout the world because of its products that many cities may thank for their [illegible]. Natural resources were found here and they were developed in a marvelous manner by [illegible] able and thrifty home population, until this [illegible] those other cities. The First City [illegible] carefully as the [illegible] are used to every [illegible] The attractions of the site for manufacturing purposes early attracted the attention of travelers on the Mississippi as [illegible] of the pioneers in Moline. They found at the [illegible] utilized at comparatively small expense by constructing a dam extending from the Illinois shore to the island of Rock Island. The power is the rapids of the Mississippi, which begin twenty miles above Moline. The Hon. John Buford called attention to this in a letter, dated

July 18, 1838, and addressed to John W. Spencer.

NAMING OF MOLINE

The first settlers of Moline were Joel Wells and his two sons, Levi and Huntington, and Michael C. Bartlett, who came to what is now Moline in January, 1829. Some time during the year 1841, John W. Spencer, David B. Sears, Spencer H. White and George W. Lynde laid out a town where Moline is located, giving it the name of Rock Island Mills. The plat of this town was never recorded. Nothing further was done towards locating a village at this point until 1843 when the town of Moline was platted by David B. Sears, Spencer H. White, Joel Wells, Huntington Wells, Charles Atkinson and Nathan W. Bass. P. H. Ogilvie, county surveyor, made the survey out of the northeast, the southeast, southwest and northwest fractional quarters of section 32, township 18 north, range 1 west. When it was completed two copies of the plat were prepared by the surveyor, in one of which he wrote in pencil (in the space left for the name of the place) the word Hesperia, and in the other Moline, as a name had not been agreed upon. The surveyor was asked the meaning of the two words. He explained that the first meant Star of the West, while Moline, meant Milltown. Charles Atkinson then said: "Moline let it be called," and in that way was the town named.

The plat of the town of Moline was acknowledged by David B. Sears, Spencer H. White, Joel Wells, Huntington Wells, Charles Atkinson and Nathan W. Bass, on June 6, 1843, before Nathaniel Belcher, justice of the peace, approved on the same day by John R. Taylor, Adolphus Dunlap and George S. Moore, who were county commissioners of Rock Island county. The territory so platted contained seventy-eight acres.

INCORPORATED AS TOWN AND CITY

As early as 1845, Moline was organized as a town, but the records of this organization were destroyed by fire, so very valuable papers are therefore lost. In the spring of 1848, under the general law of Illinois governing villages, Moline was incorporated as a town. Daniel Overmyer, George W. Bell, George P. Vesey, Horatio G. Nourse and Thomas Merryman were elected as the first town board, and Daniel Overmyer was made its president, and Daniel Gordon (who is still living) its town clerk. John Patterson was appointed town constable and street superintendent. In 1854 Daniel Gordon was elected town clerk and drafted the bill for a charter giving more power to the town of Moline than was conferred by the general act for incorporation of towns. The general assembly passed this bill, and it was approved February 14, 1855, by Governor J. A. Matteson.

In 1872 Moline was incorporated as a city under the general laws of the state. On July 3 a petition was presented to the board of trustees of the town of Moline asking that the question of the adoption of a city government be submitted to the legal voters of the town. This petition was granted and an election was held August 6, 1872, when 261 votes were cast for incorporation, and twenty-two against it. For minority representation in the city council twenty-one votes were cast, and against it, 247 votes were cast. On August 29 of that year, an election of city officers was held, and the following were elected: Mayor, Daniel L. Wheelock; city clerk, Orrin K. Ferguson; city attorney, John T. Browning; city aldermen, George W. Vinton, Luke E. Hemenway, Herman S. Keater, Marvel H. White, Henry Klan, Charles W. Lobdell, Swan Hanson, D. W. Dimock and Charles F. Hemenway. Of these, only Marvel H. White and Charles F. Hemenway are still living. John Deere was a candidate for mayor at this election, and the following year, being again on his party ticket, was elected.

REMARKABLE GROWTH

Some idea of the city's remarkable growth may be obtained from the report of Clark G. Anderson, Moline's former city civil engineer, that on March 31, 1911, the total acreage of the city of Moline was 3,506 acres; the miles of streets in Moline were 77.63; the miles of alleys, 28.63; the miles of sidewalks, 49.43 (such sidewalks being of cement or tile), and the miles of pavement, 24.98. There were also at such time 36.65 miles of sewers and 48.86 miles of water mains. The city had a population according to the census of 1910, of 24,199. The present population (estimated) is between 30,000 and 31,000. A modern City Hall has recently been erected, at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, at a cost of over $105,000. The following interesting figures are given in the city directory of 1913: Area, 5.45 square miles; as-

between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and

From then on until 1851, the

al members, survives and is an active

He was

ground is badly needed for commercial purposes. Upon this site business blocks are soon to be erected. This church's first edifice was built and dedicated June 25, 1851, on the corner of Lynde and Illinois streets (now Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue), and later enlarged. In 1869, the edifice, recently sold, was built on the corner of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue, and still later enlarged and remodeled.

The Second Congregational Church of Moline had its origin in two Sunday schools, one in the Seventh street school, organized in 1882, and the other in the old Sixteenth street school, where the Willard school now stands, organized in 1883. The Rev. C. L. Morgan in his sermon on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the First Church, delivered in January, 1884, suggested the celebration of the occasion by establishing a chapel on the bluff for the use of these two Sunday schools. The response was immediate and generous. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wheelock donated the lot, M. Y. Cady drew the plans and specifications, and superintended the work. The chapel was dedicated January 17, 1885, under the name of the Hitchcock Memorial chapel in honor of the Rev. A. E. Hitchcock, first pastor of the First Church. The Rev. J. M. McKnight was called as pastor on April 22, 1891, and the present church was organized June 7 of the same year, the name being changed to the Second Congregational Church. The following have been its pastors: Revs. J. M. McKnight, O. O. Smith, R. L. Breed, C. D. Moore, C. F. Burdick and R. S. Haney. The present church at Sixteenth avenue, corner of Twelfth street, was dedicated January 8, 1911.

Ridgeview Congregational Church—The above mentioned church was organized November 6, 1903, with thirty-five members. Meetings were held in the Ridgeview schoolhouse until September 11, 1906, when the present church was dedicated. The following have served as pastors of this church: Revs. J. W. Davies, Henry Harris, L. J. Grantham, Frank H. Anderson and Dr. John H. La Grange, who is now in charge. The name of this church has recently been changed to the Union Congregational.

The *First Methodist Church* of Moline is one of the oldest congregations of this denomination in this vicinity, having been organized by the Rev. Collin D. James in 1835. The first members were: Joel Wells and wife, Joel Wells, jr., and wife; Lucinda Wells, who afterwards married Rev. Asa McMurty; David Dawes and wife, Mrs. Reed, John Hartzell, Michael Hartzell and Catherine Hartzell. They worshipped in a schoolhouse until 1848, when a frame church was built at the corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue. The congregation continued to grow, necessitating larger quarters, so that in 1871 the present church was erected at Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue, and the former church was sold to the Swedish Methodist congregation, which had been formed in 1847. The following have been pastors of the First Methodist Church: Revs. Collin D. James, Philip Hannah, Asa West, Alfred Brunson, Chauncey Hobert, Norris Hobert, Lorenzo Whipple, G. G. Worthington, Andrew Coleman, Benjamin Applebee, Thomas Worth, Isaac Searler, W. B. Cooley, Freeborn Haney, Zadoc Hall, J. O. Gilbert and G. L. S. Staff. In 1855 Moline became a station, since which time the following have served as pastors: Revs. S. G. Havermale, D. A. Falkenberry, W. H. Hunter, J. S. Cumming, J. S. Soule, Edward Wasmuth, N. C. Lewis, J. J. Fleharty, G. M. Irwin, W. H. Pearce, H. I. Brown, M. A. Head, A. K. Tullis, W. A. Spencer, W. M. Collins, J. W. Haney, J. S. McCord, A. R. Morgan, M. C. Bowlin, Addis Albro, A. M. Stocking, J. S. Cumming, J. F. Robinson, M. V. Crumbaker, J. W. Edwards, Thomas Doney, D. S. McCown and J. E. Connor.

The *Swedish Methodist Church* of Moline was organized early in September, 1847, in the house of Claus Bengtson, who, with his wife and four children, walked from Chicago to Moline in the summer of that year, being, so far as we can learn, the first Swedish residents of this community. This congregation was formed largely through the efforts of the Rev. Jonas Hedstrom, who organized the first Swedish Methodist Church in the world at Victoria, Knox county, Ill. The church began with seven members, and for ten years services were regularly held in the Bengtson home on Fifth avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Their first church edifice, still standing but now remodeled into a cottage, was built at the Five Points corner. During the pastorate of the Rev. John Linn, 1868 to 1871, this first building was sold and the old First Methodist church building at Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street was purchased. In 1889 a brick church was built on this same site, and was occupied until the pres-

ent batavese church at Twelfth avenue and Thirteenth street was built. It is one of the finest in the city, having cost $80,000, and was dedicated Sunday, June 23, 1909. The present pastor, Rev. N. Glemaker, has been in charge since 1909.

Second Methodist Church.—In 1850 steps were taken looking to the formation of a second congregation among the English speaking Methodists of Moline. Ground was secured on Twenty fourth avenue, and deeded to trustees of the First Methodist Church. Soon afterwards a Sunday school was started in that locality and in September 1850, Samuel L. Gillham, a student at Hedding college and local at the presiding elder Rev. M. A. Hood, to take charge of the work. Mr. Gillham, while in his college studies, could at first only devote his Saturdays, Sundays and vacations to the organizing and building up of the church. Two weeks after his appointment thirty-one persons were formed together and organized into a congregation known as the Second Methodist Church. Other accessions by letter from the first church, Rock Island, soon increased it to forty members. This church is located in Margaret Waffle and Sarah Lewis who gave the money necessary to secure a pastor. Rev. H. Gillham, who suffered severely in consequence, and he went to Arizona, where after an illness of months he passed away. The church is growing in membership and influence, owning a neat and handsome church edifice and Rev. J. L. Cummings is now in charge.

St. Paul's Church, Reformed.—This church was organized in April, 1872, by the Rev. Enoch Pengra, of Geneseo, Ill., who had for two years pastor of the Reformed church. During the pastorate of the Rev. W. H. Williams the old church was torn down and a new one was begun in 1891. They were first Rev. R. Kreidler who served two years, succeeded by Rev. R. J. Channel, who broke the ground in 1895. The present pastor is Rev. A. Boyd.

The First Swedish Lutheran Church was organized December 2, 1850, the Rev. L. P. Esbjorn being the first pastor. The first church building was built and completed in 1851. This little frame structure, while is still standing, having been moved across the street from its original site and converted into a residence, served as the church home of the Swedish Lutherans of Moline and the surrounding country for twenty-five years. It was then replaced by their present large and imposing church at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street, the corner-stone being laid June 15, 1876. As the Swedish Lutherans of those days were scattered over a wide territory, and pastors were few, the first one divided his labors between the church at Moline and the congregation at New Sweden, Ia. As the growing need of a pastor who could devote all of his time to the work at Moline arose he found the Rev. O. C. T. Andreen was called. He served until 1861, when the Rev. G. P. Peters, who is still living, though now blind, in Rockford, Ill., became pastor. He was followed by Rev. J. S. [illegible] who in turn was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Setterdall in 1874. In 1879 Rev. M. O. Hallstead took charge, but he died in 1882 leaving [illegible] with the widow and [illegible] Rev. Lidberg followed by Rev. C. A. Hemming in 1882. The latter completed twelve years of service in 1894. Rev. Hedquist succeeded by Rev. J. A. Johnson in 1904, who resigned to accept a call to St. Paul. Many [illegible] the Augustana synod in the Swedish Lutheran church. He was succeeded in Moline by Rev. A. F. Hagstrom of Chicago, [illegible] The church has grown from small beginnings to wide religious influence, and is [illegible] a number of [illegible]

Reformed Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized August 2, 1903. The Revs. L. O. Hanson, Theodore A. P. Westerberg and J. P. Berggren, all Augustana college served the [illegible] Rev. C. J. Youngs [illegible] Rev. C. A. Browning, professor of Augustana Theological Seminary, came next, and he remained until the [illegible] Rev. W. P. Petersen who is now in charge and [illegible]

The Swedish Methodist Church was organized [illegible] and was incorporated under the name of Evangelical Lutheran Central Methodist Church. Its first pastor was Rev. A. Skoglund, [illegible] Carl Ed. F. W. Berggren, Sven Olson and Edward Ohlson, the present chairman being Carl Hedquist. The [illegible] Rev. K. G. Kreyberg, since which [illegible] Rev. J. G. Skogsten, A. Lar-

son, K. Erickson, N. A. Bloomstrand, P. A. Swenson, John Gustafson, P. Johnson, M. J. Eggan, P. Wencentius and its present pastor the Rev. A. M. Johanson. The congregation joined the Swedish Evangelical mission covenant of America in 1889, and this caused a division, some of the members seceding and organizing a Free Mission Congregation. In the year 1900 the congregation built its present tabernacle and has also erected a parsonage.

The *Swedish Free Evangelical* congregation was formed October 14, 1890, and incorporated as a church on the 24th of the same month. There were twenty-six charter members. Services were held for some time in Library hall, but later a church edifice was built and dedicated January 1, 1892. The following have been the pastors: the Revs. P. Lindstrom, Anderson, Prof. Hanson, Fred Nelson, J. M. Olson and the present pastor, the Rev. A. L. Wedell.

The *Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church* was organized July 23, 1908, with nearly fifty charter members. The present church at Edgewood Park was built in the spring of 1910.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized March 15, 1912, with fifteen members. The first service was held in the hall on the third floor of the State Savings Bank building, and these quarters will be adequate until the congregations can build a church. Trinity was admitted to the Illinois conference of Augustana Synod at its meeting held at Cadillac, Mich., in March, 1912. The present pastor is the Rev. Samuel M. Miller, a graduate of Augustana seminary.

The *First Baptist Church* was organized June 1, 1852, with eighteen members and during its over sixty years of active work, it has had the following pastors: Revs. A. G. Eberhart, L. C. Carr, F. D. Dickerson, W. P. Pattison, J. M. Lackey, H. D. Waterman, J. D. Newell, Thomas F. Borchers, C. F. Linfield, William Waller, W. L. Sanders, J. C. H. Read, Gilman Parker, Thomas Young, Robert C. Bryant, W. E. Spencer, B. F. Martin and J. Arthur Hurley. In June, 1857, a church building which had been erected at a cost of $3,000 was dedicated, and in 1863, through the efforts of Mr. Rickerson, a debt of $1,200 was cancelled. In 1872 a Sunday school room was added. During the pastorate of the Rev. J. C. H. Read in 1886, a new church was erected at a cost of $7,000, and was dedicated in December of that same year. In 1893 a pipe organ was placed in the church, while by bequest of Deacon J. R. Richards $1,000 in money and property for a parsonage was left to the church last year. A semi-centennial of the church was held June 1, 1902, during the pastorate of the Rev. Robert C. Bryant. In 1911 the church was remodeled and modern Sunday school rooms added at a cost of $11,000. Four members of this church have become ministers of the gospel, and one a foreign missionary.

The *Swedish Baptist Church* was organized May 7, 1876, with sixty-nine members. They now have a fine church edifice at 1300 Sixth avenue, built at a cost of $20,000, while their parsonage cost $4,000. The first baptism took place in the Mississippi river June 21, 1877, when nine persons were immersed. They have had the following pastors: Revs. J. Stadling, P. J. Hjelm, O. P. Peterson, T. Grandin, Axel Wester, Bennet Erickson, A. Jader, D. Lofstrom, Carl Vingren, and the present pastor, Rev. Ernest A. Lagerstrom.

The history of the Catholic church of Moline is covered in a special article on the history of that organization in Rock Island county.

Christ Episcopal Church—In June, 1891, there was a meeting of Episcopalians at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bryant, in the Deere apartments, on Seventeenth street, to discuss with Bishop Alexander Burgess the possibility of organizing a congregation of that faith in Moline, and as a result Christ Church parish became a factor in the religious life of the city. In the same year regular services were begun in two rooms suitably fitted in the Auditorium on Third avenue, and for many years these were used for the activities of the parish, in fact until the present edifice on Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street was built through the efforts of the Rev. Frederick Kendall Howard who was at that time rector of the parish. Dedication services were held in the new church on the Feast of the Epiphany in January, 1896. Dr. Sweet, long-time rector of Trinity Church, Rock Island, was very active in the work of establishing this parish. R. G. Hudson, lay reader, of Rock Island, also did much to aid the parish during its early days, and for a time services were conducted by the missionary of the diocese, the Rev. Father Mayo. Since the erection of the church many improvements have been added, such as a rectory and parish hall. During the life of the parish which covers a period of nearly



Silas S. Baker

twenty years. Rev. [illegible] Rev. Lawrence Sheets, Robert Healy, E. K. Howard, F. H. Burrill and the present pastor, the Rev. A. G. Masson, [illegible] year of service.

First Church of Christ, Scientist. This church was organized and incorporated as a branch of the Christian Science Mother Church in January, 1903, with a charter membership of fifteen. Regular services had been held [illegible] December 8, 1901, and permanent [illegible] 1898. The first services of the [illegible] were held in the A. F. Sellers building, corner of Seventeenth street and the Fourteenth Avenue [illegible] period of three years, after which [illegible] third floor of the Kahl building was leased from the Masonic fraternity for two years. Upon the building [illegible] the present handsome edifice [illegible] pastors [illegible] Rev. Mary Baker Eddy [illegible] pastor is Reader [illegible] Sunday afternoon [illegible]

The *First Christian Church of Milan* was organized in March, 1903, there then being [illegible] eleven members. G. W. Lawrence of the Methodist Christian Church [illegible] on Sunday afternoons. The organization was fostered by the State Board of Missions of the Christian Church and by the Memorial Church of Rock Island. The first pastor, the Rev. R. E. Hendrickson, remained with the church two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. B. Slifer, the present pastor. The membership has steadily increased. The present church edifice is on Sixteenth street near the corner of Eighth avenue, and was built [illegible] years ago [illegible] needed.

In addition to these [illegible] there are the following: the *Union Baptist Church of Milan*, of which Edward E. Zimmerman is pastor; *Grace Lutheran [illegible] Lutheran Church*, of which Ivy O. Nordstrom is pastor; *First United Presbyterian Church* on the corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, of which William S. Wallace is pastor; the *Seventh Day Adventist*, of which Lorenzo D. Santee is pastor, meetings being held at the Tri-City Sanitarium on Fifteenth street; the First Church of Christ, Scientist, No. 2005 Fifth avenue, now occupied by the *Swedish Methodist* as a mission chapel, [illegible] Swedish church of the *Salvation Army*.

SCHOOLS

Milan has always had an excellent school system, the common rules of society have been observed in the schools and generally. The present beautiful [illegible] pride in control of [illegible] with excellent facilities [illegible] the different grades. [illegible] and the erection and maintenance of modern, convenient, practical and [illegible] commodious [illegible] Milan affords a high standing among the schools of the county.

The first teacher in Moline was Joseph Jackson [illegible] an old friend and schoolmate of the late Chester Cornwall. [illegible] built in 1843, soon after the [illegible]. The grounds [illegible] the purposes of the [illegible] All property [illegible] has increased and its policy is studied [illegible] Mr. Jackson [illegible] S. P. Hodges [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] at Moline under [illegible] his ideas were then considered too advanced, [illegible] years afterwards.

In 1857 the [illegible] under the city charter and in accordance with the [illegible] The first board consisted of the following members: C. A. Wheeler, president; H. H. Grant, secretary; William G. Edwards, Lew Smith, C. O. Mason and Jonathan Hunton. A full history of the schools of Moline is given in the article in this work entitled Schools and Education.

LIBRARY

After a city is properly provided with a government, churches and schools, the next step toward the [illegible] is the establishment of a free public library, to encourage the education and uplift of the people. Soon after the passage of the law in

1872, allowing cities and towns to raise money by taxation for library purposes, measures were taken for the establishment of a library in the city of Moline. In September, 1872, the mayor, Hon. Daniel L. Wheelock, appointed the following named persons as a board of trustees of the Moline Public Library: J. T. Browning, Eugene Lewis, S. H. Velie, J. C. Starr, William H. Russell, H. H. Grover, H. A. Ainsworth and Eric Okerberg. The latter declining to serve, the Hon. Charles Atkinson was appointed to fill the vacancy. This board organized on the same day by electing J. T. Browning president, and H. H. Grover secretary, and appointing the necessary committees. The city council had but a short time previously made an appropriation of $800 which formed the nucleus for the library. The sum, however, was too small to do more than provide a building and meet contingent expenses and therefore additional funds had to be secured by other means. A meeting was accordingly called for December 17, 1872, and at this meeting $3,000 were pledged, the ladies organizing a society and becoming responsible for $500 of this amount. The amount originally pledged was increased to $5,166.24 and with it the board proceeded to procure rooms in the second story of the postoffice building, and purchase books.

OPENING OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

The library was opened to the public on January 6, 1873, and on March 29, Mrs. Kate S. Holt was appointed librarian. On March 10, 1877, a proposition from S. W. Wheelock was submitted to the library board, offering on certain conditions to donate the rooms then occupied for library purposes, and other rooms in the building owned by him, which offer was accepted on March 15, 1877, and a deed executed by S. W. Wheelock to the board of directors of the Moline Public Library, their successors and assigns forever.

Moline's population, however, increased rapidly, and in 1901 the library board saw the necessity of larger and more modern quarters. As the city was bonded almost up to its legal limits, the board could not issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a new building, but knowing that Andrew Carnegie had generously come to the assistance of many cities with funds for new libraries, a letter was written him, and he promised Moline $37,000, which amount was afterwards increased to $40,000. The city raised $10,000 by public subscription, purchased a lot, and building was begun in the early part of 1903. The building was completed January 26, 1904, having cost, together with the grounds, something over $66,000. The working force of the library consists of a librarian, Miss Minnie Kohler, and three assistants.

The present library board is as follows: Harry Ainsworth, president; F. W. Rank, vice-president; O. A. Child, secretary; F. A. Herbst; Edward Coryn; Rev. Carl J. Youngberg; Henry Gripp; Patrick Mullane; Dr. Frank H. Gardner.

THE PRESS

The first newspaper published at Moline was started by Amos Smith on August 21, 1854, and was called "The Moline Workman." Was it foresight or fate that suggested the name so typical of the busy life of the people of this manufacturing city? It was natural that the New England spirit should be the governing power, as there were so many of the people here from that part of the country, and hence this first paper was an anti-slavery organ. In February, 1857, this paper changed both owner and name, Robert H. Graham buying it and renaming it "The Moline Independent." In 1861 Mr. Graham entered the Union army in which he served with distinction until compelled to resign on account of ill health, being at that time colonel of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. When the old soldiers organized their post in Moline, they named it Graham Post in honor of a faithful worker and brave and patriotic citizen of Moline. Colonel Graham died November 11, 1862.

In July, 1858, F. M. Linehan started the "Citizen," a semi-weekly, but did not make a success of his undertaking, and ceased issuing it in 1859. Moline had no newspaper from 1862 until 1865 but in the latter part of that year William H. Jenkins established a six-column paper there, which was called "The Moline Republican" and supported the policies of the republican party. In 1867 this organ was sold to L. M. Haverstick who discontinued its publication, merging it with "The Rock Island Union." Once more Moline was without an organ until November 26, 1870, when Lowe & Gilson commenced publishing "The Moline Review." "The Moline Dispatch" was established

by Oliver White, July 31, 1878, and it was the first daily of the city. Afterwards it was consolidated with the "Review" under the name of "The Review-Dispatch." "The Moline Daily Dispatch" is now the largest paper in the county both in number of subscribers and circulation.

On January 1, 1877, Prof. P. E. Melin and Gustaf Svensson conducted the publication of "The Scandia," which was a large weekly newspaper printed in the Swedish language, but it was never very prosperous and did not live long. "The Swedish Citizen" made its initial appearance in Moline on November 26, 1880. It was edited by Captain Eric Johnson and was printed in the English language with a view of not confining it exclusively to the Swedish people but for the purpose of giving English speaking people an opportunity to read about the Swedish undertakings, and thus gaining a better understanding of the Swedes. It was afterwards called the "Citizen," which paper was merged into the "Republican."

On April 30, 1881, the first issue of the "Daily Republican" made its appearance in Moline. O. S. Bareum of Monmouth was the principal owner of the "Republican." Sam Kennedy, a well known citizen, was editor and manager. Later, E. L. Eastman succeeded Mr. Kennedy and during the campaign of Ben Cable for congress, the "Republican" was purchased by John H. Porter and conducted in the interests of the democratic party. Soon after the conclusion of this campaign, E. L. Eastman established the "Moline Journal" and after issuing this for six months, Mr. Eastman and J. C. H. Read bought the "Republican." Later Mr. Read sold to Myron Jordan and the two papers were consolidated into the "Republican-Journal" and Mr. Eastman afterward sold his interest to Mr. Jordan. The city had but two dailies for a few years, or until T. S. Stanley and Charles Mix started the "Mail." Mr. Stanley later disposed of his interest to William A. Jones. The owners of both the "Mail" and the "Journal" sold to a new company known as the Rock Island County Mail Company and these two papers were merged. Yet both the "Mail" and "Journal" are still issued.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL

At a regular meeting of the city council of Moline, held on January 18, 1892, there was presented a petition of 125 voters asking that an annual tax of not to exceed two mills on the dollar be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a public hospital in the city. This question was voted upon at the regular annual election, held on April 5, 1892, and carried. Hon. P. H. Wessel, then mayor of Moline, appointed a board of three directors, viz.: William B. Ullman, Dr. W. K. Sloan and Dr. A. H. Arp, which held its first meeting on July 26, 1892. An ordinance passed August 19, 1895, while the late Gustaf Swensson was mayor of Moline, provides that the board shall be a "corporation public hospital for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the city of Moline or any person falling sick, or injured, or maimed within its limits, and that all money collected shall be under the control of the hospital board and placed to the credit of the hospital fund."

The hospital grounds were bought August 15, 1895, for $7,000, and work for the erection of the hospital was immediately begun. The corner stone was laid May 2, 1896, and on August 29, 1898 the hospital was opened for patients. The cost of the building amounted to $18,852.24. Individuals and organizations had liberally come to the assistance of the hospital board by fitting out rooms and donating furniture for the comfort of the patients. In 1910 the hospital was enlarged by the addition of another story to the building and by fitting up the attic with rooms for a maternity ward and with a modern operating room. The first matron of the hospital was Miss Louise King now wife of the postmaster, Alfred T. Foster. The present matron is Miss Margaret Boone, who has fourteen nurses under her charge.

PARKS

Until 1900 a small tract in front of the old city hall was Moline's only municipal park. Now six large tracts located in the different sections of the city are rapidly being developed into an elaborate park system. For a number of these sites thanks are due some of the city's progressive and generous citizens. G. A. Stephens donated a splendid tract for the use of the city as a memorial of his father, and the park on this site has been named Stephens' Park in honor of the latter. The late John T. Browning bequeathed to the city a tract of land "to be ever held as a children's playground and for athletic purposes." During the Christmas season of 1912, the late Mrs. C. H. Deere and her

daughter, Mrs. William Butterworth, presented to the city a tract of land for park purposes which will greatly aid in the realization of the dream of the "city beautiful," and which was thankfully accepted by the city commissioners on December 23, 1912.

Sylvan Park—The first step taken in the gradual development of the city's park system, was the improvement of the river front, in 1900, by the establishment of Sylvan Park, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Dr. P. H. Wessel was mayor at that time, and he was instrumental in securing this property for city purposes. This stretch of land has been parked and set out with trees and flowers, macadam walks and drives wind through it, and a landing pier for steamers has been constructed here. The view of the sunset from Sylvan Park, with the broad river and tree embowered Arsenal Island in the foreground, is beautiful indeed. This spot affords a delightful resting place and recreation ground near to the business center of the city, where one may enjoy close touch with water life, there being long sweeps of the Mississippi in view both to the east and west. During the summer of 1912 band concerts were held at Sylvan Park by Lowe's band. These were greatly enjoyed by the public, the expense was borne by subscription and it is hoped that they will be continued in the future.

Stephens Park—The donation of this ideal hilltop site in the west end of the city connected with down-town streets by a ravine road bordered on each side by shade trees and shrubs, was a most welcome gift. The city purchased eighteen acres adjoining the tract given by Mr. Stephens. Seventh street is the boundary line of the hilltop plateau, and the ravine drive extends north to Fifth avenue with many attractive wooded spots. Situated in the center of a thickly populated district it has become a popular breathing place during the hot midsummer days and evenings. During 1912 a number of tennis courts were added to the many other attractions, and in the months when this sport is popular, the courts are in demand from early morning until dark.

The new *Deere Park* will be connected with Stephens Park by an ornamental concrete bridge across the Seventh street ravine, a few hundred feet south of Twelfth avenue. This bridge is to be amply high to allow of a driveway and walk along the ravine making another connecting link between the two parks. Of the four residences at Seventh street and Sixteenth avenue included in the link between Stephens Park and Deere Park, a handsome stucco structure on the corner is to be retained and fitted up as a home for the park caretaker. The others will be removed.

Riverside Park.—The Riverside Cemetery board made a park in the eastern end of Moline possible when it transferred to the city fifty-seven acres at Fourth avenue between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth streets. H. C. Klehm, a landscape gardner, planned the parking of this, and it is now an attractive recreation center, with a lovely artificial lake as a special feature.

Browning Park—During 1912 extensive improvements were made at Browning Park, Fifteenth street and Twenty-third avenue, which has been made suitable for football and baseball games. Being conveniently situated with reference to street car lines it has proved a great success as an athletic field. With the help of the high school teams the city has erected bleachers and enclosed a part of the grounds with wire fence. Better approaches will soon be provided. It is also hoped that a children's playground may soon be added on this tract. There is also considerable grading to be done and the ravine to the east is to be filled.

Prospect Park—In 1911 the Tri-City Railway Company as part compensation for valuable franchise grants in Moline deeded Prospect Park to the city, reserving only a right of way for a line when the time comes that the company will wish to extend south to Rock River, which will probably be in the very near future. This is a beautifully wooded tract in South Moline, its southern boundary being the city limits, from the hill tops of which a fine view of Rock river and valley may be obtained. The grassy, shady hill sides encircle a lake in which swimming is a popular sport. Here are also ideal spots for picnics. Much of the city's park appropriation of 1912 was expended on this park, and to excellent purpose. A new concrete foundation was laid for the pavilion and other improvements were made. A lunch room is soon to be established in the basement of the pavilion. A new bathhouse, a better bathing beach and better lighting are also to be provided.

An acre of ground at the head of Fourteenth street hill, owned by the city, has been set out



Fred W Boulton and Wife

with trees and flowers, and has been named *Observatory Park* because from this point an extensive panoramic view may be had of the city and the "Great River."

These parks are so situated in regard to the north, east, south and west sections of the city that the people of all districts have convenient access to recreation centers. Well paved streets lead to most of them, and each year they will attain added beauty as the trees gain in age and growth, and flowers and shrubbery increase. In 1912 the sum of $14,000 was expended in the improvement, extension and care of the park system, and an equal sum at least will probably be used during the current year. Following is the acreage included in the various parks which add so greatly to the desirability of the city as a place of residence and to the pleasure of the visitors as well: [illegible] Park, fifty-seven acres; Prospect Park, thirty-two acres; Shepherd Park, [illegible]; Doane Park, thirteen and one-half acres; Browning Park, nine acres; Strong Park, seven acres; Observation Park, [illegible].

[illegible]

On July 25, 1856, a meeting of citizens was called to organize a fire department in Moline. This was held at the school house. Judge J. M. Goodell acting as chairman. A committee to draft resolutions, and to have same presented by the chair, consisting of S. P. Hodne, I. E. Hemingway, Hiram Pitts, Alfred Williams and George Stephens, which committee was instructed to consider [illegible] and report to a meeting to be held at the school on June 27, 1856. The first ordinance relative to the fire department was passed by the town board on July 29, 1856, and signed by Hiram Pitts, president of the board.

On July 29, 1856, the "Hammer Fire Company No. 1" was organized and the following officers appointed: Chief engineer, S. W. Willcock; first assistant, Jonathan Hemingway; second assistant, W. C. Whitmore; foreman, Manly Darling; first assistant foreman, M. H. Wilcox; second assistant foreman, C. W. Ledge; directors, E. W. Nye and William Emery, and James Chapman. This company was equipped with the hand engine *Matamora*, known as a hand brake, and was worked by six to eight men on each side. The first fire [illegible] in Moline occurred on October 6, 1856, at Dimock & Gould's mill and the total loss was $30,500.00. At this fire Moline was assisted by the Western Fire Company of Rock Island. In 1872 a steam engine, *Mississippi*, was purchased, and the "Mississippi Company B" was organized. This engine was drawn by hand for a number of years, but in 1880 horses were used. Such horses were secured "on Drop or express loan." In 1878 a hook and ladder company was organized of which Conrad P. Gratz was foreman. There were twenty in this company, all of whom were active members of the local Turner society. This company disbanded in 1884, and the truck was turned over to the city. In 1874 the city installed [illegible] bells and the latter was furnished by Dimock, Gould & Company. The most disastrous fire of Moline that occurred during the time that the subjects [illegible] mentioned was in existence, was the burning of the Keith Sawmill on August 18, 1881. The Moline Volunteer Fire Department was at that fire, assisted by a fire engine from the government arsenal, and the Rock Island and Davenport departments. The fire was very hot and it was [illegible] day, and many of the firemen were overcome by the heat.

By 1882 the city had advanced to such an extent that it built its present water works and shortly thereafter the engine company was [illegible] and equipped. At that time there were [illegible] companies, [illegible] among the [illegible] were companies "Moline Hose Company," "Atlanta Hose Company," "Moline Hose Company," "Mississippi Company B" and the "Volunteer Hook and Ladder Company." August Mienke was the chief. In 1896 the volunteer system was abolished and there [illegible] Fire Department companies: "Osmond Hose Company," "Moline Hose Company," "Deere Hose Company" and the "Gatling Hose Company," as well as the "Hook and Ladder Company."

[illegible]

On May 4, 1896, Mayor Odell, of Moline, presented a message to the city council, consisting in addition to himself, Aldermen Vinton, Fones and Watt, to look into and report to the council the advisability of increasing the fire department and on June 29 of that year an ordinance was passed by the city council, based upon the report returned by this committee, which created a paid fire de-

partment. The following persons were appointed, on September 20, 1896, the roster of the new department being: Henry C. Reese, chief; John Q. Hawk, assistant chief; and the following firemen: Oscar Youngren, Edward Delene, Charles Bobke, Emil Stange, Christ Peters, John Mauthe, James Trevor, Thomas Welch and John Oline who went on actual duty October 1, 1896, occupying two fire stations, one down town and one on the hill. The paid fire department had its first run on October 22, 1896, to a small fire at Sixth street and Railroad avenue. John Q. Hawk was appointed chief of the department on April 22, 1899, and still is its head.

On February 13, 1898, the Auditorium, located between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets on Third avenue, caught fire and was totally destroyed with a loss of $53,750. The Five Points block was practically destroyed on February 9, 1899. The day was extremely cold, the thermometer registering 26 degrees below zero, so that the department suffered to a considerable extent and worked under great difficulties. Other bad fires have been: C. H. Deere's residence, on October 20, 1899, with a loss of $29,000; H. A. Barnard's residence, February 3, 1900, with a loss of $22,500; Dimock & Gould's lumber yard on May 2, 1904, with a loss of $92,000. At this last named fire the Moline fire department was assisted by the fire department of Rock Island and Davenport, as well as that from the government arsenal. At present there are four fire stations at Moline: one at Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, one at Third avenue and Fifth street, one at Fourteenth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and one at Fourteenth avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

The Moline Harbor, Lock and River Improvements

River improvements being carried on at Moline by the federal government form a link in the improvement of Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river, which in turn is a part of the project for a six foot channel in the Mississippi river from St. Paul on the north to the mouth of the Missouri river on the south. By means of the Rock Island rapids improvement, the depth of four feet in the main channel at low water, already secured at a cost of $1,830,000, will be increased to six feet. The original scope of the improvement at Moline was to create a four-foot channel into Moline, and thence alongside the long dyke, again entering the main river above Duck creek chain, thereby avoiding two of the swiftest and most troublesome chains on the rapids, Moline and Duck creek chains. The amount appropriated for this work, $386,000, was expended in the construction of the lock and dam and for rock excavation both above and below the lock. When the six-foot channel improvement was adopted by congress in 1907, the Moline improvement was incorporated therein, and an additional quantity of rock excavation became necessary, as also the tightening of the long dyke by means of a concrete core-wall to prevent excessive leakage.

The estimate for the six-foot improvement of the Rock Island rapids is $3,099,080, not including the sum appropriated for the Moline improvement. The adopted project, subject to modifications, provides for an independent lateral canal from Rapids City to Hampton pool, for a lateral canal from Hampton pool to Moline lock, and an excavated channel, 400 feet wide and six feet deep at low water, from Moline lock to Rock Island bridge. That part of the project especially pertinent to Moline is estimated to cost, including the $386,000 above mentioned, about $1,000,000, the plan being to carry the long dyke up to Campbell's island and excavate a channel in the rock on the Illinois side to the required depth and width, thereby raising the pool about two and one-half feet, the head thus gained being sufficient to secure the six feet required. An alternate plan, which may be adopted and which would prove the cheaper, covers the raising of the pool to the required elevation by means of dams in the main river and excavation of rock at Campbell's chain. The amount expended up to December 31 of 1912, was $611,549 and it is expected that the Moline part of the project will be completed within a short time.

The Moline lock itself cost about $175,000 and about $10,000 per annum will be required to operate it and dredge the approaches; but as before stated, the entire first cost of the improvement, including the dam and rock excavation in the approaches, has been $386,000. The lock has a usable length of 325 feet and a width of 80 feet, and has the same chamber dimensions as those of the Des Moines Rapids canal

and those now under construction between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The draft afforded is six feet at low water.

The new lock at Keokuk is 400 feet long and 140 feet wide, but it is to be remembered that this lock will afford the only passage up and down the river, as the canal which will be occupied by the navigation works at the Rock Island rapids there will not be an open channel available to boats at all times, although affording only four feet at extremely low water. The lock will facilitate as well as many all boats going up stream, but going down stream, except at low stages, the open channel will be generally used, unless boats desire to land at Moline. In the event of the failure of trade on the river, the Moline lock will do its part in assisting commerce. It is 316 miles from St. Louis, 506 miles from the mouth of the Ohio, 1,470 miles from New Orleans and 1,570 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. Some $500 00 additional were required to secure deposits from the harbor at Moline.

POST OFFICE.

The post office at Moline was established in 1841 with David B. Sears as postmaster. This enterprising and patriotic citizen was appointed to serve and he carried the office although the attached salary was small. The post office was located on the southwest corner of what is now Second avenue and Sixteenth street. It remained there for some time but was later moved to a building a few doors further west on Second avenue. In 1873 removal was made to the Henry building on the northeast corner of what is now Fifteenth and Second streets. When Charles H. Deere built, in 1884, a substantial store building on the northeast corner of Sixteenth street and Third avenue, the first floor secured the agency for the post office and it was rented by the government. This building was filled with all the modern improvements of the day, and was considered well fitted for the purpose. After some years however, the government recognized the fact that the accommodations were not sufficient for the transaction of public business and a lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue. A modern government building was erected thereon, into which the post office was moved in October 11, 1910.

A. E. Foster was appointed postmaster April 1, 1910. The working force of the post office consists of twenty-three mail carriers, one rural carrier, seventeen clerks, five substitutes, three janitors and nine clerks who are in charge of the postal stations in different parts of the city. A recent report shows annual receipts of $145,293.34.

The history of the railroads of Moline is taken up at some length in a special article devoted to that subject elsewhere in this work.

CEMETERY.

Michael Grenell, Joseph Pershing and N. C. Thrall as trustees of the Moline Cemetery Association purchased on November 1, 1851, from Samuel Bell, a tract of land containing five acres for cemetery purposes, for $250. On November 10, 1872 John Deere, J. M. Gould, C. W. Lobdell and J. S. Kenter entered into a contract with William Mill and Andrew J. Bell for the purchase of seventy-eight acres of land. The deed for same was executed January 20, 1873. To this tract were afterwards added ten acres leased from Lord Clarke, nine acres bought from Henry Heaps, and six acres from W. E. Crawford. The entire tract of land was at that time bought for cemetery purposes, but the lower part, about fifty acres, is now a city park. The cemetery has a beautiful site on hills and knolls, and is kept laid out, well tended and ornamented in accordance with plans of persons of the cities of Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, the Rock Island and Mississippi rivers and the valley of the latter lie right in front and down. A portion in the cemetery is set aside for the burial of old soldiers.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The first gas company established in 1870 was under the management of C. W. Lobdell. The [illegible] lighting company was the Merchants Electric Light Company which obtained a franchise from the city council of which company Messrs. Dunn, James Shaw, Joseph Rank, C. F. Harts and Dr. C. P. Pope were directors. Deere & Company was the first to install electric lights in their works. The large number who then took up the offices of the new enterprise, discovering that their capital stock was insufficient to install the plant as intended they finally assigned their

rights to the People's Power Company, and the first electric lights were introduced in Moline under the old franchise. Later the new company had this franchise amended with a proviso that at the expiration of a certain term of years the city could buy the plant if so desired. The option made was accepted by the city, but after the lapse of five or six years, the city again disposed of its rights to the same concern from which it had been purchased, and granted a new franchise to the Electric Light Company. The power for operating during the time the city was running the plant was furnished, as now, by Dimock, Gould & Company.

CHAPTER XI

CITY OF MOLINE

The postoffice at Moline was established in 1844, with David B. Sears as the first postmaster, and between 1844 and 1853, Dr. Wells, George W. and Joseph J. Jackson served as postmasters. Absolom B. Williams was appointed in 1853, at which time the office was in his grocery, at what is now Second avenue and Sixteenth street. Here it remained some time when it was moved to the Gould and Dimock bank building, a few doors west, and in 1873 it was removed to the Library building on Fifteenth street. J. M. Gould succeeded A. B. Williams, and served until April 17, 1861, when William Kerns was appointed, serving until June, 1865, when George D. Gould was appointed, the latter holding the office some twenty-two months, when Mr. Kerns was reappointed. On August 11, 1869, the latter was succeeded by Henri E. Wells, who served until April 1, 1877, when Capt. Luke E. Hemenway was appointed. While a new building was being erected for the postoffice, by Charles H. Deere, on the corner of Third avenue and Sixteenth street, the office occupied temporary quarters on Third avenue in the Union store block, and was removed to the new building on its completion in December, 1885, where it remained until the finishing of the present handsome Federal building on the corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street, to which it was removed October 11, 1910. The appropriation for this building was $110,000. It is a one-story and basement structure, with a mezzanine floor. Following Captain Hemenway as postmaster came Dan W. Gould under President Cleveland's first administration; John M. Holt, who was appointed in April, 1890, under President Harrison; Matthew J. McEniry, appointed July 4, 1894, who was succeeded in the spring of 1897 by George H. McKinley. The last named was succeeded by W. F. Eastman in March, 1906. Mr. Eastman died in office, and his unexpired term was served out by his widow. The present incumbent, Alfred T. Foster, was appointed in April, 1910. The first report of the receipts of the postoffice available is that of 1879, when the total was $15,346.50. There were 3,158 money orders sent out, totaling $30,667.12, and 2,355 paid, totaling $36,014.33. There were 640 registered letters sent out, and 1,269 received. The total number of pieces of mail distributed was 861,389. The following table shows the remarkable increase from 1891 to 1912, in the gross receipts: 1891, $24,433.28; 1892, $20,727.15; 1893, $28,186.22; 1894, $26,687.81; 1895, $27,312.54; 1896, $28,013.14; 1897, $31,465.16; 1898, $36,557.00; 1899, $39,734.24; 1900, $43,385.66; 1901, $48,334.29; 1902, $51,825.07; 1903, $55,330.32; 1904, $60,033.80; 1905, $65,480.83; 1906, $73,688.58; 1907, $79,365.06; 1908, $83,581.65; 1909, $117,757.13; 1910, $142,974.35; 1911, $152,066.25; 1912, $188,643.42.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Moline police department was established by an ordinance of the city November 7, 1877, while S. W. Wheelock was mayor and S. T. Walker was city clerk. Prior to that date Moline was under village organization. The first chief was L. E. Fish, who served until the spring of 1881, when he was succeeded by George Henderson. In the spring of 1883, Edward Kittilsen was appointed and served until December, 1906, when the present incumbent, O. M. Bisant, was placed in charge. The department consists of the chief, a day and night sergeant, fifteen patrolmen, two night watchmen and a police matron. The equipment in addition to other vehicles consists of a Pope auto combination patrol and emergency ambulance, and the chief's runabout.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MOLINE

By John F. Lorenzen

ORGANIZATION—PURCHASE OF PROPERTY—GREATEST MEMBERSHIP IN 1904—PLANS FOR PRESENT FINE BUILDING—GENEROSITY AND ENTHUSIASM OF CITIZENS.

It was in 1884 that the first Young Men's Christian Association was started in Moline, small quarters being secured on the second floor of the Deere Building on Third avenue and Seventeenth street, the rest floor being later partly occupied. While the association did excellent work as a number of years for some time the association as a body, had been suspended for several years prior to 1901 when its reorganization was effected although under difficulties. Then a meeting and a social were held in the McKenzie Block on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street.

It was in December, 1902 that a movement was started to buy the property known as Watt Hall, on Seventh street, and $5,000 was raised for this purpose from manufacturers and other interested citizens, and in January, 1903, the association moved into what was then considered very ample quarters, occupying the second and third floors, the first floor being used for commercial purposes. B. C. Hanks was general secretary, and continued with the association until February 1, 1904. On that date John S. Freeman took charge and for with, was pushed vigorously the membership that year reaching the highest point in the history of the association, there being 465 members. L. S. Rogers became general secretary in May 1904, but was compelled to relinquish his duties after a year's service because of ill health and Mr. Freeman being urged by the board to resume his duties, took up the work again on August 1, 1907, having spent the previous year in business. The board acted in getting us a gift of his services, that was a wise choice as a proof the choice of L. S. Rogers in May 1904, as soon as the first seemed questions.

Plans were well under way by this time, in November of that year, the financial panic came on and the matter had to be postponed. Agressive association work was done for the next two years, and on November 9, 1909, the board of directors authorized a meeting with the state secretary with a view to making plans for a campaign to raise funds for a new building. The first meeting in this interest was held at the home of Harry Ainsworth, in December 1909, with twenty-three men present. Stereopticon pictures of buildings in other places were shown, and it was determined that Moline should have a $125,000 building, if it were possible to get it. Other meetings were held during the winter at the association building but only a few men believed that such an enterprise could be put through to a successful end. On August 1, 1910, a meeting of the board of directors was held at the home of R. B. Lorenz who had previously agreed with the general secretary, that he would take the responsibility of a campaign for funds for such a building, and at that meeting, it was decided that the campaign should be put on, and it ought to be said to their enduring credit, that the men of the board at that meeting pledged about $1,200 to defray the expenses of the campaign, whether we win or lose. With this backing, it was decided to open a campaign in October 1, 1910.

Months and years was done in advertising what had been accomplished in other places and in letting folks see the canvass. A banquet was held at the Manufacturer's Hotel on September 14th, to which thirty-five laymen were invited and responded. Much preparation for the work was done from that time on until October 1st when the city of Moline witnessed the success of an enterprise, the like of which was never thought possible by the community. At the end of seven working days the men on the committee canvassing had in hand pledges for $70,000. With this amount, together with the proceeds of the sale of the old building, which amounted to about $9,000, and a bequest of $1,000 from A. T. Brooking, the association had a fund of $145,000 for the erection of its building.

By September 1911, the building was under roof, and is one of the finest Association buildings in the state, outside of the city of Chicago. This building was given to the association by the citizens because they had recognized the value of such an organization in the city, which had done effective work even in its limited quarters, by helpful service to men.

THE MOLINE COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Moline Commercial Club was organized on December 9, 1895, as a social center and for the purpose of promoting the civic, business and industrial interests of the city of Moline. There are three classes of members, namely: Resident, non-resident and honorary. The annual meetings of the club are held the second Tuesday of May of each year, at 9 P. M. The standing committees are those on finance, membership, house and grounds, entertainment, press, auditing and civic improvement. The ladies and minors of every member's family are entitled to the privileges of the club. No liquors are allowed in the club rooms or on the premises, nor is any form of gambling permitted. The first officers were: C. H. Deere, president; C. A. Barnard, vice-president; E. F. Sleight, secretary; and C. F. Hemenway, treasurer.

The original name of this club was the Moline Club, but it was changed in August, 1913, to the Moline Commercial Club. Removal was made from the old quarters at Third avenue and Sixteenth street to the new rooms in the Leedy building, corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue. Here the club occupies two upper floors, which were planned specially for it, and the rooms contain the office, lobby, reading and writing room, lounging and smoking room, billiard and card room on the first floor of the quarters, and on the second are the dance hall, directors' room, dining room and kitchen. The present officers are: W. H. VanDervoort, president; Harold Hemenway, first vice-president; Frank A. Herbst, second vice-president; A. G. Brown, secretary; and C. F. Lundberg, treasurer. Four times a month entertainments are given to members and their friends to which the ladies are invited.

(See Chapters X, XXI and XXXV.)

CHAPTER XII

CITY OF EAST MOLINE

ORGANIZATION—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES PUBLIC UTILITIES CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES.

East Moline was organized December 23, 1902, and on January 17, 1903, Andrew L. Mills, Thomas J. Gorman, Albert E. Bergholtz, Frank E. Palmer, August De Scheppers and James B. Hock were elected trustees. The present city form of government was adopted in 1907. The present city officials are: Charles Goodwin, mayor; Edward Huntington, city clerk; F. O. Lovins, city treasurer; Charles Radden, Oscar Lundeen, Grant Fair, F. R. Schlveter and Julius Van Snathern, aldermen; J. K. Williams, chief of police; and A. F. Griffith, street commissioner.

East Moline lies seven miles east of Rock Island, and four miles east of Moline. Its location on the Rock Island system, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern railways, and the Peoples' Power Company electric lines, have made it an advantageous point for manufacturing plants and also as a place of residence. This fact has been so generally recognized that many of the large concerns with headquarters at Rock Island or at Moline, have established branch plants at East Moline, while new capital also has been interested here in the line of factories, and many of the handsomest residences in the county have been built here.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

The recent school census shows that East Moline has a population of over 7,000. Its business men are noted for their enthusiasm and their belief that the prosperity of their town will largely increase in the future. The manufacturing plants here are: The Union Malleable Iron Company, making malleable iron castings, with William Butterworth, president, and Charles A. Washburn, secretary and general manager; Deere & Company, harvester department, W. R. Morgan, manager; the Marseilles Company, agricultural implements, George N. Peck, president, Floyd R. Todd, general manager, and Herbert B. McCahin, secretary and treasurer; Midland Motor Company, automobile manufacturers, C. H. Pope, president, G. O. Dietz, secretary, and H. P. Pope, treasurer; Moline Automobile Company, manufacturers of automobiles, William H. Van Dervoort, president, and Rufus Walker, secretary and treasurer; East Moline Sash and Door Works, Charles J. Nelson, president, and John P. Engstrom, secretary; Standard Calorimeter Company, makers of calorimeters, etc., Orlando J. Root and William H. Van Dervoort proprietors; The Root and

Thompson Boney & Family

Van Dervoort Engineering Company, combustion engines, William H. Van Dervoort, president, Rufus Walker, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Moline Pressed Steel Company, pressed steel, F. A. Lundahl, president, William H. Powell, secretary and treasurer; and the Moline Scale Factory, Carroll H. Vincent, manager; Tri-City Flexotile Company, tiling, Carl A. Abrahams and Bert N. Porter. The above are nearly all large plants employing many operatives and the manufacturing industries of the place are constantly increasing, both through the enlargement of the plants the addition of new enterprises and the investment of home capital in the establishing of new factories.

There are efficient representatives here of the professions and of other lines of business. Among the physicians may be named: Charles E. Dennison, Judson H. Long, Henry J. Love, William M. Patton and E. Don Taylor, all medical men of high personal standing. The legal profession is represented by such men as Arthur B. Johnson, Fred H. Reynolds and Fred E. Thompson. There are two banks, the Manufacturers State Bank, and the State Bank of East Moline. The town is well supplied with retail stores representing the usual lines. While there are several theaters there seems to be room for more.

SCHOOLS

There is an excellent system of East Moline of graded public schools and there are [illegible] pupils with [illegible] teachers, in the grades. They have a high school which has five teachers. Prof. D. B. Huffman is superintendent of schools and Miss Louise Scott is principal of the high school. There is a most unique arrangement by which the school at Watertown has been consolidated with those of East Moline. There were [illegible] pupils and the city has an abundance [illegible]

CHURCHES

The churches [illegible] of the community are cared for by these [illegible] organizations: East Methodist Episcopal church, with Rev. George R. Cady as pastor; Plymouth Congregational church with Rev. Melville F. Miller as pastor; First Baptist, with Rev. W. C. Maurer as pastor; St. Mary's Catholic church, with Rev. Leo Van Stappen as pastor; and the Reformed Church of the Latter Day Saints.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Some of the public utilities which have been inaugurated by the public-spirited enthusiasm of the people are: A municipally owned system of waterworks, drawing its supply from artesian wells, thus insuring its purity. There are two standpipes, one with a capacity of 500,000 and the other of 100,000 gallons; a paid fire department, with a two-horse truck and hose carts, well supplied with standard-quality hose, a hook and ladder wagon and a well-appointed, central fire station. Martin V. Osborne is chief. There is an excellent system of drainage sewers and storm sewers are now being put in at an expense of $200,000. There are ten miles of [illegible] paved streets and a half mile of concrete street [illegible] is now being laid as a test of that system. All sidewalks are of concrete. The city has both gas and electric light service and [illegible] service. Central has recently been purchased on the hill to be developed into a [illegible] park and the improvement of this tract of land is to be begun at an early date.

CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES

As a combined business and social organization the East Moline Commercial Club is prosperous. It was organized in 1908 and is ready to forward such movements as may be for the general good of the community and at present is interested in promoting the establishment here of a [illegible] plant by outside capital. The officers are: A. B. Johnson, president; Dr. E. D. Taylor, vice president; E. L. Walker, secretary, and W. I. Taze, treasurer.

The fraternal societies represented are: The Court of Honor by East Moline Court No. 567; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, by Automobile Lodge No. 934, and East Moline Encampment No. 74; the Modern Woodmen of America, by [illegible] Camp No. [illegible]; the Royal Neighbors of America by Star Camp, and the F. R. L. A., by Campbell Lodge No. 146. There is a progressive weekly newspaper, the East Moline Herald, of the democratic faith, P. O. Lemon being editor and proprietor.

(See chapters XXI and XXXV.)

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

By James F. Murphy

PIONEER PRIESTS—FATHER MARQUETTE—FATHER JOLIET FATHER HENNEPIN—FATHER MAZZUCHELLI—FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST. JAMES—FATHER JOHN G. ALLEMAN—STONE FROM MORMON TEMPLE—FATHER JOHN P. DONELON—FATHER P. J. R. MURPHY—FATHER P. T. M'ELHERNE—FATHER JOSEPH P. ROLLES—ST. MARY'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—FATHER THOMAS MACKIN—RAPID DEVELOPMENT—ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—VILLA DE CHANTEL ACADEMY—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL—OTHER HOSPITALS—DEATH OF DEAN THOMAS MACKIN—REV. JAMES J. QUINN, PASTOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH—HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—SACRED HEART CHURCH—BELGIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—FIRST CATHOLICS IN MOLINE—CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY, MOLINE—ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOLINE—FREJA HALL—FATHER GREVE—BELGIAN CATHOLICS—ST. MARY'S SCHOOL—SACRED HEART PARISH, MOLINE—COAL VALLEY—EAST MOLINE.

PIONEER PRIESTS

The history of Rock Island county began with the earliest trace of the white man along the Mississippi. Fathers Marquette and Joliet were the first Catholic priests to visit this section, as they descended the great river in 1673. The next was Father Hennepin, as he ascended the river in 1680, and he was followed by Father Mazzuchelli who was sent as a missionary to the lead mines at Galena in 1835. He stopped on his way at Rock Island (then Stephenson) and Davenport, and made another visit here according to a promise, upon his return down the river in 1837.

FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first Catholic church in the county was built at Rock Island during the pastorate of the Rev. Father John G. Alleman, a German Dominican friar, in 1851, although not completed until 1852. This church was named St. James, and stood at what is now Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, on the site now occupied by St. Mary's German Catholic church. The size of this church was 40x66 feet and it was built of stone quarried from the ground on which the church was built. The windows, sills, water tables and other trimmings, however, were brought from Nauvoo, Ill., and were taken from the ruins of the Mormon temple at that place. They were loaded on flat boats and transported up the Mississippi river to Rock Island where they were put in place. In later years when the old church, becoming too small, was torn down, these stone trimmings were used in the new rectory where they can still be seen.

Father Alleman had established a church and cabin at Fort Madison, Ia., where he continued to reside, not taking permanent charge of St. James until 1857, when he removed to Rock Island. Father John Larmer, who knew him well, says of Father Alleman: "He had served the church as a missionary over northern and central Ohio, had said mass in a cabin in the center of a cornfield where the city of Cleveland now stands and upon arriving in the west he built himself a church and shanty where Fort Madison, Ia., now stands. From this place he usually traveled on foot, as I saw him for years, with a pair of saddle bags over his arm, in which were all his church equipments, all a missionary's conveniences for the celebrating of mass. Being of huge stature, and in splendid health, he could cover in a morning, on foot, as much ground as an average horse. Wherever he heard there were a few Catholics he made them a visit. He covered all northern Missouri and southern Iowa, then crossing the Mississippi he extended his missionary wanderings as far east as the Illinois river north to the Wisconsin line." Again Father Larmer says: "Father Alleman was a great scholar, with such a tenacious memory that he could even when an old man, repeat all of the first book of Virgil's Æneid."

OTHER FAITHFUL PRIESTS

Father Alleman remained in charge of the little stone church until 1856 and during this time he also conducted missions at Geneseo, Sheffield, Carbon Cliff, Minersville, Hampton, Rapid City, Port Byron, Coal Valley, Edgington and Keithsburg. Finally as he advanced in years, it was necessary to appoint a younger man in his place, as his duties were too arduous, so the Rev. John

P. Donelon was sent to St. James as pastor in 1856, Father Alleman remaining as his assistant pastor. Father Donelon was transferred to Rockford, Ill., in 1860, where he died July 15, 1866. The Rev. P. J. R. Murphy succeeded him as pastor of St. James, Father Alleman remaining as assistant. Father Murphy remained until 1862, when he resigned to become chaplain of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, going to the front with his regiment. After passing through the turbulent scenes of the war, he returned north, and was killed in a railway wreck in Indiana. Father P. T. McElherne was appointed to succeed Father Murphy in charge of St. James, in 1863. Through his efforts and those of Father Alleman, the erection of a new church, the present handsome St. Mary's German Catholic church, was begun, and it was occupied in 1864. In this year Father Alleman, who had so faithfully served his people, enfeebled by his advancing years, retired to the house for aged priests at St. Louis, Mo., where he died in 1867, mourned by his many friends in the old parish in Rock Island and elsewhere. In 1869 the Rev. Joseph P. Robles succeeded to the pastorate, Father McElherne being retired to the house and in this year a new rectory was built.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1874 a division of the English and German speaking Catholics was made, and the latter purchased St. James, naming it St. Mary's German Catholic church. Then Father Robles purchased the First Presbyterian church at the corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue. This church was remodeled, and christened St. Joseph's Catholic Church. A new rectory was built and for twenty-eight years the English speaking Catholics continued to worship here. In 1877 Father Robles went to Chicago, and was succeeded at St. Joseph by the Rev. Thomas Mackin, who was made dean, under Archbishop Spaulding, and served his church for twenty-seven years.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Soon after his arrival, Father Mackin bought the Buford residence, opposite the church on Second avenue, and established St. Joseph's school for boys and girls. A three-story brick building was erected for this purpose, and Sister Mary Basil of the B. V. M. whose mother house is at Dubuque, Ia., was the first superioress, assisted by five Sisters of Charity. Dean Mackin was a man of deep learning, and had been carefully educated for his work at the Jesuit college of Georgetown, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1871 with highest honors of his class. In 1899 the beautiful grounds of the Villa De Chantel academy, on the hill which extends from Twelfth to Sixteenth avenues, between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets were purchased. Here this handsome and thorough school for girls was established, being taken in charge when completed in February, 1901, by the Sisters of Visitation who had come from Maysville, Ky., in August, 1899, and opened an academy for girls in the Reynolds' residence on Fifth avenue, remaining there until a suitable building site could be obtained. Mother Mary Agnes was the first superioress, being followed by Mother Borgia who is still (1913) in charge. This is conceded to be one of the finest schools for girls in the state, and has more than 300 pupils. Dean Mackin had long considered this an ideal spot for the location of such a school, and presented to this worthy institution its first scholarship, donating $5,000 for the purpose. He also presented a scholarship to the Spaulding school for boys, located at Peoria, Ill. About 1902 he purchased ground for a new Catholic cemetery which will soon be required.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

In the autumn of 1892, upon the invitation of Dean Mackin, the Sisters of St. Francis, of Little Falls, Minn., sent Sister M. Joseph and Sister M. Bernadine to determine whether it would be advisable to establish a hospital of that order at Rock Island. They decided favorably and purchased a property on Elm street between Seventh and Ninth avenue and opened St. Anthony's hospital in the residence which already stood on the land, continuing to occupy it for two years. Sister M. Joseph was the first superioress. In 1895 a new hospital building was erected and when almost ready for occupancy it caught fire through some unknown cause and was burned down. Not discouraged by this misfortune, the Sisters at once began rebuilding, and in the spring of 1896 this second hospital building was completed. Through the generosity of Mathias Schnell, who was the architect and builder, the debt on the building was soon cancelled. In 1899 a training school for nurses

was opened. Having been a mission of the mother house in Little Falls, Minn., the hospital became, in 1901, an independent house, which it has since remained, and Mother M. Michael became its first mother superior. In January, 1902, the Sisterhood of Rock Island opened a mission house and hospital at Kewanee, Ill. In this same year the hospital at Rock Island, becoming too small, there was great need of another building so the original residence which had been used as a house by the sisters after the construction of the new building, was torn down, and a large addition to the hospital was built. This was completed and occupied in February, 1903. The present Mother Superior (1913) is Mother M. Gabriel, who is a graduate nurse. During the existence of this institution it has accomplished much good, about 8,000 patients having been cared for up to 1912.

Father Cannon who was assistant to Dean Mackin, was the first chaplain at the hospital. Father J. O. Callahan became the first resident chaplain in 1894. He was succeeded by Father Roque. Upon the appointment of Father Lockney to the Sacred Heart parish, he assumed his duty at the hospital. In 1902 Father Lauriault became assistant to Father Lockney who was made hospital chaplain. Upon the death of Father Lauriault, which occurred in 1903, he was succeeded by the Rev. D. H. Harrington, as resident chaplain, he in turn being succeeded by the present resident chaplain, Rev. P. O. Connell, who assumed this office in 1906. After a long and busy life, Dean Thomas Mackin passed away following an illness of several weeks, at St. Joseph's rectory, Rock Island, February 16, 1905, mourned by his many friends. During his illness the church was temporarily in charge of the Rev. J. E. Roach, and after the death of the dean, he was assisted by the Rev. W. P. Burke. The dean always took a great deal of interest in the young men of his parish, assisting them to secure positions in the business world whenever possible. During the long service of Dean Mackin at St. Joseph's, his assistants were as follows: Father O'Callahan, Father Desmond, Father Flanagan, and Father Cannon, who left Rock Island upon the division of the parish in 1898. After the death of Father Mackin the Rev. James J. Quinn was installed as pastor of St Joseph's church.

PRESENT PASTOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Father Quinn is a native of Illinois and was born on May 16, 1857, and after completing his classics at Notre Dame University entered the Baltimore Seminary and was ordained in the year 1882. He spent a short time as assistant in Bloomington, Ill., and was then assigned as pastor at Chebanse, Ill., and later was given charge of the parish at Chatsworth, Ill. In the latter place he built a magnificent property consisting of a church, school and rectory. He entered upon his duties in Rock Island on October 24, 1905, and immediately began the reorganization of the parish. He met with such success that on April 15, of the following year, he was able to begin the rebuilding of the church and rectory, which was completed and dedicated on November 4, 1906, a little over one year after his arrival in the city and at a total cost of more than $150,000. In the fall of 1912 he began the erection of a modern, four-story fire-proof school building which at this time (April, 1913) is almost completed. The building will cost in excess of $55,000 and will have ample accommodations for 600. On the ground floor there is a large auditorium for the use of the various organizations of the parish. During the short time that Father Quinn has been in charge of St. Joseph's parish he has expended more than $100,000 in and about the improvement of its property, and with an indebtedness at the present time of less than $20,000, thereby demonstrating the value of business capacity in the administration of church affairs.

The title of Dean was conferred upon him shortly after he came to Rock Island and he is also a member of the Bishops' Council and for many years has been considered one of the leading pulpit orators of the state.

Soon after becoming pastor of St. Joseph's Church Father Quinn took up and successfully carried through the re-organization and incorporation of the Calvary Cemetery Association and instituted a number of parish organizations. For several years Father Quinn has had the able assistance of Rev. William J Cleary, who was born in Momence, Ill., in the year 1882 and ordained June 6, 1906. Father Cleary is not only an eloquent speaker but has the faculty of organizing and directing the younger members of the congregation. In the year 1911 he established a branch of the Western Catholic Union

in St. Joseph's parish and the latter is now composed of some four hundred and seventy-five of the younger men of the parish. Under the present administration St. Joseph's Church has identified itself with every public movement inaugurated for the advancement of the city and for the betterment of its people.

ST. MARY'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Since its purchase by the German Catholics in 1874, the history of St. Mary's German Catholic Church of Rock Island is of local interest. The first priest to take charge was the Rev. Carl Schroers, who came from Detroit to accept this position. During his pastorate St. Mary's school was established in temporary buildings, and placed in charge of the Franciscan Sisters from Joliet, Ill. Father Schroers remained until 1880 when he was succeeded by Rev. Herman Herman, who died June 3, 1885, being succeeded by Rev. Charles F. M. Ramert. In December, 1890, he was succeeded by Father Otto, O. S. B., a priest of the Benedictine order who came from St. Vincent, Pa., and under whose pastorate the new St. Mary's school was built at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, where it still continues its beneficent work, being a monument to his energy and devotion. In the autumn of 1895 Father Otto was succeeded by Father Anthony, of the same order, who was assisted by Father Thomas. Father Anthony was transferred to Chicago in October, 1894, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. B. Beal. The latter remained until 1896 and during this time a new high altar was built, and a fine new organ was installed. He was succeeded by the Rev. P. A. Poettken, and during the pastorate of the latter a new house was built for the sisters connected with St. Mary's school, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street. Father Poettken died December 9, 1903, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Jever of Champaign, Ill., who at this writing (1913) is still pastor. During his pastorate an addition to the rectory has been built; the front of the church has been remodeled and greatly improved, new stone steps have been added, the interior has been repainted and refrescoed, while many improvements have been made in the school buildings.

SACRED HEART CHURCH

In 1895 a division was made among the English speaking Catholics of Rock Island, those from the lower end of the city continuing to worship at St. Joseph's Church, while a new parish was formed in the upper end, comprising all east of Twenty-third street, and extending to the west line of Moline. This was named Sacred Heart Parish, and the bishop appointed the Rev. J. F. Lockney to this charge. Services were held in the chapel of St. Anthony's hospital until a temporary church could be built at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. Here they worshiped until the erection of the present handsome Sacred Heart Church at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, the dedicatory ceremonies being held in the summer of 1902. The Lee residence, adjoining the church on the east, was purchased and remodeled into a commodious rectory, being dedicated in 1900. At this writing (1913) Father Lockney is still in charge.

BELGIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In the year 1903 Bishop Spaulding sent Father Louis Heylmans to Rock Island to take charge of the Belgian Catholics. He lived at St. Mary's rectory and celebrated one mass each Sunday especially for the Belgians, in St. Mary's German Catholic Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street. He died in May, 1903, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Rock Island. He was succeeded by the Rev. Pierre Coreels who remained until October, when he was sent to Kewaunee and his place was taken by the Rev. J. B. Cuelemans. The latter purchased ground at the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-fourth street, and began the erection of a new church which was dedicated the same year, being christened St. Paul's Belgian Catholic Church. Father Cuelemans was transferred to Moline to establish a Belgian Catholic Church there and he was succeeded at St. Paul's by the Rev. Leon Van Stappen, in February, 1907. The latter built a rectory beside the church and while serving here he established an out mission at East Moline, at which he is at this writing (1913) the regular pastor. Early in January, 1910, Father Van Stappen was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Wolters, and he was succeeded in May, 1912, by the Rev. J. W. Suelers, who is still in charge. Since the latter was assigned to this parish he has cleared off the church debt, completely refurnished the rectory and made many improvements.

FIRST CATHOLICS IN MOLINE

Probably the first Catholics to arrive within the territory of the present city of Moline were Irish millwrights and their helpers from Connecticut, who came to build a dam, and to equip the first water power saw and grist mill in that locality. This mill stood just north of the present buildings of the Moline Plow Company. It is still a mooted question whether Moline was named from the Gaelic word for mill, *Muilinn*, used by these millwrights and pronounced Mo-lean, or from the French word, *Moulin*. These workers returned to the east when the mill was completed and spoke in words of high praise relative to this region, which had influence in inducing some of those who heard them to migrate into so favored a locality. The first Catholic to settle permanently in Moline was William McEniry, later father of John, Matthew and Molline McEniry of that city. He returned to Ireland in the fall of 1846 to claim his promised bride, and with her returned to Moline the following spring. The first mass was celebrated in their home in 1847 by Father Pelamorgues who was stationed at Davenport, Ia. This house then stood in a field, but is now known as No. 1412 Sixth avenue. Part of the old house is still standing on the rear of the lot where it was moved to make way for a modern building.

In 1850 the Catholics were represented in Moline by William McEniry, Peter Dubuque, and John Smith, father of Mrs. Louis Williamson of that city. They attended religious services at old St. Anthony's Church at Davenport, held in a building in use now as a parochial school in the rear of the present church property. On their way to services they crossed the island now occupied by the United States arsenal, on foot, and used a row boat to cross the main channel of the river, there being of course no bridges across it at that time. In 1854 there were a few more Catholics at Moline, among them being Peter Rank, Joseph Rank, Bernard Van Kirkhove and Constans Van Wanbake.

CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY

With the coming of Father Alleman to Rock Island, his natural missionary instinct at once led him to do all he could for the Catholics of Moline. His first religious service there was the saying of mass in the house of Peter Dubuque in the spring of 1855, which was a small frame one that stood on the site of the residence of C. F. Pope. Mass was said in this house several times during that year, and in 1856 Father Alleman decided to build a church. A site was selected adjoining Mr. Dubuque's house on the north, on ground now occupied by the residences of Mrs. Joseph Rank, Frederick and George Rank and Mrs. Fred McIntosh, and the price paid for the ground was $200. In the latter part of the year Bernard Kirklove began to build the church which was to be a small frame building. As money was none too plentiful, nearly every man in the congregation donated some labor. It was a slow task under these conditions, and the church was not completed until the following year. Even then the walls were not plastered on the inside, this not being done until 1865. With its unplastered walls and seats of common boards nailed together without backs, it was a proud day to these sturdy and loyal pioneers when the church was dedicated in 1857 and christened the Church of St. Anthony. In this same year Father Alleman was installed as permanent pastor at Rock Island, and he frequently offered mass in the new church in Moline on the Sundays when he did not hold services at Rock Island, or in some of his mission churches. When he had service at Rock Island, many of the members of the Moline church would walk to hear him. The first child baptized in St. Anthony's Church was Sarah Ann Dubuque, a daughter of Stephen F. and Louisa Dubuque, on August 1, 1857.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

After the separation of the German and English speaking Catholics of Rock Island, the Catholics of Moline sent a committee composed of Owen Murray and Lorenzo McDermott, who were accompanied by John Smith, to ask Bishop Foley of Chicago, to send a priest to them, and in answer to this request, Father Greve was assigned to St. Anthony's church. In addition to the Catholic families in Moline already mentioned, there were the following when Father Greve took charge: Joseph Rank, James Farrell, Bernard McGovern, Magnus Epp, Daniel Brennan, John Collins, Edward Foley, Jeremiah Courtney, Charles Broghammer, John Connell, John Smith, Thomas McLaughlin, Thomas O'Hearn, James McCarthy, Mortimer Kelly, John Kelly, Joseph Zentgraf, James McCann, Patrick Talty, James Kelly, John McGrath,



Thomas H. Burtenshaw

John Zentgraf, Matthew Rogerson, M. Cantwell, Michael Foley, Arnold Van Houck, Andrew Viager, Bruno De Jaeger, John King, Patrick Coffey, Henry Krone, Owen Murray, Aloysius McDermott, Frederick Reuth, Michael Sweeney, James Murphy, Thomas Welsh, Cornelius Welsh, Patrick Considine, Michael Connell, Elias Sparks, Michael Boland, Charles Perkins, John Moore, Mrs. Mary McInerney, Charles Goodale, Patrick Wynn, Peter Walter and Peter Verdeghem. Father Greve celebrated his first mass in St. Anthony's Church June 15, 1875, confirmation was administered for the first time on September 16, 1877, by Bishop Foley who was accompanied by the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, the first bishop of Harrisburg. St. Anthony's Church became the mother church of Moline and Hampton and in 1877 the property at the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, the site of the present St. Mary's Church, was purchased. Mass was celebrated here first on August 11, 1878, and it was dedicated October 13 of the same year, by Bishop Foley as patron of St. Mary of the Assumption. In 1881 Moline became a part of the Peoria diocese and in 1882 land adjoining the church on Tenth street, was purchased and on it a brick rectory was built. This was occupied by the first Moline priest, Father Greve. In the autumn of the same year the Sisters of Charity B. V. M. from Dubuque, Ia., accepted an invitation to open a school in rooms in the house formerly occupied by the pastor. Two years later the present building, a portion of which is devoted to living quarters for the sisters, was completed and occupied. The site St. Mary's Church of today was built in 1892 on the site of the original Frein hall, and dedicated by Bishop Spaulding in 1895. In June 1898, Father Greve who had served the church so long and faithfully, was promoted to St. Joseph's Church, Peoria, and was succeeded on the 15th of the same month by the present pastor, the Rev. Joseph Kelly, who has ably guided the congregation of St. Mary's.

There being many Belgians among the rapidly increasing membership, Father De Porter came over a month to minister to their spiritual needs until May, 1899, when Father Theodore Wolters was sent as an assistant to Moline. His zealous work will be long remembered in St. Mary's parish. He remained only a year when he was sent as pastor to Annawan, Ill., and was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Conrads [illegible] remained until 1903 when he was sent to take charge of the Belgian Catholics in Rock Island. Father Francken succeeded him at Moline, and he in turn was succeeded by Father Gilder on August 7, 1907. Father Gilder was succeeded by the Rev. Richard O'Laughlin in August, 1908, who is still doing effective work as assistant pastor at St. Mary's, Moline. In the meanwhile this congregation has grown from about fifty families in 1877 to 1,500 members in 1913, and is steadily increasing, based on sufficient work of Father Kelly and his zealous assistants.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

The attendance at St. Mary's school had increased to such an extent by 1899 that more room was an absolute necessity, and a house and lot adjoining the school was bought. This was converted into a suitable home for the sisters, and two more rooms were added to the school, increasing the seating capacity to 295. In September, 1905, the Sisters of Mercy took charge of the school, replacing the Sisters of Charity, who had been in charge since its organization in 1884. A new girls' wash was placed in St. Mary's Church in 1900, through the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society. In 1906, the parochial school of St. Mary's found itself so overcrowded that there was no room for the children, so that in August of that year the pastor asked Bishop Spaulding to form the Belgians into a parish of their own. This was done and the Rev. J. B. Cuelemans was appointed to organize and take charge of the new parish, which was named Sacred Heart parish. Father Cuelemans has remained in charge ever since, and has been very successful in his work. His parish now has over 1,200 communicants. The combination church and school building at the corner of Thirteenth street and Sixteenth avenue, was begun in 1906 and completed in 1907. In September of the same year a parochial school was opened in connection with the church and 320 children are now receiving instruction there under the tutelage of the Sisters of St. Francis. The parish is also provided with a rectory for the pastor, and a residence for the sisters. The Rev. Alphonse Vande Wyngaert came to Sacred Heart, Moline, as assistant pastor in 1910, and is performing excellent service in cooperation with Father Cuelemans.

The great need of a cemetery was supplied in 1900 by the acquirement of a beautiful tract

of land containing twenty acres situated on the bluff in East Moline, at the corner of Third street and Fourth avenue.

THE CHURCH IN COAL VALLEY AND EAST MOLINE

The history of the church in Coal Valley, this county, began in 1858 when Father Alleman said mass in the home of William Murphy, father of Postmaster Thomas J. Murphy. Services continued to be held at the houses of members until a church was built in 1869 by Father Donelan, services being held in the church for the first time in November of that year. Until 1875 the services were conducted by priests from Rock Island, but in that year Father H. Greve was appointed pastor at Moline, and Coal Valley was attached to his charge, as an out mission, as it still remains.

While these things were occurring in other parts of the county, Catholics of East Moline were not forgotten. They attended St. Mary's Church, Moline, until the summer of 1907, when Father Leon Van Stappen who was then pastor of the Belgian Church in Rock Island, took charge of East Moline as an out mission. He built a church which he called St. Mary's, in which he held the first service December 8, 1907, and continued to hold services until January, 1910, when he was transferred to Kewanee, Ill. Father Wolters then held services there for some months, and built a rectory there in 1911. In August of the same year, Father Van Stappen was sent as the first permanent pastor. He also attended to St. Paul's Belgian Catholic Church at Rock Island as an out mission until the arrival of Father Smiers. In September, 1912, he opened a parochial school in connection with St. Mary's Church, East Moline, with 200 children in attendance. He is still pastor there and is doing most efficient and capable work.

CHAPTER XIV

PIONEER SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

By John H. Hauberg

EARLIEST SCHOOLS—FIRST ROCK ISLAND COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL—THE HARTZELLS INTERESTING REMINISCENCES—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN ROCK ISLAND—BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS—METHODIST PRESBYTERIAN UNITED BRETHREN—GERMAN LUTHERAN—SWEDISH LUTHERAN—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL AT MOLINE—OLD AND NEW FEATURES—CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP—INFLUENCE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

EARLIEST SCHOOLS

"The tribe of Christians, so-called, are not extinct to this day." So wrote the learned Josephus some forty or fifty years after Christ's death. Josephus seemed to think it strange that loyalty to Christ should last so long. The teaching of the Scriptures in Sunday schools or their equivalent has been in the world for thousands of years. We are told that "it was an important part of the early Jewish educational system," the Roman Catholic church and the reformers in its membership taught their children in the Scriptures, and Martin Luther, of all things a teacher, says: "When schools prosper, the church remains righteous and her doctrines pure. Young pupils and students are the seed and source of the church. If we were dead whence would come our successors if not from the schools? For the sake of the church we must maintain Christian schools. They may not appear attractive, but they are useful and necessary."

Sunday schools, somewhat the same as we have them today, had been held here and there, in America as well as in Europe, but no effort at striving systematically to organize a Sunday school in every church was made until Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, England, took hold of the idea in 1780. It was the impulse which he gave the work that reached Rock Island county sixty years later. Not that it took sixty years for the good people to see any good in a Sunday school, but the "westward course of empire" had not yet reached this western paradise. Rock Island county was then, and for decades afterwards, still a place "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

FIRST ROCK ISLAND COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL

A lady of youthful spirit but of more than ninety years of age, who came here in 1836, told the writer of one William Bell, who "used to walk from a little village called Farnhamsburg, up the river to a settlement of farmers

where he was their class leader, every Sunday, and that his wife worried considerably over these trips of his, fearing the Rebels would waylay and kill him." This settlement had the first Sunday school in Rock Island county, and our aged lady of the youthful spirits was the widow of its superintendent, Michael J. Hartzell. The school was organized in the summer of 1835. Mr. Hartzell had arrived that year from Pennsylvania, took up his land, and was to return to the Keystone state for his bride that fall. But the Mississippi froze up and there was no wedding until the following May; then the three weeks' trip down the Ohio and up our old river brought the couple to the settlement and the Sunday school. We will all rejoice in the fact that the Lord rewarded this patriarchal superintendent by making one of his sons a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Bishop Hartzell is today laboring the lives of thousands, perhaps millions, of the people of Africa for good.

This Sunday school was held in the home of the senior Joel Wells, at Moline, head of so numerous a family that it is told that at that time a stranger could call everyone he met "Mr. Wells," and he would not be wrong more than half the time. Today a stranger might call everyone he meets on those same grounds "Mr. Swanson," "Mr. Olson" or "Mr. Johnson" and be fairly sure of being right.

REMINISCENCES

Among many of the interesting stories of the time was that told by Deacon A. M. Hubbard of his driving to Geneva to purchase a lot from a German there, on which to build the First Congregational Church of Moline, and that he paid for the lot with British and French money, our own money being of the "wild cat" order, and not as desirable as the specie of foreign countries. The new church was built in 1851, and Joseph Jackman elected superintendent of its Sunday school. The C., B. & Q. freight depot, at Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue, would hardly be recognized as a one-time church building, but it is the old First Congregational, the first of that denomination to be built in our county.

Dr. Jeremiah H. Lyford was the first superintendent of Sunday schools in Port Byron, and in his case was shown the zeal of true Christian spirit. He came here in 1836, about the time the Methodist church was under construction, and, as is frequently the case, there was a shortage of funds for carrying on the building. The Doctor had provided handsomely for a new residence for himself and family, but the Lord's business was first; personal comfort was sacrificed, the Doctor and his wife donated the funds for the completion of the church and the new residence awaited "a more favorable time." This same zeal made a faithful superintendent, Doctor Lyford, it is said, who had in the course of time been elected superintendent of the same school, resigned his office and went into the Civil war and was killed in battle at Stone River. In its first years this Methodist church was presided over by Elder Rutledge, a Baptist minister from across the river at La Claire.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN ROCK ISLAND

The first Sunday school in Rock Island, we learn, of course what was afterwards called Rock Island, for it was then known as Stephenson, was a union school, "organized in 1837," quoting from "Fifty Years of Methodism." "In the old frame school house on the site of which the second ward school building now stands, just below the court house. Mr. Brackett, an Episcopalian, from Philadelphia, and a Mr. Coffman, from the orchard, the former being superintendent, re-elected for one year, when, because of failing health, he returned to his eastern home. John Morse followed as superintendent, and was successively re-elected until the fall of 1845, when he died at the home of Rev. Samuel Cleland, with whom he boarded." The record continues to relate that this Union Sunday school was moved, probably in 1849 or 1850, to the more commodious and better furnished school room of the Rock Island University, which was the large frame building that stood until a few years ago at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street. Still quoting, "this union [illegible] was moved as near as I can learn, in 1851 or 1852 from Mr. Woodruff's university room, to a room over the postoffice in the old frame building torn down some years ago. In 1845 another union Sunday school was organized in an old building north of the present site of the New Harper House, and Mr. Talcott of the new school Presbyterians was made superintendent, the division into Old and New School having just been made. Mr.

Talcott shortly after located on Rock river, and the formation of denominational schools in 1844 absorbed this school. In the older union school, upon the death of John Morse, in the fall of 1843, Mr. Spring became superintendent and remained until 1847, when Marcus B. Osborne was elected. Mr. Spring afterward became superintendent of the Old School Presbyterian Sunday school upon its formation in 1847, and continued in charge until he moved to Chicago. This veteran Sunday school worker left his impress upon the Sunday school, and all his old associates, by word or letter, speak his praise."

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Baptists organized a school in 1844 in a building which stood about the middle of the block, on the north side of Second avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. A temporary organization was effected in March and Horace Anthony was elected superintendent; Ezra Fisher assistant superintendent and Harmon G. Reynolds secretary and librarian. Mr. Reynolds had been converted in March, 1843, and had joined the Baptist church. This school was made an auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, which by resolution had proffered aid to all schools so organized in this, then great wilderness of the Mississippi valley.

On March 18, 1845, the school dissolved its connection with the American Sunday School Union and elected Harmon G. Reynolds superintendent and John A. Boyer assistant superintendent.

SCHOOLS OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS

In the fall of 1844 the Methodists completed their brick church on the northwest corner of the public square, just east of the New Harper house. Rev. Isaac Searls was the new pastor. At a meeting called to organize a Sunday school, C. A. Spring, as representative of the American Sunday School Union, was present and seems to have acted as organizer. We have seen that the first Sunday school superintendent of the Moline school was blessed by having a son raised to the high office of Bishop of the Methodist church. Afterward the Sunday school of the new First Methodist Church of Rock Island elected as its superintendent J. W. Van Sant, whose son was destined to be Governor of Minnesota, and not governor merely, but was a man of an especially strong moral fibre, let us say—thanks to the Sunday school.

The Presbyterians of Edgington township "organized in the Dunlap cabin in the fall of 1837. The organization was effected by Rev. John Montgomery, an itinerant Home Missionary, by appointment of the presbytery of Schuyler. Church services were held once a month for several years, and sometimes at longer intervals, in the Dunlap cabin during the winter months, and in the barn in the summer. The Sunday school was organized in 1844 and was kept in operation only through the summer months until 1865, since which time the school has been kept open the entire year." (Authority, County Atlas.)

The years of 1835 and 1836 were profitable years for the Sunday schools of the county which were to follow. We have seen that Michael J. Hartzell, Joseph Dunlap and Dr. Jeremiah H. Lyford came during this time, and another "father in Israel" who arrived at this period was John Walker, of Canoe Creek township, on whose farm the Enterprise United Brethren church was erected. Strong in the faith, the first Sunday school of this part of the county was organized in his barn, by the United Brethren congregation, and Peter Curtis was elected superintendent. This was in 1858. Unfortunately it lasted only one summer, but in 1860 a new effort was made and a union Sunday school was organized at the old "Sandhill" school house, which lasted until the beginning of the war, after which came new efforts which were successful to the time of building their church edifice known as "Enterprise."

Among the German Lutherans the first effort in this county to teach the Bible and Luther's catechism in classes seems to have been made in Coe township in 1856, where the residence of one Kramhoeft, a house built of poles set in the ground with the walls constructed of cornstalks and clay, served as the school house, with John Arp as teacher. A church congregation was organized and preaching services begun by the Rev. C. A. T. Selle, in 1858, at the log cabin of John D. Hauberg, at Sugar Grove, in Coe.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION JULY 4, 1845

Only those who have attended the county Sunday school rallies of the last few years, with



Clara E. Burtchaell

FRANCES E. BURTCHAELL
JOHN BURTCHAELL
LUCILE DORCAS BURTCHAELL

their thousands participating in the parades, will be able to imagine the delight and enthusiasm of the Sunday school people of the county, when, on July 4, 1845, they indulged in an unusual entertainment. The Sunday schools met in a union picnic in Rock Island, and had a true gala day together. Band music and most likely the usual present-day picnic features were indulged in. The parade was headed by the only brass band in this western part of the state, and its leader was Deacon A. M. Hubbard. Sixty-odd years is a long call between parades, but we, of the latter years' parades, yet follow the old Christian warrior, for Mr. Hubbard, now up in the nineties in age, is still vigorous, and takes part with his fife and drum corps in our [illegible] County Rally Day.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT

In 1848 Rev. William Crompton took ship at Liverpool, England, for the New World. The vessel was shipwrecked when three miles from land, but Mr. Crompton swam ashore. A second attempt made the following year was more successful, and he arrived at his destination, Port Byron, Ill., and took up the duties of preacher at a school called Mount Pleasant, where he also conducted a Sunday school. This later became the present Zuma Center church of the Methodist denomination.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL OF MOLINE

The history of the first Sunday school of Moline is short because of its members moving away. The Rock River bottoms had attracted them, and there, in South Moline, the elder Hartzell had erected a two-story log house with one large room built especially for a place of worship for the neighboring settlers. This was erected the year of their arrival, in 1835, and after their removal there from Moline prayer meetings were held every Thursday night. The circuit rider preached periodically, and when quarterly meetings were held, the beds and other furniture of the house were moved out so as to make room for the congregation. The Sunday school in Moline meanwhile was dropped, until in 1843, when a union school was organized by the Methodists and Congregationalists, and their meetings held in the Moline school house, a brick building, a part of which exists at present as a part of the city hall. The following is taken from the writings of one of the first ministers of Moline:

"The memories connected with that old school house should be dear to every pioneer, and it should receive the respect and gratitude of every inhabitant of Moline. It was built in 1843, and though now shamefully neglected and suffered to decay, like too many public benefactors, yet served its day and generation nobly. For a term of years it was the center from which emanated an influence that shaped and moulded the social character of the whole community. It was brought directly in connection with the heart and sympathies of the people. Its walls were crowded from Sabbath to Sabbath and from evening to evening. There were discussed, with thrilling interest, the great questions of politics of the country, of local freedom of speech, reform and of practical religion. The [illegible] with that old brick school house [illegible] from Moline will never cease to be felt. [illegible] Fifty Years of Fast Civilization in Moline".)

THE SWEDISH SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Swedish immigration to our county began in 1845 and on December 1, 1850 a Swedish Lutheran congregation was organized. For six years this congregation was without a regular pastor but a Sunday school was maintained. Its house was a 30x40x15 feet frame structure, located on the site of the present large brick church. The world famous singer, Jenny Lind, contributed very liberally to this little church, and a steamboat bell was purchased and swung in the little steeple. The people were delighted, it is said, to hear their bell call them to worship. The same bell is now doing duty at the Swedish church at Port Byron.

The Swedish Methodist church of Moline was also organized in 1850 and the Sunday school was an important part of the work.

OLD AND NEW FEATURES

There are features of the pioneer Sunday school that have disappeared. The Sunday school library is one of them. Today a set of books on methods is all that any school presumes to have the public library having taken the place of the Sabbath school in providing the young people with good reading. Another feature, or difficulty, that has disappeared is the necessity to select the lesson for the day.

In our time the International committee takes care of this in either the Uniform or the Graded lessons. In the pioneer days, however, it was a matter for each school, or each teacher, to select what should be taught, a chapter, or a certain book of the Bible would be taken up. In some schools it would be required that the pupil commit one verse per day; this would give a total of seven verses per week to illuminate the lesson, and in case this was found insufficient, more was assigned. The memorizing of the Scriptures was, it seems, a universal custom, prizes being often given for number of verses learned. Mrs. W. H. H. Dow tells of receiving a little red covered Testament as such prize, having committed to memory the first chapter of John. E. B. McKown of our county Sunday school executive committee won a Bible. He recited 168 verses of Scripture. The venerable Daniel Gordon told me he had memorized several chapters of Matthew so he could give them word for word. It is said that a Mrs. Gilmore of Rock Island in one of these contests recited more than 600 verses. Some of the pioneers intimate that Sunday school lessons were taken more seriously in the early days, although the lessons were not made as attractive as now, and the scholar was required to do real work.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

The following is taken from an historical address: "When there were fewer helpers in this grand work, and when denominational schools would have been impossible, it is pleasant to remember that Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Christians and Methodists stood shoulder to shoulder in the same school and loved each other for their work's sake." And rather than close the school, it was sometimes necessary to draft into the work some who were not professing Christians. In fact, it is related of a teacher in the upper end of the county, that he made professions of Christianity only when he was drunk, "and the drunker he was the more vehement his professions."

The Methodists and the Congregationalists continued to be fraternal, and when the Civil war broke out one of the leading Sunday school classes of the county was one made up of young men of these two denominations, holding their meetings at the Congregational church, with an enrollment of thirty-five youths, of from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, and with R. K. Swan as teacher and Alfred Williams as substitute teacher. Both these men were prominent manufacturers of the city, both had traveled considerably, were wide-awake and exerted splendid qualities of leadership over their class, firing the souls of these young men not only with the Gospel message, but with a zeal for the extinction of the evils of slavery, with the result that with but a single exception, every member of the class enlisted in the cause of the Union, most of them joining Company H, known in the war records as the "Moline Rifles," of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

INFLUENCE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

No one may ever know, or be able to appreciate the influence of the Sunday schools of any given period of time, but, through laying the foundations of faith in their Saviour; holding up of lofty ideals; the teaching of the highest morality known in our civilization; the personal touch with the teacher who is doing a labor of love, to say nothing of each child at least once a week going out with clean face and hands, dressed in its prettiest and best, all goes toward the making of that best citizenship in whose hands the Republic may be safely trusted, and to whom we will turn in time of national peril. The foregoing was not intended to be an exhaustive account of all the pioneer Sunday schools of Rock Island county, but enough is given to show the humble beginnings of what is today carried on with such elaborate printed helps and splendid general organization. The early Sunday schools included in their membership many of the strongest men of our county, and among them those who have held places in the councils of our state and nation, a governor of a great commonwealth, and a bishop over a continent. The pioneers did their work well.

CHAPTER XV

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

By S. J. Ferguson

COUNTRY SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION—TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LANDS COUNTY ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

RECORDS—ENROLLMENT—NEW STANDARDS—VALUE OF EXPERIENCE—VOCATIONAL TRAINING—ROCK ISLAND SCHOOLS—SPECIAL CHARTER—FIRST BOARD OF EDUCATION—EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS—HIGH SCHOOL PROGRESS—ENROLLMENT—CITY SCHOOL STATISTICS—SUMMARY—PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF ROCK ISLAND—FIRE DESTROYS RECORDS—FIRST GRADUATING CLASS—IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL—VILLA DE CHANTAL—CONVENT OF VISITATION—EMANUEL SCHOOL—ST. JOSEPH'S—CHRIST CHURCH—AUGUSTANA COLLEGE.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Rock Island county schools and their records go back to the beginnings as early as those of the Illinois country. Education, which was in the hands of the Catholic priests, was at the settlement of Illinois by the English, left entirely to the people themselves. State funds to assist in that work were unknown before that period. The present schools of the county are fully up to standard and are growing better year by year. Progress appears perhaps more than it can be as much as some might wish, but on the other hand we are making few experiments and are not prone to discover educational fads. We are slow to adopt untried methods but are ready to adopt such existing well tried methods as promise greater economy, better health, and increased efficiency in the work of our schools in the country districts as well as in those of the cities and larger villages. It requires but a glance at the figures to show that this is true.

When our fathers attended the public schools, in view of what we know and are accustomed to regard as necessities in the way of educational facilities, were almost entirely lacking, and they obtained an education not because of but in spite of the public provision for the spread of learning. Nearly every rule we now consider absolutely necessary to preserve health and secure efficiency, was violated not in solitary instances, but constantly. Over-crowded, ill-heated, unventilated buildings were filled with children, many of whom came long distances and could attend only during extremely cold and stormy weather. These were located according to no rule, methods, which varied with each instructor, and discipline was secured by brutal punishment. Such conditions were considered unavoidable and the people of that day regarded their educational standards much as we do today as they do to those maintained in any other section. This was especially true of the country schools. During the childhood of those of us who are past middle life it is remembered that conditions were but little better, the same evils prevailing, only to a lesser degree, and it must be confessed, with deep regret, that there are still schools of that type to be found, but only occasionally. For fifty years or more such schools have stood still maintaining the same standards that prevailed when our grandfathers and fathers attended them. While the great forward movement had been advancing, they have felt none of its influence and the day is not far distant when they will be submerged by better methods or by the system of consolidation.

Recently, however, the automobile and other similar influences have been at work quickening the life of the country districts and the schools are growing by this impulse toward better things. During the past twelve or fifteen years there has been a great awakening of the people to the necessity for better provision for the present and greater development of the younger generation. The seed has already been sown, and the harvest has begun. During the next decade there will come improvements perhaps equal to those hoped for by the most optimistic.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION

In 1803, very important grants with reference to educational matters was passed by the legislature. The act provided that fifty per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in the state from that time on should be devoted to an educational fund, five sixths to be used for the common schools and one sixth for colleges. It also empowered the people to dispose of saline lands in the national reserve for the same purpose and Illinois secured $335,000 from this fund. The money from said sources was borrowed by the state at six per cent and the income from this source is divided among the counties. Rock Island county received from this fund during 1911, $2,200. At present sales but a very small sum is the total proportion provided annually to the county for the maintenance of its schools but seventy or eighty years ago it was sufficient to assist the establishment and maintenance of the public school system.

Each township in the county had section 16 of land set aside by the government to be

used exclusively for school purposes. In those early days this land brought comparatively small returns when sold. In Edington township for instance, the school section which was one of the best in the district brought $1,200. Now the owners of a small portion of the same section have a standing offer of $300 per acre for their holdings and decline to sell. It is probable that this section if placed on the market today, would bring at least $175,000. There has been a similar increase in value elsewhere.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS

In 1845 county organization of schools was provided for by act of legislature. At the head of each county was placed a school commissioner whose duties were similar to those of the county superintendent of schools today, and included the examination of candidates for teachers' certificates and a general supervision of the schools of the county. In 1866 the title was changed to superintendent and minor alterations were made in the duties of the office. The late Judge W. H. Gest was the first to hold the office after the title had been changed.

In 1859 the records show that R. M. Grinnell was just completing his term as county school commissioner. Following him came C. M. Hardy, 1859-65; W. H. Gest, 1865-69; M. M. Sturgeon, 1869-82; James H. Southwell, 1882-90; C. B. Marshall, 1890-94; E. B. McKeever, 1894-98; S. J. Ferguson, 1898-1913.

There has been more or less agitation to make the township the school unit instead of the district. As early as 1855 State Superintendent Edwards recommended this to the legislature, but no action was ever taken, despite repeated efforts on the part of those engaged in public school work in the state. The advantage of having the township the unit mainly pertain to revenues. Under the present arrangement the school must subsist upon the taxes collected within the district. In some populous districts the land is poor and there are but few improvements, giving an insufficient income to provide for the education of the children. In adjoining districts in the same township there may be important industrial or other enterprises, paying into the school fund yearly large sums which are more than sufficient for school purposes. Instances of this exist in different districts in this county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT RECORDS

Records now in the office of the county superintendent of schools date back only to the school year of 1859-60. In that year there were sixty-six public schools in the county, employing 161 teachers. The average pay of the country school teacher then was perhaps $30 per month, and the ordinary school term was five and one half to six and one half months. Now the average pay of the country school teacher is about $40, and the average school is in session eight months each year. The lowest salary a country school teacher has been paid during the fourteen years I have been at the head of the country schools was $20 per month, the directors in this case being willing to employ the lowest bidder, who happened to be a resident of the district, boarding at home. For these reasons this person could underbid other applicants. The highest salary now paid in the strictly country school, so far as I am aware, is $65 per month. This is not exorbitant for it must be borne in mind that teaching is a profession nowadays which requires practically all of the time of those who belong to it, while pay for this work is only drawn a portion of the year. This salary for eight months in the year would give only a yearly income of $520 which is surely not an unreasonable sum to pay as compensation for all a person's time during the best years of his life, especially as he has had to spend years in special preparation to fit him for this line of endeavor. Teaching in the country schools is a work now left almost entirely to women. It is a significant fact that in the year 1859-60 there were eighty-eight male and but seventy-three female teachers in the county. Now there are but three men teaching in the schools outside the cities and villages.

ENROLLMENT

Ten years ago the total enrollment of public school pupils was 11,044. This included high school pupils as well as those of the grammar grades. In 1911-12 the total enrollment, excluding high school pupils in accordance with the rule now prevailing, is 10,654. Over 1,100 pupils now attend the high schools of the county so it will be seen that there has been a healthy increase.

In 1902 there were 124 schools in the county. Now there are 130. More significant is the increase in the number of teachers. In 1902

there were 327 teachers, where now there are 429. Still more important is the difference in the sums expended for school maintenance. Where ten years ago the schools of the county cost $317,537 per year, they cost in 1912 $474,166. The greater cost is accounted for in part by the increase in the number of teachers and also by the higher salaries paid to them. Both items indicate an improvement in the service, for higher salaries mean more efficient teachers, and a greater number of teachers makes possible more individual attention for each pupil.

NEW STANDARDS

The state superintendent of schools has fixed a standard to which the country schools of this county are gradually attaining. In 1911 for the first time an examination of the schools was made with the view of ascertaining if any were entitled to a diploma certifying that all the requirements of this standard were met. Three country schools were found satisfactory, and this number will be increased when the people of the districts are educated to what is necessary to meet these conditions. The schools awarded for their excellence were Hawthorne District No. 44, South Moline township; Preeminent, District No. 5, located in Coe and Cordova townships, and Adelphia, District No. 9, in Coe township.

In awarding these diplomas, the state superintendent considers seating, heating and ventilation, library, sanitation and efficiency of teachers. No school is accepted as standard unless the teacher's salary is at least $500 per year. Proper seating calls for desks graded to fit the pupils from the smallest to the largest, each grade set in a separate row. The pupil must be able to touch the floor with the feet while seated. Adequate heating does not necessarily mean that there must be a basement with a furnace but it does mean that the heating plant must be adequate and so placed as to give an even temperature. A free circulation of air with provision for the introduction of fresh air, and the expulsion of that which is foul, is required. Probably more progress is being made just now in heating and ventilating than in any other direction. By means of pipes opening close to the floor the heavy, foul air is drawn off through the chimney while the necessary fresh air is introduced through other pipes which turn upward, thus deflecting the cold air towards the ceiling and insuring a mixture of cold and warm currents, and in this way keeping the temperature even. Such improvements are simple and comparatively inexpensive. Undoubtedly much harm has been done in the past through poorly heated and ill-ventilated buildings laying the foundation for many of the diseases of later life. The trouble has been that the average school director, and in fact the ordinary dealer in heating apparatus, has not realized that the provisions made for dwellings will not suffice in schools where there are so many more pairs of lungs to use up oxygen, necessitating therefore a much more rapid changing of the air in the room.

Libraries to be used are required of the standard school, together with some decoration, including acceptable pictures for the walls. Too often it has happened that country school libraries have been started upon a wrong basis, the funds having been vested in books for which no one is interested. A carefully selected school library will do more to draw together the people of the district than might be supposed.

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

When a teacher is doing effective work, he should be retained by the district as long as possible. Too often the teacher is discharged because he has displeased some individual, or on account of some trivial fault. There is a general disposition to overlook things that count in the making of an effective teacher, for those of minor importance, so that a really capable instructor is sometimes allowed to leave, when all concerned would be bettered by his retention. A new teacher in a school labors under many handicaps. It takes time and patience to become acquainted with each pupil, and how best to get the best work from each. All of these things ought to be borne in mind by the directors when employing teachers.

The efforts of the county superintendents of schools are largely directed toward the standardizing and systematizing of the work of the teachers. This is a formidable task in view of the large number who are constantly entering and leaving the profession. Despite this handicap I think it is safe to say that teaching standards are much higher now than they were a few years ago. The annual county institute

was intended primarily to aid in the preparation for the yearly examinations of teachers. Now, ability to meet the tests is taken as a matter of course and the institute is devoted to inspiring better work. District meetings are also of consequence in bettering the work of the teachers. They had their inception when C. B. Marshall was superintendent during a series of meetings. Later the county was divided into four districts, the teachers of which meet three times annually and discuss their work, the weaker and less experienced having the advantage of advice from the older and more competent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training, while now not exactly within the province of the ordinary country school, is likely to become so in the future, and even now it is considered the duty of the school authorities to aid in this direction as they see opportunity. For instance, they can take an important part in the promotion of farm institutes, particularly in the contests which have of late years done so much to interest the young in farm work and in raising the standard of crops and livestock. I believe the short course at the state agricultural school can be made to benefit many more than it does now and the school is the proper agency through which to work to arouse interest in it. Manual training schools could be introduced in the country schools with benefit and is already being taken up in a small way in some places, particularly where the schools have basements or other room not used for ordinary school purposes.

What all schools need, and country schools most of all, is a spirit of co-operation among the parents of the pupils. The ideal country school is a social center. Whatever tends to bring the people of the district together for a common purpose should be encouraged. The school house ought to be fitted up to serve as a meeting place and the people should be given an incentive to go there. The use of the school in this manner would be followed by an increased interest in the work of the pupils and this interest will beget understanding. Once the people fully recognize the real needs of the country school, the problem of educational betterment will be solved.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On January 23, 1913, twenty-three young men, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty years, left Rock Island for Champaign, Ill., to take advantage of the short course in agriculture at the State University. They were in charge of Mr. S. J. Ferguson, county superintendent of schools. Their expenses were paid by individuals and firms of the county who have extended this help at the personal solicitation of Mr. Ferguson. This is the beginning of a system which it is hoped will later be a regular part of the county's method of education; extending the advantages of higher agricultural training to promising pupils in both the country and city schools, at the expense of the county.)

ROCK ISLAND CITY SCHOOLS

Prior to the year 1857, there were five separate school districts in Rock Island, each controlled by a different board of directors. During the year 1856, all persons interested in the public schools held meetings, and plans were proposed whereby a more perfect system of schools was effected. The legislature of Illinois on February 18, 1857, granted to Rock Island a special charter under which the schools are still operated. On April 7, 1858, an election was held to create a board of education, and the following were elected: George Mixter, David Hawes, Elton C. Cropper, Jacob Sailor and Washington L. Sweeney. The board was organized April 14. These men, with the able assistance of B. M. Reynolds, first superintendent of schools and a corps of eighteen efficient teachers, worked out a course of study, thus organizing the work of the public schools. It has ever been the effort of the board, the school management and the teachers to lay special stress upon the fundamental things, the practical essentials of a good English education, and thorough work in the common school studies. To this there has been added a high school course that ranks among the best in this section of the country.

PRACTICAL FEATURES

In the grades and the high school there has been developed a continued course in manual work, beginning with simple paper cutting and folding and weaving in the primary grades, developing step by step up to cabinetmaking, wood turning and other lines of skilled work in the high school, laying a foundation for expert mechanical work in actual life, beyond the



Jacob F. Bingaman and Wife

school. The commercial studies in the high school and the course in household arts for the girls are equally practical and valuable as a preparation for life. Manual training was introduced into the high school course in 1902, and was put into the grade schools two years later. In response to rapidly growing sentiment this work has become more and more a real part of the course of study. The climax has been reached this year (1913) in the erection and equipment of a fine new building opposite the high school, on Sixth avenue, at a cost of $80,000, to be devoted entirely to the teaching of manual and domestic arts. Science was given its place in the course in the same year. In 1907, a course in domestic science was introduced under the able supervision of Mrs. Emily McCurdy, who is still at the head of the department.

SCHOOLS AND OFFICIALS

The grade or grammar schools now are fifty in number, with a corps of eighty-four teachers, while the high school has twenty-four instructors. The principals of the high school since its organization have been as follows: W. H. Hauck, J. A. Bosley, Mr. Lossee, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Darby, Mr. Brown and the present principal, Mr. Burton. From an enrollment of 180 in Mr. Hauck's administration, we have grown to a present enrollment of 600 students and from a corps of six instructors to one of four times that number.

The schools since organization have been under the supervision of the following city school superintendents: B. M. Reynolds, 1857-61; Charles T. Church, 1861-62; Alex. M. Gow, 1862-68; James M. Gow, 1868-69; W. A. Bonnell, 1869-71; J. F. Gowdy, 1871-72; J. F. Evergood, 1872-81; S. S. Kessler, 1881-95; James A. Ament, 1895-96; R. G. Young, 1896-1901; H. B. Hayden, 1901-1913.

All down through the years the people of Rock Island have given such loyal support to their public schools and the members of the board of education have worked earnestly and faithfully to constantly raise the standard and improve the quality of their work. Today we have a splendid system of public schools, a high school with 600 pupils, nine grammar schools with over 3,000 children daily in attendance; a total enrollment during 1912 of 3,925 in both high and grade schools, a corps of teachers constantly striving to make their instruction and influence more and more practically helpful to the children; a board of education and officials giving their best thought and effort to this same high purpose; and a public justly proud of the educational work in the schools.

MOLINE'S FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE

There is on file in the office of the board of education of Moline an old memorandum book with the following inscription: "List of subscribers who contributed materials, cash and labor to build the first school house in the town of Moline." This book was presented to the board in 1901. The old building mentioned is now a portion of the city hall, but originally had a seating capacity for all the pupils of the town until 1855, having been erected in 1843. The subscription papers read in part:—

"We, the subscribers, convinced of the propriety of educating the rising generation, do agree to pay the sums affixed to our respective names for the purpose of erecting a suitable building in the town of Moline, which may be used both as a place of public worship and a school house. The amount subscribed by each subscriber may be paid in money, work or material, to be specified at the time of subscribing for the building of said house, and whenever the amount of three hundred dollars ($300) shall be subscribed, the subscribers shall meet together at a suitable place in the neighborhood and select for themselves a building committee [illegible]

The records show that fifty-four subscribers whose names, together with the several amounts subscribed are recorded, gave $457, almost entirely in work or material, there was one cash subscription of $20. It is presumed that the school house, which seated all the pupils until 1855, was completed for the amount. The only objection to the building seems to have been that the proposed site was "too far from town."

As far as I have been able to ascertain the above record is an account of the first effort to publicly maintain a school at Moline. From 1843 however, when the building was erected, to the present time there has never been an interruption in the work of teaching the rising generation. This early record is interesting because it shows how comparatively humble was

the beginning and how remarkably rapid the growth of Moline and its schools. Roughly speaking, there has been an annual increase in enrollment of sixty pupils since 1843.

FIRE DESTROYED RECORDS

Unfortunately all records of the public schools prior to 1873-4 were lost several years ago in the fire that destroyed the old Auditorium building wherein was located the office of the board of education at that time. The report of the board of education and superintendent for 1873-4 had an enrollment for that year of 750, and the number of teachers, including the superintendent, was sixteen. The schools that year were badly disorganized on acount of the fire which destroyed the school building in 1872. The probable number enrolled in high school classes in 1874 was about forty, although it was not until two years later that a class was graduated. The first class to be graduated, that of 1876, had as members: J. Ella Jackson, Emma F. Jenkins, Laura C. Long, Nellie Nourse, Kittle L. Voorhees and Frank H. Williams.

IMPROVEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT

In 1874 there were two teachers in the high school, including the principal. During 1913 there have been twenty teachers in addition to a librarian and an accompanist. The enrollment has increased from forty to 560, which is more than fourteen times as many as were enrolled in 1874. In the grade schools there are now (1913) 4,166 pupils, whose educational training is directed by 122 teachers. The teaching of vocal music was introduced into the school course about 1882, and the schools of Moline were pioneers in the county in the introduction of manual training. This was added to the course in 1886. Domestic science followed in 1899 and in 1908 a new building devoted exclusively to the teaching of the manual arts and domestic science was added to the city's educational equipment. The courses in manual training and domestic science have been quite thoroughly reorganized and correlated with the other school work. Our manual arts building equipment has been materially increased by the addition of a wood planer, two new engine lathes, a milling machine and numerous smaller tools. All belts and exposed machinery have been provided with protecting guards. Both the high school and grade sewing rooms are well equipped with sewing machines of various makes and the kitchen contains every equipment necessary to make the instruction thorough and practical.

It has been recognized by the board of education and the people of Moline that a good school system is one of the most valuable assets of a community. Moline is, and well may be, proud of her school system that she has fostered all these years, and as she expects results that will stand for something worth while, she exerts herself to secure all reasonable support, moral as well as financial. As long as present conditions continue, Moline will occupy a leading position among the educational centers of the state.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

Upon the completion of the new St. Joseph's School in Rock Island, approximately 800 pupils will be attending the parochial schools of the city, which are thorough in their work, are in session as many months as the public schools, and addition to the grammar school branches, they furnish instruction in instrumental music, vocal music, German, business courses and needlework, and in the new building domestic science courses will be added. Pupils are graduated into the high school.

VILLA DE CHANTAL SCHOOL

In addition to the parochial schools the Sisters of Visitation in Rock Island conduct the Villa de Chantal, which is probably one of the finest schools for girls in the state. It is located on a bluff commanding a superb view of the three cities of Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, and an extended one to the Mississippi river and valley. It was completed in 1901, and now has over 300 pupils in attendance.

In the city of Moline about 700 pupils are attending the parochial schools, and over 200 attend the parochial school of East Moline.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

The German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel's schools were organized before the inception of the present public school system. Their first school was opened September 1, 1856, by the Rev. F. Ahner and was held in the church.

In 1857 a new brick church was built, and church and school were removed to the new structure, the congregation then consisting of but twenty members. Pupils paid fifty cents per month in this first school. On August 16, 1858, Rev. Abner was succeeded by the Rev. C. A. T. Selle, and at this time the method of payment was changed, members of the church paying twenty cents per month for one child, or fifty cents for two or more. The tuition fee went to the minister who taught the school. In the autumn of 1859 the first picnic was held, every member of the church paying fifty cents toward the expense. This custom still prevails and it is a great annual event in the church. Rev. Selle, having in the autumn of 1861 accepted a call as professor in the Teachers' Seminary, at Fort Wayne, Ind., Rev. C. A. Menneke took his place in the school. When he was absent on account of church duties his wife taught in his stead.

In the spring of 1862 the school had increased to fifty pupils, and J. F. Moeller from the seminary at Fort Wayne was called to take charge. He was the first regularly installed teacher, and received the munificent salary of fifteen dollars per month. By the spring of 1864, it was found necessary to build an addition, and within a year the accommodations again becoming too small, a second class was organized to be taught in the church, and H. Brokesnahler of Fort Wayne, Ind., was put in charge. Salaries were raised at this time to twenty-five dollars per month, and the tuition for the first class was increased to seventy-five cents per month. As time had been lost in reorganizing no summer vacation was had that year. In 1866, a second church was built at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, the original church building being devoted to school purposes. A school building was erected in the rear of the new church with living rooms on the second floor and in 1868 a third teacher, a Mr. Henke, was added to the staff of the Twentieth street school. When, in 1869, Mr. Selle accepted a call as teacher of the home school at the Twentieth street school. It flourished under his care, and he continued there until 1905. In 1873 the schools were reorganized and made into a two-class graded school at Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue. At that time Mr. Selle had an enrollment of ninety pupils and Mr. Moeller of seventy-six pupils.

In 1885 the new two-story brick school in the rear of the church at Twentieth street and Fifth avenue was built, and in 1889, the school was divided into three parts, owing to the distance becoming too great for pupils to walk many living in what was a new addition to the city. One school was located in the west end, being taught by E. D. Menneke, assistant minister; one in the center at Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, taught by Mr. Selle; and the third in the east end on the bluff, taught by Mr. Moeller. Another change was made in 1900 when F. Lustfelt from Addison (Ill.) seminary accepted the call for the west end school. He was very successful and the following year a school was built for his class on Eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to H. W. Horst, who had been very active in the two organizations, being president of the church board. Such an increase in attendance came that in 1905 another teacher was added to the school in the person of R. George, who also came from the Addison seminary.

After fifty years of faithful and successful teaching J. F. Moeller resigned and I. M. Kasser, from Rose Hill, Tex., succeeded him in the school on the bluff. In the spring of 1907 a duplicate of the new school building on Eighth street was built at Thirty-sixth street and Twelfth avenue for the class on the bluff. Bernhard Meyer from Fisherville, Canada, succeeding Mr. Kasser in this school, and being still in charge there. Mr. Selle, in 1908 having given thirty-nine years of faithful service, resigned on account of illness and was succeeded by H. C. Leonhardt of Lincoln, Neb., who in turn was compelled to resign on account of losing the vision of one eye. In 1910 W. C. Hoelle came to the center school, and is now in charge. The west school is now in charge of E. Rolf of Seward, Neb., who came here in 1907. The present enrollment of the three schools is over 150 pupils, about equally divided. Pupils from these schools are graduated into the public grades of the public schools. The boys and girls are dressed in the style of clothes worn by the German peasants. The school sessions being taught in English.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN

The Swedish Lutherans conduct schools during the summer, their leading purpose being to give religious instruction, supplementing the

course in the public schools which the pupils attend during the remainder of the year.

HEBREW

There are two Hebrew schools in Rock Island, one conducted at the synagogue on Twenty-second street by Samuel Silverman, principal; and the other on Ninth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, of which Benjamin Rosenfield is principal.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE

By Carl G. Londberg

The Augustana College and Theological Seminary was organized at a convention of Scandinavians, held in Chicago, Ill., in April, 1860. The purpose of the institution at first was the training of ministers for the Swedish Lutheran church. The immigration from the Scandinavian countries, beginning in the early forties and continuing through subsequent decades, was very great. The immigrants were a pious, God-fearing people, and one of the first things they did upon their arrival was to establish congregations and build churches, and in order to successfully carry on this work, a training school for the ministers was necessary. At first these congregations affiliated themselves with other Lutheran bodies and formed what was known as "The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois" and the school was named "The Illinois State University," and located at Springfield, Ill. The Scandinavians soon realized, however, that to insure the future success of their church and school work, they must become independent and work out their own destinies. Consequently, in the year 1860, the above mentioned convention was held. The college takes its beginning as a Scandinavian institution from that time. The Swedes and Norwegians worked hand in hand for the next ten years with great success. By mutual agreement, however, it was decided in 1870, that it would be to the best interests of all concerned that they separate. From that time on Augustana College has been a Swedish institution.

The institution was first located at Chicago, where it remained for only three years as the situation did not seem suitable, and it was decided to move it to some point "with prospects for larger Swedish settlements." Paxton, Ill., seemed to be such a location, and the school was moved there in 1863. It was soon found, however, that a mistake had been made, and as early as 1869, mention of removal was made, and four years later the decision to move was adopted. Many different localities offered inducements, but finally the board of directors were authorized to locate within Knox, Henry or Rock Island counties. It was decided that Rock Island and Moline contained larger Swedish settlements than other proposed communities, and as these cities wanted the school, some inducements were offered. The board of directors finally decided to locate the institution at a point situated between Rock Island and Moline, now known as Zion Hill, a beautiful place and most suitable for an institution of learning. The college campus consists of about thirty-three acres, on which there are now six modern buildings used for school purposes. The latest acquisition is the Denkmann Memorial Library, donated to the college by the Denkmann family of Rock Island, which is one of the most beautiful for its size in Illinois. Several other buildings are contemplated.

As before mentioned the earliest work of the institution was the preparation of students for the ministry and therefore only the classical course was taught in the college department until 1880. Gradually, however, larger fields have opened up and the necessity for more branches have become apparent until there are now six distinct courses in the college department, all leading to the degree of bachelor of liberal arts. The courses are: the classical, modern languages, Latin, scientific, general science, premedical and mathematical. Other departments of the institution are: the theological seminary, the academy, conservatory of music, art, elocution, and the college of commerce—comprising a thorough training in business practice, banking, etc.—and a complete school of stenography and typewriting. All courses of instruction are very complete and are approved by the best universities everywhere. The college has therefore a very high standard among educational institutions not only of this country, but of the entire world. The diplomas of Augustana college are now recognized by all the leading universities here and abroad.

In the early days Swedish was the medium of instruction. Now the English language is used, the Swedish being taught as a specialty. The number of students that have attended Augustana is somewhat over 12,000. Nearly



Wilhelm Beuker .. und Frau

600 have been graduated from the college department. The business department has sent out into active work nearly 800 graduates, and from the theological about 700 young men have gone forth into the work of the ministry. The average attendance has been somewhat over 550, with the present tendency of a large annual increase. The 1913 catalogue shows that there are over thirty teachers, and 629 students taking advantage of the opportunities offered at Augustana.

Augustana College and Theological Seminary is now permanently located at Rock Island and is a part of its commercial life. The citizens no doubt realize the value of an institution of this kind in their midst as is evinced by the generous spirit exhibited toward the institution during the past few years. The noble self-sacrificing work of all the men at the head of the institution since its founding is to a very large degree responsible for the great success of it. Without exception these men have been the kind of instructors necessary to build up any great movement, and their service to mankind can hardly be over-estimated. The slogan of the college is "Open Augustana and" its friends are looking forward to the realization of their dream in "Greater Augustana University."

CHAPTER XVI

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR

HISTORY OF THE COURTS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT—FIRST ELECTION—PLACE—FIRST MEMBERS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—FIRST JAIL—MEMBERS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT DURING EXISTENCE—JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—CIRCUIT JUDGES—CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—COURTS OF PROBATE—COUNTY COURTS—JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS, JUDGES AND ASSOCIATES—COUNTY JUDGES—CLERKS OF COUNTY COURT—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—PRESENT BOARD—STATE'S ATTORNEYS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR ANDALUSIA, BLACK HAWK, BOULING, BUFFALO PRAIRIE, COAL VALLEY, COLONEL CANOE CREEK, CORDOVA, DRURY, EDGINGTON, HAMPTON, MOLINE, MOUNT BYRON, ROCK ISLAND, RURAL, SOUTH MOLINE, SOUTH ROCK ISLAND AND ZUMA—ATTORNEYS—ROCK ISLAND COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

HISTORY OF THE COURTS

The history of the courts in Rock Island county, and the personnel of the men who have presided over them, and of those who have pleaded before them, is an interesting one and shows that from the time of the earliest settlement the people of this section have had the protection of the laws. It is difficult for us at this time to appreciate the difficulties confronting the early judges, and attorneys who had not then the great mass of accumulated legal precedents to aid them, but instead were themselves making precedents, and legal history. That they followed correct legal principles is best evidenced by the fact that their decisions form the corroborative basis of the decisions of today. Be it said also to the honor of these early jurists that their motives, and integrity have never been questioned, and their decisions have stood the test of time. The history of the courts, bench and bar of Rock Island county has been good, and free from individual bias.

The territory embraced in Rock Island county was, until 1833, included in the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess county, and the laws were administered by a few justices of the peace. Aside from these courts, which are still maintained, as are also some of the long list of justices who have served the county, given in detail in this chapter, the first court established here was the county commissioners court, which courts had been provided for by the legislative act of March 22, 1819. This court was presided over by three commissioners or judges, elected by the people, and had jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to revenues, county taxes, licenses, and other public business. First steps were taken to establish the county commissioners court in Rock Island county when in pursuance of an act of the legislature in 1833, creating the county, due notice was given the voters to meet at the house of John Barlow, in the town of Farnhamsburg on Monday, July 5, 1833 to elect three county commissioners, a sheriff, a coroner, three justices of the peace, and three constables. They met and organized by choosing Joseph Danforth, Jos. Weiss, Sr., and William H. Stamms, judges of election, and Joseph Conway, and W. Thompson, clerks. Sixty-five votes were cast, and

the following were elected: county commissioners, Col. George Davenport, John W. Spencer, and W. Harlan; sheriff, Benjamin F. Pike; coroner, Levi Wells; justices of the peace, George W. Harlan, J. B. Patterson, and Joel Wells, Jr.; constables, George B. Miller, Huntington Wells, and Edwin Corbin.

On July 8, 1833, the members elect of the county commissioner's court met at the house of John Barrell, and organized by choosing Joseph Conway as clerk, and Joseph Wells, Sr., as treasurer and assessor. A county seat not having been fixed, the court ordered that elections, and courts be held at the house of John Barrell, in Farnhamsburg, and then proceeded to the transaction of routine business. At the March term of the court in 1834, Asaph Wells and Joel Wells, Jr. were appointed supervisors of roads. In 1834, also the county was divided into two election precincts, to be known as the upper and the lower precincts. The former was to begin at the Maraias d'Ogee Slough and to continue as far down as Henry McNeal's house, elections to be held at the house of Walter Phillips. The latter, or lower precinct, was to commence at Henry McNeal's house, and to continue down to the county line, elections to be held at John Barrell's house, in Farnhamsburg.

This residence was the first house built on the main land of the county. It was erected by Col. George Davenport, and Russell Farnham in 1826 and, during its occupancy by John Barrell, was used as election headquarters, post office (established in 1834), court house and hotel. Here also the county records were kept until their removal to the permanent county seat.

The first members of the county commissioner's court served until September 1, 1834, when George Davenport, John Vannatta and John W. Spencer constituted the court.

At the December term in 1834, the sheriff reported that the total tax collections had been $53.72½. He paid into the treasury $49.50, retaining the balance to cover his commission, and expenses. One of the taxes levied in that day, which seems queer to us now, was a tax of one-half of one per cent on "slaves, and indentured servants." These had been brought in under the old territorial laws when Illinois was a part of the Territory of Indiana.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT

During the session of the legislature of 1834-5 an act was passed locating the county seat of Rock Island county at Stephenson, now the lower part of the city of Rock Island. The new town, which then existed only on paper, was laid out, and the plat recorded July 10, 1835. In November of the same year the county records were removed to Stephenson by order of the county commissioner's court; who changed their place of meeting to the new town. This has remained the county seat ever since, having become the town of Rock Island in 1841, the village of Farnhamsburg also being observed by the new municipality.

On May 5, 1836 John S. Miller was elected to take the place of John Vannatta as a member of the county commissioner's court, the latter having resigned. The court then being composed of John W. Spencer, John S. Miller, and Lucius Wells, these serving until August 17, 1838.

FIRST JAIL

In 1836 the first jail was completed, being turned over to the county on June 10, of that year. It was built of hewn logs, was twenty-two feet square, and two stories high. A brick addition was added to it by Daniel Doty in 1839. This portion is still standing on Fifteenth street just south of the great office building of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is occupied as a residence. From August 17, 1838 to September 7, 1840 the members of the county commissioner's court were Nathan I. Belcher, Jacob Coleman and Lemuel Andrews. From September 7, 1840 to September 7, 1841, they were Nathan I. Belcher, Adolphus Dunlap and Lemuel Andrews; from September 7, 1841 to September 5, 1842, J. R. Taylor, Adolphus Dunlap and Lemuel Andrews; from September 5, 1842 to September 4, 1843, J. R. Taylor, Adolphus Dunlap and George S. Moore; from September 4, 1843, to September 2, 1844, J. R. Taylor, John Kistler, and George S. Moore; from September 2, 1844 to September 3, 1845, William T. Lee, John Kistler and George S. Moore; from September 3, 1845 to September 7, 1846, John Kistler, William T. Lee and Merrick W. Wright; from September 7, 1846 to September 6, 1847, William T. Lee, Merrick W. Wright and Samuel Sloan; from September 6, 1847 to September 4, 1848, William T. Lee, Samuel Sloan and

Jacob Starr; from September 4, 1848 to September 5, 1849, Samuel Scott, Jacob Starr and T. C. Temple. In 1849 the county court of Rock Island county was organized under the legislative act of February 12, of that year, and the duties of the county commissioners being transferred to the new court, the county commissioners' court passed out of existence.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

By an act of the legislature dated March 31, 1819, Illinois was divided into four judicial circuits, and circuit courts were established in the same. These courts were then, and have greatly increased in number, still continue to be our courts of general jurisprudence. From the time of their inception until 1824 the circuit courts were held by the three supreme court judges, who traveled the different circuits and not engaged in the duties of the supreme court, which were then small, less pretentious than now. In 1824 they were relieved of this duty and other judges were appointed to hold the circuit courts in the new judicial circuits which had by that time been established. These judges were appointed by joint ballot of the general assembly of the state as were the five judges of the supreme court. The circuit judges continued to hold these courts until 1827, when that duty was again put upon the judges of the supreme court, but in 1829 they were given a circuit judge to assist in this part of their work, his jurisdiction covering the state north of the Illinois river. In January 1835 the general assembly passed an act relieving the justices of the supreme court from the duty of holding the circuit courts, and again appointed special judges for that service. This condition continued until January 10, 1841, when the general assembly again put the duty of holding the circuit courts upon the justices of the supreme court, but added five more justices to their number. This continued until the adoption of the state constitution of 1848 under which the judges of the circuit courts were made elective, and they became a permanent branch of the judicial system of the state.

Rock Island county was originally in the fifth judicial circuit, later being changed to the sixth. In 1873, Rock Island county was again in the fifth judicial circuit, together with Henry and Mercer counties. Under the act of June 7, 1877, Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Warren, Henderson and Knox counties formed the tenth judicial circuit, while under the act of April 23, 1897 Rock Island, Mercer, Henry and Whiteside counties constituted the fourteenth judicial circuit which at this time (1913) still continues as then formed.

The first term of the circuit court in Rock Island county was held at the house of John Barrow, in the town of Cantonment, beginning April 28, 1834, Judge Richard M. Young presiding, and Joseph Conway as clerk.

CIRCUIT JUDGES

The judges of this court in Rock Island county have been:

Richard M. Young, 1834; Sydney Breese, 1835; Thomas Ford, 1836; Daniel Stone, 1837-1841; Thomas C. Brown, 1841-1849; Peter H. Shawhan, 1849-1851; Ira O. Wilkinson, 1851-1857; J. W. Drury, 1858-1860; John H. Hosse, 1860-1861; Ira O. Wilkinson, 1861-1867; George W. Pleasants, 1867-1877; J. J. Glenn, 1877-1885; A. A. Smith, 1885-1894; Hiram Bigelow, 1894-1897; Henry C. Graves, 1897 and still serving; D. Ramsey, 1903 and still serving; William H. Gest, 1907.

Judge Gest died in office in August 1912, and was succeeded November 15th of the same year by Robert W. Olmsted, then judge of the county court of Rock Island county, who was elected for the vacancy. He is still serving.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT

The clerks of the circuit court have been as follows:

Joseph Conway, 1834-1849; Frazier Wilson, 1849-1857; Quincy McNeil, 1857-1861; E. H. Bowman, Sr., 1861-1865; Samuel P. Hodges, 1865-1872; George D. Gould, 1872-1876; Levi F. Harson, 1876-1884; E. H. Bowman, Jr., 1884-1888; George W. Gamble, 1888 and still serving (1913).

COURTS OF PROBATE

Courts of probate were established in Illinois by the law of February 10, 1821, being presided over by probate justices of the peace. Under this law a probate court was established in Rock Island county in 1836, the first term beginning February 20, of that year. The judges of this court in succession were: Joseph Conway from February 20, 1836 to November 16, 1837; Miles W. Conway, from November 16, 1837, to November 4, 1839; Harmon G. Reynolds from Novem-

ber 4, 1839 to September 24, 1847; Ira O. Wilkinson from September 24, 1847 to November 16, 1849, when the probate business was transferred to the county court, which was established that year, and the probate court was discontinued.

COUNTY COURTS

The newly organized county court was opened for the transaction of probate business on Monday December 17, 1849 with Hon. John W. Spencer on the bench and with Joseph Conet as clerk. The Illinois constitution of 1870 provided for the establishment of probate courts in counties having a population of fifty thousand or more, and by an act of the legislature in 1881, this limit was raised to seventy thousand.

Under the provisions of the constitution of 1870, and the act of 1881 a probate court was again established in Rock Island county, December 4, 1910, Benjamin S. Bell being elected its first judge for a term of four years, and John Ruick clerk. The latter served until his death, which occurred in February 1911, being succeeded by John E. Fleming, still serving.

This court is now in active operation, and has relieved the county court entirely of probate duty.

The state constitution of 1848 provided that, in the counties not adopting township organization, the county business should be transacted by a county judge and two associate justices of the peace (all elected by the people) these constituting the county court which, in Rock Island county, superseded the county commissioner's court in 1849. The three officials had equal voice in county matters, but the associates had no voice in probate matters, which were handled by this court from 1849 until 1910, these being cared for, and decided by the county judge. The first term of the county court of Rock Island county began December 3, 1849, the court having been authorized by act of the legislature February 12th, of that year under the provisions of the constitution of 1848, as heretofore mentioned.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT

The jurisdiction of the county court was originally quite broad, including the probate business, and all the county business. In 1857 it was relieved of the most of the county business, this being transferred to the board of county supervisors, which was organized in that year, when the county passed under township organization. In 1910 it was relieved of the probate business by the probate court, which was established in that year under the constitution of 1870, and legislative act of 1881 as already set forth in detail. Its jurisdiction now covers special assessment business, civil suits in cases not involving more than one thousand dollars, cases of adoption, and neglect or delinquency, insanity cases, and minor criminal cases. The judges and associates who have presided over the county court have been as follows: From December 3, 1849 to November 22, 1852 John W. Spencer, judge; Thomas J. Robinson, and James Weaverling, associate justices of the peace, sitting as associate judges in county matters; from November 22, 1852 William Bailey became judge in place of John W. Spencer, who resigned. Judge Bailey remained until November 25, 1853; from November 25, 1853 to November 16, 1857, judge, John M. Gould, associate justices, George E. Holmes and John Kistler. In 1857 the county passed under township organization and most of the county business was transferred to a county board of supervisors, which the new system rendered necessary, and associate justices of the county court were discontinued. This court thereafter had only a judge sitting alone, and still elective by the popular vote.

COUNTY JUDGES

From November 16, 1857 to November 5, 1861 the court was presided over by Judge Cornelius Lynde, Jr.,; from November 5, 1861 to November 15, 1865 by Judge Joseph B. Danforth, Sr.; from November 15, 1865 to April 11, 1871, by Judge John M. Wilson; from April 11, 1871 to December 3, 1877, by Judge Samuel S. Guyer, from December 3, 1877 to November 30, 1902, by Judge Lucian Adams; from November 30, 1902 to the time of his death in December 1906, by Judge Elwin E. Parmenter; from April 6, 1907 to November 15, 1912, by Judge Robert W. Olmsted. The death of Judge William H. Gest, of the circuit court, in August 1912, left a vacancy on the bench of that court, to fill which Judge Olmsted, of the county court, was elected in November of that year. This left a vacancy on the bench of the county court, which not yet having been filled, (1913) by election, is being filled by Judge Benjamin S.



Charles F. Becker and Wife.

Bell, of the probate court, serving as acting judge of the county court.

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURT

The clerks of the county court have been Joseph Conet, December 3, 1849 to November 17, 1853; Albert M. Loop, November 17, 1853 to December 1, 1854. J. B. Harvey served as clerk, pro tem., from December 4, 1854 to February 7, 1855; Joseph Conet, February 7, 1855 to November 16, 1865; James M. Beardsley, November 16, 1865 to December 1, 1873; John V. Cook, December 1, 1873 to December 2, 1880; Richard A. Donaldson, December 2, 1880 to November 30, 1906; November 30, 1906 to the present time (1913) Henry B. Hubbard. These gentlemen have all been for the time mentioned here county clerks of Rock Island county, the county clerk being ex officio clerk of the county court, as also of the county board of supervisors.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

As already stated when Rock Island county adopted township organization in 1857 the principal part of the county business was transferred from the county court to a county board of supervisors. This board consists of one or more representatives or supervisors from each township in the county, the number depending upon the population of the township. The first meeting of this board was held in the supervisor's room of the new county jail building in the city of Rock Island on June 29, 1857. There were present at that meeting: supervisor R. M. Marshall of Rock Island township; supervisor Z. Cook, of Rock Island township; supervisor I. H. Marshall of Canoe Creek township; supervisor Lucius Wells, of Hampton township; supervisor Peter Demoss of Drury township; supervisor James Baker, of Edgington township; supervisor T. W. Vincent, of Bowling township; supervisor David S. Hobart, of Port Byron township; supervisor H. J. Brunot, of Camden township; supervisor O. H. P. Moore, of Buffalo Prairie township; supervisor Lewis Wilson, of Coal Valley township. Not all townships were represented at this meeting, a few of the supervisors not qualifying until later meetings. Supervisor R. M. Marshall, of Rock Island township, was chosen chairman, and the board proceeded to the transaction of county business.

The present board (1913) is composed of thirty-seven members, as follows:

Supervisor Edward Cool, of Cordova township; supervisor William McRoberts, of Coe township; supervisor E. H. McMurphy, of Canoe Creek township; supervisor Leslie Hanna, of Zuma township; supervisor Henry C. Schafer, of Port Byron township; supervisor Andrew O'Dell, of Hampton township; supervisor W. J. Odendahl, of Hampton township; supervisor Zack Litchfield, of South Moline township; supervisor R. A. Douglass, of Moline township; supervisor Charles Brunstrom, of Moline township; supervisor Robert J. Pears, of Moline township; supervisor Dalton H. Duncan, of Moline township; supervisor E. H. Speight, of Moline township; supervisor William J. Starling, of Moline township; supervisor Arthur L. Peterson, of Moline township; supervisor Charles Tambur, of Moline township; supervisor Fred Graflund, of Moline township; supervisor Maur F. Bockert of Moline township; supervisor William Trefz, of Rock Island township; supervisor James E. Larkin of Rock Island township; supervisor Ezra Wilcher, of Rock Island township; supervisor S. R. Wright, of Rock Island township; supervisor Oscar Oberg, of Rock Island township; supervisor Louis Ohlweiler, of Rock Island township; supervisor Henry Ruben, of Rock Island township; supervisor Elmer McDole, of Rock Island township; supervisor Vincent A. Murphy, of Rock Island township; supervisor Henry C. Heurichs, of Rock Island township; supervisor George H. Richmond, of South Rock Island township; supervisor James McQuaid, of Black Hawk township; supervisor Martin Sievers, of Coal Valley township; supervisor P. W. Wadsworth, of Rural township; supervisor John Lipper of Bowling township; supervisor M. A. Turnbaugh of Edgington township; supervisor J. C. Burgoyne, of Andalusia township; supervisor William Elliott, of Buffalo Prairie township; supervisor Millard Moore, of Drury township; supervisor George H. Richmond of South Rock Island township is chairman of the board, and Henry B. Hubbard, as county clerk is ex officio clerk of the board. The board of supervisors, though mentioned here in connection with the courts, is strictly speaking not a court at all, having no judicial functions.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

The State's attorneys of Rock Island county, who are also ex-officio acting county attorneys, have been as follows:

Thomas Ford, 1834-1835; James Grant, 1835-1837; Edward Southwick, 1837-1840; Shelton S. Hall, 1840-1841; William Kellogg (acting for S. S. Hall) 1841-1842; Shelton S. Hall, 1842-1843; Joseph B. Wells, 1843-1845; William Turner, 1845-1850; Harmon G. Reynolds, pro tem., by appointment, 1850-1851; Henry B. Stillman, 1851-1853; William F. Miller, 1853-1856; George W. Pleasants, pro tem., June term; Ira O. Wilkinson, pro tem., November term, 1856; John B. Hawley 1857-1865; Charles C. Wilson, 1865-1868; A. R. Mock, 1868-1872; E. E. Parmenter, 1872-1888; Walter J. Entriken, 1888-1892; Charles J. Searle, 1892-1900; H. A. Weld, 1900-1904; John K. Scott, 1904-1908; L. M. Magill, 1908-1912; Floyd E. Thompson, 1912, present incumbent (1913).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The justices of the peace of Rock Island county since township organization in 1857 given by townships have been—In 1857: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and Jonathan Mosier; Black Hawk, Lewis S. Knott and David Brownlee; Bowling, Thomas Barnes; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington; Camden, Morgan Furguson; Canoe Creek, John S. Marshall; Coe (not given in '57); Coal Valley, Milton V. Sayer and Francis C. Killing; Cordova, L. M. Curtis; Drury, Silas B. Drury and Solomon B. Simpson; Edgington, Robert Candor and Timothy Dutton; Fremont, Thomas L. McCall and N. B. Scott; Hampton, Henry L. Shurtliff and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, Bernard J. Smith and Ellsworth Mapes; Port Byron, Levi G. Bawker and C. B. Marshall; Rock Island, Henry Fischel, and Hugh Gilmon; Walker, Jesse L. Cox and B. B. Joslin. In 1858: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and Jonathan Mosier; Black Hawk, Lewis S. Knott and David Brownlee; Bowling, Thomas Barnes; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington; Canoe Creek, John S. Marshall; Coal Valley, James M. Smith and Milton V. Sayer; Camden, Morgan Furguson; Cordova, L. M. Curtis; Drury Silas B. Drury and Solomon B. Simpson; Edgington, Robert Candor and Timothy Dutton; Fremont, Thomas L. McCall and N. B. Scott; Hampton, Leonard F. Baker and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Bernard J. Smith and Ellsworth Mapes; Port Byron, Levi G. Bawker and C. B. Marshall; Rock Island, Hugh Gilmon and Henry Fischel; Walker, Jesse L. Cox and B. B. Joslin. In 1859: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and Jonathan Mosier; Black Hawk, Lewis S. Knott and David Brownlee; Bowling, Thomas Barnes; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington; Canoe Creek, John S. Marshall; Coal Valley, James M. Smith and Milton V. Sayer; Cordova, J. M. Curtis; Drury, Silas B. Drury and Solomon B. Simpson; Edgington, Robert Candor and Timothy Dutton; Fremont, Thomas L. McCall and N. B. Scott; Hampton, Leonard F. Baker and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Bernard J. Smith and Ellsworth Mapes; Rock Island, Alex F. Swander, Henry Fischel and Hugh Gilmon; Port Byron, Levi G. Bawker and C. B. Marshall; Walker, Jessie L. Cox and B. B. Joslin. In 1860: (No list given in Records but the presumption is that the officials were the same as in 1859.) In 1861; Andalusia, Zeth R. Buffum and Daniel M. Kelley; Black Hawk, David Leu Brownlee and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, Elisha Rathburn and Samuel S. Foster; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington and F. J. Whitney; Canoe Creek, Stephen Odell and John S. Marshall; Coal Valley, James M. Smith and John A. Jordan; Coe, Albert S. Coe and Thomas McCall; Cordova, Wm. Johnston; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Leonard F. Baker and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, John H. Eley and Elias Waterman; Port Byron, George E. Holmes, Elias H. Kennt; Rock Island, Henry Fischel, H. C. Conelley and Alex F. Swander; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and E. A. Ward. In 1862: Andalusia, Zeth R. Buffum and Daniel M. Kelley; Black Hawk, David Leu Brownlee and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, Elisha Rathburn and Samuel S. Foster; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington and F. J. Whitney; Canoe Creek, Stephen Odell and John S. Marshall, Coal Valley, James M. Smith and John A. Jordan; Coe, Albert S. Coe and Thomas McCall; Cordova, William Johnston; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Leonard F. Baker and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, John H. Eley and Elias Waterman; Port Byron, George E. Holmes and Elias H. Kennt; Rock Island, Henry Fischel, Alex F. Swander, Chas. Bufort, Jr., and Miles W. Conway; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and E.

A. Ward. In 1863: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and Daniel M. Kelley; Black Hawk, David Leu Brownlee and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, Elisha Rathburn and Samuel S. Foster; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington and F. J. Whitney; Canoe Creek, Stephen Odell and John S. Marshall; Coal Valley, John A. Jordan and Thomas Corns; Coe, Albert S. Coe and Thomas McCall; Cordova, William Johnston; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Hampton, Lucius Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, A. T. Perkins, John H. Ely and Elias Waterman; Port Byron, George E. Holmes and Elias H. Kennt; Rock Island, Alex F. Swander, Charles Buford, Jr., Miles W. Conway and Edward D. Sweeney; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and F. [illegible] Ward. In 1864: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and Daniel M. Kelley; Black Hawk, David Leu Brownlee and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, Elisha Rathburn and Samuel S. Foster; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington and F. J. Whitney; Canoe Creek, Wesley L. Chisim and John S. Marshall; Coal Valley, John A. Jordan and Thomas Corns; Coe, Josiah Wilchir and Thomas McCall; Cordova, John Edgington and F. J. Whitney; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Leonard F. Baker and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, A. F. Perkins, John H. Ely and Elias Waterman; Port Byron, George E. Holmes and Elias H. Kennt; Rock Island, Alexander F. Swander, Charles Buford, Jr., Miles W. Conway and Edward D. Sweeney; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and E. L. Ward. In 1865: Andalusia, F. A. Cobb and Daniel M. Kelley; Black Hawk, Orin B. Crandell and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling Samuel S. Foster and Elisha Rathburn; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Hiram W. Buffum; Canoe Creek, Stephen Odell and Joseph Martin; Coe, Joshua Wilchir and Albert S. Coe; Coal Valley, John A. Jordan and Thomas Corns; Cordova, Cornelius A. Martin and Wm. Johnston; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Lucius Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison and A. T. Perkins; Port Byron, Reuben H. Webster and Elias H. Hunt; Rock Island, Mathew Marx, O. B. Huggins, A. V. Tillman and William H. Hayes; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and David Dailey. In 1866 Andalusia, James W. Ballard and F. A. Cobb; Black Hawk, John R. Cerker and Orin B. Crandell; Bowling, Elisha Rathburn and Samuel S. Foster; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington and F. J. Whitney; Canoe Creek, Stephen Odell and Joseph Martin; Coe, Joshua Wilchir and Albert S. Coe; Coal Valley, Thomas Lees and John A. Jordan; Cordova, Cornelius A. Martin and Wm. Johnston; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Lucius Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison and A. T. Perkins; Port Byron, Reuben H. Webster and Elias H. Hunt; Rock Island, Mathew Marx, A. B. Huggins, A. V. Tillman, and William H. Hayes; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and David Dailey. In 1867: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and F. A. Cobb; Black Hawk, Orin B. Crandell and John R. Cerker; Bowling, Samuel S. Foster and Elisha Rathburn; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Hiram W. Buffum; Canoe Creek Stephen Odell and Joseph Martin; Coe, Joshua Wilchir and Albert S. Coe; Coal Valley, Thomas Lees and John A. Jordan; Cordova, Cornelius A. Martin and William Johnston; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Lucius Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison and A. T. Perkins; Port Byron, Reuben H. Webster and Elias H. Hunt; Rock Island, H. C. Connelly, Oliver B. Huggins, A. V. Tillman and William H. Hayes; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and Stephen Odell and Joseph Martin; Coe, Joshua David Dailey. In 1868 Andalusia, James W. Ballard and F. A. Cobb; Black Hawk, Orin B. Crandell and John R. Cerker; Bowling, Elisha Rathburn and William Boyer; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Hiram W. Buffum; Canoe Creek, Stephen Odell and Joseph Martin; Coal Valley, John A. Jordan and William Moore; Coe, Joshua Wilchir and Albert S. Coe; Cordova, Cornelius A. Martin and Wm. Johnston; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Robert Candor; Hampton, Lucius Wells, and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison and A. T. Perkins; Port Byron R. H. Webster and Elias Hunt; Rock Island, H. C. Connelly, Oliver B Huggins, A. V. Tillman and William H. Hayes; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and David Dailey. In 1869 Andalusia, F. A. Cobb and Robert Ross; Black Hawk, Orin B. Crandell and John R. Cerker; Bowling, William Boyer and James B.

Walker; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Charles M. Rood; Canoe Creek, Joseph Martin and Mercer C. Ward; Coal Valley, William Moore and Andrew Donaldson; Coe, Albert S. Coe and Joshua Wilchir; Cordova, Wm. Johnson and John R. Glascock; Drury, Silas B. Drury and Leonidas V. Reed; Edgington, Robert Candor and Timothy Dutton; Hampton Charles A. Thorpe and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, A. T. Perkins, Ellsworth Mapes, Wm. Jamison and Hiram F. Sickles; Port Byron, E. H. Hunt and Samuel G. Harris; Rock Island, A. V. Tillman, Wm. H. Hayes, Lewis D. Hamilton and Jacob Dodge; Zuma, David Dailey and Artemus F. Russell. In 1870: Andalusia, Robert Ross and Ashbel W. Smith; Black Hawk, John Forgy and David Pinkley; Bowling, William Boyer and James B. Walker; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Charles M. Rood; Canoe Creek, Joseph Martin and Mercer C. Ward; Coal Valley, Andrew Donaldson and John F. Austrin; Coe, Albert S. Coe and Joshua Wilchir; Cordova, John R. Glascock and Sydney S. Hurlburt; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Robert Candor and Cyrus Conkling; Hampton, Charles A. Thorpe and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, A. T. Perkins, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison and Hiram F. Sickles; Port Byron, E. H. Hunt and Samuel G. Harris; Rock Island, A. V. Tillman, William Hayes, Lewis D. Hamilton, Jacob Dodge, Elwin E. Parmenter; Zuma, David Dailey and Artemus F. Russell. In 1871: Andalusia, Ashbel Smith and John H. Eby; Black Hawk, John Forgy and David Pinkley; Bowling, Wm. Boyer and James B. Walker; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Charles M. Rood; Canoe Creek, Joseph Martin and Mercer C. Ward; Coal Valley, John F. Austrin and Peter J. Bratt; Coe, Albert S. Coe and Joshua Wilchir; Cordova, Sydney S. Hurlburt and William Shew; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas B. Drury; Edgington, Robert Candor and Cyrus Conkling; Hampton, Charles A. Thorpe and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, A. T. Perkins, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison and Hiram F. Sickles; Port Byron, Samuel G. Harris and Theophilus Steele; Rock Island, Lewis D. Hamilton, Jacob Dodge, Elwin E. Parmenter, Oliver B. Huggins and U. M. Whiffen; Zuma, David Dailey and Artemus F. Russell. In 1872: Andalusia, Robert Ross and John H. Eby; Black Hawk, Abner L. Buck and John R. Corker; Bowling, William Boyer and James B. Walker; Buffalo Prairie, F. J. Whitney and Charles M. Rood; Canoe Creek, Joseph Martin and Mercer C. Ward; Coal Valley, Peter J. Bratt and Thomas Corns; Coe, Albert S. Cox and Joshua Wilchir; Cordova, Sydney S. Hurlburt and William Shew; Drury, Solomon B. Simpson and Silas Drury; Edgington, Cyrus Conkling and Charles Laflin; Hampton, Charles A. Thorpe and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, William Jamison, Hiram F. Sickles and E. H. Gleason; Port Byron, Samuel G. Harris and Theophilus Steele; Rock Island, Lewis D. Hamilton, Jacob Dodge, Elwin E. Parmenter, Oliver B. Huggins and U. M. Whiffen; Rural, Lewis Wilson; Zuma, David Dailey and Artemus F. Russell. In 1873: Andalusia, Robert Ross and Aaron Thompson; Black Hawk, George W. Heflin and Adolph Dunlap; Bowling, James B. Walker and William Little; Buffalo Prairie, Flavil J. Whitney and John Edgington; Canoe Creek, Joseph Martin and Mercer C. Ward; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and William Howell; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and Mather B. Church; Drury, Silas Drury and Leonidas V. Reed; Edgington, Charles Laflin and Timothy Dutton; Hampton, Wm. D. Clark and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Hiram F. Sickles, Ellsworth Mapes, Ezra H. Gleason and Nathan C. Tyrrell; Port Byron, Theophilus Steele and John Mullholand; Rock Island, U. M. Whiffen, Oliver B. Huggins, Abram Wagner, Samuel F. Cook and M. L. Pinkley; Rural, Lewis Wilson and Niles B. Wright; Zuma, George C. Wake and A. F. Russell. In 1874: Andalusia, Robert Ross and Aaron Thompson; Black Hawk, Adolph Dunlap and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, James B. Walker and William Little; Buffalo Prairie, Flavil J. Whitney and John Edgington; Canoe Creek, Mercer C. Ward and Emanuel P. Feaster; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and William Howell; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and Mather B. Church; Drury, Silas Drury and Leonidas V. Reed; Edgington, Charles Laflin and Timothy Dutton; Hampton, William D. Clark and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Ezra H. Gleason, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Richard R. Pearce; Port Byron, John Mullholand and David S. Hobart; Rock Island, U. M. Whiffen, Oliver B. Huggins, Abram Wagner, Samuel F. Cook and M. J. Pinkley; Rural, Lewis Wilson and Niles B.



1857.—

Joachim Bauer.

Wright; Zuma, George C. Wake and A. F. Russell. In 1875: Andalusia, Robert Ross and Aaron Thompson; Black Hawk, Adolph Duncap and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, William Little and James W. Betty; Buffalo Prairie, Flavil J. Whitney and John Edgington; Canoe Creek, Emanuel P. Feaster and Calvin Goodrich; Coal Valley, Wm. Howell and Thomas Martin; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and Mather B. Church; Drury, Silas Drury and Leonidas V. Reed; Edgington, Charles Laflin and Timothy Dutton; Hampton, Henry S. Shurtliff and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Ezra H. Gleason, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Richard R. Pearce; Port Byron, John Mullholand and David S. Hobart; Rock Island, U. M. Whiffen, Oliver B. Huggins, Abram Wagner, Samuel F. Cook and M. J. Pinkley; Rural, Lewis Wilson and Niles B. Wright; Zuma, George C. Wake and A. F. Russell. In 1876: Andalusia, Robert Ross and Aaron Thompson; Black Hawk, Adolph Duncap and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, William Little and James W. Betty; Buffalo Prairie, Flavil J. Whitney and John Edgington; Canoe Creek, Emanuel P. Feaster and Calvin Goodrich; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Otto Loestner; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and Mather B. Church; Drury, Silas Drury and Leonidas V. Reed; Edgington, Charles Laflin and Timothy Dutton; Hampton, Henry S. Shurtliff and Leonard F. Baker; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Ezra H. Gleason, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Richard R. Pearce; Port Byron, John Mullholand and David S. Hobart; Rock Island, Oliver B. Huggins, Abram Wagner, Samuel F. Cook, M. L. Pinkley and Henry Hayden; Rural, Lewis Wilson and Niles B. Wright; Zuma, George C. Wake and A. F. Russell. In 1877: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, John E. Johnson and William J. Wallace; Bowling, James M. Betty and James P. Johnson; Buffalo Prairie, John Edgington and G. A. Marston; Canoe Creek, Calvin Goodrich and Emanuel P. Feaster; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and William A. Kramer; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and William Johnston; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and Anthony Ricketts; Edgington, Charles Laflin and Timothy Dutton; Hampton, Ira Crawford and Albert Wells; Moline, Ezra H. Gleason, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, John Mullholand and David S. Hobart; Rock Island, Samuel F. Cooke, E. C. Cropper, David Hawes, Thomas H. Dougherty and Henry Hayden; Rural, Lewis Wilson and Niles B. Wright; Zuma, George C. Wake and Gregory Brown. In 1878: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and Wm. Smith; Black Hawk, John E. Johnson and Wm. J. Wallace; Bowling, Wm. Little and James W. Betty; Buffalo Prairie, G. A. Marston and Gideon F. Brayton; Canoe Creek, Calvin Goodrich and Emanuel P. Feaster; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and William Kramer; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and William Johnston; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and Anthony Ricketts; Edgington, Timothy Dutton and Charles Laflin; Hampton, Albert Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ezra H. Gleason, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, John Mullholand and David S. Hobart; Rock Island, Samuel F. Cooke, E. C. Cropper, David Hawes, Thomas H. Dougherty and Henry Hayden; Rural, Lewis Wilson and Niles B. Wright; South Rock Island, Parker Wineman and Otis J. Dimick; Zuma, George C. Wake and Gregory Brown. In 1879: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, John E. Johnson and William J. Wallace; Bowling, William Little and James W. Betty; Buffalo Prairie, G. A. Marston and Gideon F. Brayton; Canoe Creek, Calvin Goodrich and Emanuel P. Feaster; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and William Kramer; Cordova, William Shew and William Johnston; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and Anthony Ricketts; Edgington, Charles Laflin and A. F. Ekstrom; Hampton, Albert Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell, Gustaf Swanson and Alex F. Swander; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and Samuel Whiteside; Rock Island, Samuel F. Cooke, E. C. Cropper, David Hawes, Thomas H. Dougherty and Henry Hayden; Rural, Niles B. Wright and Robert D. McCreery; South Rock Island, Parker Wineman and Otis J. Dimick; Zuma, George C. Wake and Gregory Brown. In 1880: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, John E. Johnson and William J. Wallace; Bowling, William Little and James W. Betty; Buffalo Prairie, Gideon F. Brayton and Moses Roberts; Canoe Creek, Calvin Goodrich and Emanuel P. Feaster; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and William Kra-

mer; Coe, Mark Ashdown and Hugh McCall; Cordova, William Shew and William Johnston; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and Anthony Ricketts; Edgington, A. F. Ekstrom and Nelson Sherwood; Hampton, George C. Wake and Gregory Brown; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell, Gustaf Swanson, and Alex F. Swander; Port Byron, Samuel Whiteside and George Spaid; Rock Island, Samuel F. Cooke, E. C. Cropper, David Hawes; Thomas H. Dougherty and Henry Hayden; South Moline, John C. Moore; Rural, Niles B. Wright and Robert D. McCreery; South Rock Island, Otis J. Dimick and Russell Foote; Zuma George C. Wake and Gregory Brown. In 1881: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Joseph Fitzpatrick; Bowling, William Little and James W. Betty; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and John C. Thomas; Canoe Creek, Edwin S. Cain and Newton J. Hubbard; Coal Valley, William Kramer and Thomas Martin; Coe, Hugh McCall and Henry Tarpin; Cordova, John K. Glasscock and Charles B. Marshall; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Phillip Besson; Hampton, Henry W. Shurtliff, Albert Wells and Wm. R. Carey; Moline, Alex F. Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and George A. Spaid; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel F. Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Robert D. McCreery and Cyrus Valentine; South Moline, John C. Moore and Josiah G. Heck; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and James A. Searle. In 1882: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, Joseph Fitzpatrick and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, James W. Betty and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and John C. Thomas; Canoe Creek, Edwin S. Cain and Newton J. Hubbard; Coal Valley, Thos. Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Henry Tarpin; Cordova, Charles B. Marshall and William Shew; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Philip Besson; Hampton, Henry S. Shurtliff, Albert Wells and William R. Carey; Moline, Alex, F. Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and George A. Spaid; Rock Island, E C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel F. Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Robert D. McCreery and Cyrus Valentine; South Moline, John C. Moore and Josiah G. Heck; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and James A. Searle. In 1883: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, Joseph Fitzpatrick and Daniel Pinkley; Bowling, James W. Betty and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and John C. Thomas; Canoe Creek, Edwin S. Cain and Newton J. Hubbard; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Henry Tarpin; Cordova, William Shew and Daniel Zimmerman; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Phillip Besson and Martin Schoonmaker; Hampton, Albert Wells, William R. Carey and Henry O. Norton, Moline, Alex F. Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, George A. Spaid and J. W. Simpson; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel F. Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Robert D. McCreery and Cyrus Valentine; South Moline, John C. Moore and Josiah G. Heck; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and James A. Searle. In 1884: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and William Smith; Black Hawk, Daniel Pinkley and William Faris; Bowling, James W. Betty and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and John C. Thomas; Canoe Creek, Jasper Sell and Andrew C. Thompson; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Henry Tarpin; Cordova, William Shew and Daniel Zimmerman; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Phillip Besson and Martin Schoonmaker; Hampton, Albert Wells, William P. Carey and Henry A. Norton; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, George A. Spaid and J. W. Simpson; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel F. Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Robert D. McCreery and Cyrus Valentine; South Moline, John C. Moore and Josiah G. Heck; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John Osborn and James A. Searle. In 1885: Andalusia, James W. Ballard and A. W. Smith; Black Hawk, William Faris and William McMichael;

Bowling, Foster Armstrong and S. W. Heath; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and S. L. Woodburn; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Charles C. Opdycke; Cordova, Daniel Zimmermen and Rufus M. Grenell; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, William R. Carey, George R. Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and Gustaf Swanson; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Robert D. McCreery and Cyrus Valentine; South Moline, Adam R. McBurney and David Kelso; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and John C. Swank. In 1886 Andalusia, James W. Ballard and A. W. Smith; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and S. W. Heath; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and S. L. Woodburn; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Charles C. Opdycke; Cordova, Rufus M. Grenell and H. E. Van Duser; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed, and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, William R. Carey, George R. Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and L. E. Fish; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Cyrus Valentine and Adam Failing; South Moline, Henry S. Case and Joshua Wadsworth; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and John C. Swank. In 1887 Andalusia, A. W. Smith and Samuel Kennedy; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and S. W. Heath; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and S. L. Woodburn; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Charles C. Opdycke; Cordova, Rufus M. Grenell and H. E. Van Duser; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and James R. Underwood; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, William R. Carey, George R. Wells and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and L. E. Fish; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Cyrus Valentine and Adam Failing; South Moline, Joshua Wadsworth and Merton Y. Cady; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and John C. Swank. In 1888 Andalusia, A. W. Smith and Samuel Kennedy; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and Hugh Wornock; Buffalo Prairie, L. C. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and Joseph M. Martin; Coal Valley, Thomas Martin and Thomas Corns; Coe, Hugh McCall and Charles C. Opdycke; Cordova, Rufus M. Grenell and H. E. Van Duser; Drury, Leonidas V. Reed and William H. Womacks; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, Wm. R. Carey, George R. Wells and Henry C. Shurtliff; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Nathan C. Tyrrell and L. E. Fish; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, Cyrus Valentine and Adam Failing; South Moline, Joshua Wadsworth and Merton Y. Cady; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and John C. Swank. In 1889 Andalusia, Samuel Kennedy and Robert E. Reede; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and Hugh Wornock; Buffalo Prairie, Lorenzo C. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and Joseph M. Martin; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, Hugh McCall and Charles C. Opdycke; Cordova, William N. Gale and Henry McAdams (Gale resigned Oct. 6, 1889, and Daniel Zimmerman was elected in his place October 22); Drury, William H. Womacks and John E. Wray; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and John H. Gaunt; Hampton, George R. Wells, William R. Carey and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Gustaf Swanson and Joshua Wadsworth; Port Byron, David S. Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Adam Failing;

South Moline, Henry S. Biggs and Daniel S. Wendell; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and Jesse L. Cox. In 1890: Andalusia, Samuel Kennedy and Robert E. Reede; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and Hugh Wornock; Buffalo Prairie, Lorenzo E. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and Joseph M. Martin; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, Hugh McCall and R. J. R. Baker; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and Theodore Abbott; Drury, William Gale and Henry McAdams; Edgington, William H. Womacks and John E. Wray; Hampton, George R. Wells, Wm. R. Carey and Henry S. Shurtliff; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Gustaf Swanson and Julius Wadsworth; Port Byron, David Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Adam Failing; South Moline, Henry S. Biggs and Daniel S. Wendell; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, John G. Osborn and Jesse L. Cox. In 1891: Andalusia, Samuel Kennedy and Robert E. Reede; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and Hugh Wornock; Buffalo Prairie, Lorenzo E. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and Joseph M. Martin; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, Hugh McCall and R. J. R. Baker; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and Theodore Abbott; Drury, William Gale and Henry McAdams; Edgington, William H. Womacks and John E. Wray; Hampton, George R. Wells, William R. Carey and Paul P. Guckert; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Gustaf Swanson and Julius Wadsworth; Port Byron, David Hobart and Christian Paul Albrecht; Rock Island E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Adam Failing; South Moline, Henry S. Biggs and Daniel S. Wendell; South Rock Island, Adolphus Dunlap and Henry S. Case; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and Frederic J. Whiteside. In 1892: Andalusia, Samuel Kennedy and Robert E. Reede; Black Hawk, William McMichael and Jacob Adams; Bowling, Foster Armstrong and Hugh Wornock; Buffalo Prairie, Lorenzo E. Elliott and William Myers; Canoe Creek, Clifford E. Hugins and Joseph M. Martin; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns, and John Barton; Coe, Hugh McCall and R. J. R. Baker; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and Theodore Abbott; Drury, William Gale and Henry McAdams; Edgington, William H. Womacks and John E. Wray; Hampton, George R. Wells, William R. Carey and Paul P. Guckert; Moline, Alex Swander, Ellsworth Mapes, Gustaf Swanson and Thomas Merryman; Port Byron, David Hobart and Samuel Whiteside; Rock Island, E. C. Cropper, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Adam Failing; South Moline, Henry S. Biggs and Daniel S. Wendell; South Rock Island, Henry S. Case and Winslow Howard; Zuma, Jesse L. Cox and Frederic J. Whiteside. In 1893: Andalusia, Robert E. Reede and A. H. Mosher; Black Hawk, Jacob Adams and Joseph Fitzpatrick; Bowling, Hugh Wornock and Abraham L. Freeling; Buffalo Prairie, William Myers and Jeremiah Le Quatte; Canoe Creek, Joseph M. Martin and George W. McMurphy; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, R. J. Baker and Hugh McCall; Cordova, Theodore Abbott and Frank S. Cool; Drury, John C. Hesser and Millard W. Gilbert; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, William R. Carey, Henry Shurtliff and Leander S. Schafer; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Gustaf Swanson, Thomas Merryman and J. B. Snyder; Port Byron, Christian Paul Albrecht and E. H. Hobart; Rock Island, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke, Howard A. Weld and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Franklin W. Wilson; South Moline, Edmund G. Jamison and M. A. Gould; South Rock Island, George H. Richmond and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whiteside and John L. Noah. In 1894: Andalusia, A. H. Mosher and Charles A. Hayes; Black Hawk, Jacob Adams and Joseph Fitzpatrick; Bowling, Hugh Wornock and Abraham L. Freeling; Buffalo Prairie, Jeremiah Le Quatte and R. C. Elliott; Canoe Creek, George W. McMurphy and A. G. Brewster; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, Hugh McCall and John W. Moody; Cordova, Theodore Abbott and Frank S. Cool; Drury, John C. Hesser and Millard W. Gilbert; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, Henry S. Shurtliff, Leander S. Schafer and Wm. R. Carey; Moline, Ellsworth Mapes, Gustaf Swanson, Thomas Merryman and J. B. Snyder;



Mary Bauer

Port Byron, Christian Paul Albrecht and E. H. Hobart; Rock Island, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke, Harold A. Weld and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Franklin W. Wilson; South Moline, Edmund G. Jamison and M. A. Gould; South Rock Island, George H. Richmond and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whiteside and John L. Noah. In 1895: Andalusia, Charles A. Hayes and Milton Buffum; Black Hawk, Jacob Adams and Joseph Fitzpatrick; Bowling, Hugh Wornock and Abraham L. Freeling; Buffalo Prairie, Walter M. Lewis and William Mardis; Canoe Creek, George W. McMurphy and A. W. Brewster; Coal Valley, Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, John W. Moody and Joshua Dillon; Cordova, Frank S. Cool and Daniel Zimmerman; Drury, John C. Hesser and Millard W. Gilbert; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, Henry S. Shurtliff, Leander S. Schafer and William R. Carey; Moline, Gustaf Swanson, J. B. Snyder, Thomas Merryman and Henry E. Mapes; Port Byron, Christian Paul Albrecht and E. H. Hobart; Rock Island, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke, Harold A. Weld and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Franklin W. Wilson; South Moline, Edmund G. Jamison and M. A. Gould; South Rock Island, George H. Richmond and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whiteside and John L. Noah. In 1896: Andalusia, Charles A. Hayes and Milton Buffum; Black Hawk, Joseph Fitzpatrick and Malachi L. Pinkley; Bowling, Hugh Wornock and Abraham L. Freeling; Buffalo Prairie, Walter M. Lewis and William Mardis; Canoe Creek, George W. McMurphy and A. W. Brewster; Coal Valley Thomas Corns and John Barton; Coe, John W. Moody and Joshua Dillon; Cordova, Frank S. Cool and Daniel Zimmermann; Drury, John C. Hesser and Millard W. Gilbert; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Weaver P. Kuhns; Hampton, Henry S. Shurtliff, Leander S. Schafer and William R. Carey; Moline, J. B. Snyder, Thomas Merryman, Henry E. Mapes and Wilmot S. Warner; Port Byron, Christian Paul Albrecht and E. H. Hobart; Rock Island, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, Samuel Cooke, Harold A. Weld and David Hawes; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Franklin W. Wilson; South Moline, Edmund G. Jamison and M. A. Gould; South Rock Island, George H. Richmond and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whiteside and John L. Noah. In 1897: Andalusia, Robert G. Thompson and Milton Buffum; Black Hawk, Franklin H. Caldwell and Malachi L. Pinkley; Bowling, Hugh Wornock and Abraham L. Freeburg; Buffalo Prairie, Thomas Fisher and W. M. Lewis; Canoe Creek, A. W. Brewster and William Goldsworthy; Coal Valley, Richard Callahan, Sr., and John T. Patterson; Coe, Duane Nicholson and Joshua Dillon; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and William R. Curtis; Drury, John E. Wray and William Taylor; Edgington, Weaver P. Kuhns and Nelson Sherwood; Hampton, Richard Maxwell, Leander S. Schafer and Eli Corbin; Moline, Eugene J. Bronson, D. J. Webb, Henry E. Mapes, Thomas Merryman and Daniel W. Gould; Port Byron, C. P. Albrecht and A. G. Brewster; Rock Island, David Hawes, Oliver E. Cramer, William F. Schroeder, Thomas H. Dougherty and Henry Hayden; Rural, R. D. McCreery and Franklin W. Wilson; South Moline, Wilson Harris and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, H. C. Wivill and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whitside and Matthew F. Schafer. In 1898: Andalusia, Robert G. Thompson and Milton. Buffum; Black Hawk, Franklin H. Caldwell and Malachi L. Pinkley; Bowling, Abraham L. Freeburg and Thomas Curtis; Buffalo Prairie, Thomas Fisher and W. M. Lewis; Canoe Creek, William Goodsworthy and John H. Cooley; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Duane Nicholson and Joshua Dillon; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and William R. Curtis; Drury, John E. Wray and William Taylor; Edgington, Weaver P. Kuhns and Nelson Sherwood; Hampton, Richard Maxwell, Leander S. Schafer and Eli Corbin; Moline, Eugene J. Bronson, D. J. Webb, Henry E. Mapes, Thomas Merryman and David W. Gould; Port Byron, C. P. Albrecht and A. G. Brewster; Rock Island, Thomas H. Dougherty, Henry Hayden, David Hawes, Oliver E. Cramer and William F. Schroeder; Rural, Franklin W. Wilson and R. D. McCreery; South Moline, Wilson Harris and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, H. C. Wivill and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whiteside and Matthew F. Schafer. In 1899: Andalusia, Milton Buffum and Robert G. Thompson; Black Hawk, Franklin H. Caldwell and Malachi L. Pinkley; Bowling, Abraham L. Freeburg and Thomas Curtis; Buffalo Prairie, Thomas Fisher and W. M. Lewis; Canoe Creek, John H. Cooley and David E. Scott; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy;

Coe, Duane Nicholson and Joshua Dillon; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and William R. Curtis; Drury, William Taylor and Coleman Brayton; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Martin Schoonmaker; Hampton, Richard Maxwell, Leander S. Shafer and Eli Corbin; Moline, D. J. Webb, Henry E. Mapes, Thomas Merryman, Daniel W. Gould and Louis F. Kerns; Port Byron, C. P. Albrecht and A. G. Brewster; Rock Island, Thomas Dougherty, Henry Hayden, David Hawes, Oliver E. Cramer and William F. Schroeder; Rural, Franklin W. Wilson and R. D. McCreery; South Moline, Wilson Harris and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, H. C. Wivill and John Aster; Zuma, Frederic J. Whiteside and Matthew F. Schafer. In 1900: Andalusia, Milton Buffum and Robert G. Thompson; Black Hawk, Malachi L. Pinkley and B. H. Thompson; Bowling, Abraham L. Freeburg and Thomas Curtis; Buffalo Prairie, Thomas Fisher and W. M. Lewis; Canoe Creek, John H. Cooley and David E. Scott; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Duane Nicholson and Joshua Dillon; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and William R. Curtis; Drury, William Taylor and Coleman Brayton; Edgington, Nelson Sherwood and Martin Schoonmaker; Hampton, Richard Maxwell, Leander S. Shafer and Eli Corbin; Moline, Henry E. Mapes, Thomas Merryman, Daniel W. Gould, Louis F. Kerns and W. H. Crawley; Port Byron, C. P. Albrecht and A. G. Brewster; Rock Island, Henry Hayden, David Hawes, Oliver E. Cramer, William F. Schroeder and William W. Clarke; Rural, Franklin W. Wilson and R. D. McCreery; South Moline, Wilson Harris and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, H. C. Wivill and John Aster; Zuma, Matthew F. Schafer and Amos H. Osborne. In 1901: Andalusia, Milton Buffum and Robert G. Thompson; Black Hawk, B. H. Thompson and M. L. Pinkley; Bowling, Abraham L. Freeburg and Thomas Curtis; Buffalo Prairie, W. M. Lewis and Thomas E. Cole; Canoe Creek, John H. Cooley and David E. Scott; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Duane Nicholson and S. L. Woodburn; Cordova, William R. Curtis and Daniel Zimmerman; Drury, Coleman Brayton and John Wray; Edgington, N. Sherwood and M. Schoonmaker; Hampton, Eli Corbin, W. H. H. Dow and August Gerhardt, Sr.; Moline, Peter R. Ingleson, W. H. Crawley, Henry E Mapes, L. F. Kerns and Harvey N. Williams; Port Byron, A. G. Brewster and John Schafer, Jr.; Rock Island, John H. Cleland, William W. Clarke, Oliver E. Cramer, Harry M. Schriver and William F. Schroeder; Rural, Franklin W. Wilson and R. D. McCreery; South Moline, Wilson P. Hunt and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, Henry S. Case and John C. Young; Zuma, James A. Searle and Ludwig E. Tofte. In 1902: Andalusia, Milton Buffum and Robert Thompson; Black Hawk, B. H. Thompson and M. L. Pinkley; Bowling, Abraham L. Freeburg and Thomas Curtis; Buffalo Prairie, Thomas E. Cole and M. D. Murdock; Canoe Creek, David E. Scott and L. F. Giles; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Duane Nicholson and S. L. Woodburn; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and William R. Curtis; Drury, Coleman Brayton and John Wray; Edgington, N. Sherwood and M. Schoonmaker; Hampton, W. H. H. Dow, August Gerhardt, Sr., and George F. McNabney; Moline, Peter R. Ingleson, W. H. Crawley, Henry E. Mapes, L. F. Kerns and Harvey N. Williams; Port Byron, A. G. Brewster and John Schafer, Jr.; Rock Island, William W. Clarke, Oliver E. Cramer, Harry M. Schriver, William F. Schroeder and Duncan R. McFarlane; Rural, Franklin W. Wilson and R. D. McCreery; South Moline, Wilson P. Hunt and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, Henry S. Case and John C. Young; Zuma, James S. Searle and Ludwig E. Tofte. In 1903: Andalusia, Milton Buffum and Robert Thompson; Black Hawk, B. H. Thompson and M. L. Pinkley; Bowling, Abraham E. Freeburg and Thomas Curtis; Buffalo Prairie, M. D. Murdock and Thomas Fisher; Canoe Creek, David E. Scott and L. F. Giles; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Duane Nicholson and S. L. Woodburn; Cordova, Daniel Zimmerman and William R. Curtis; Drury, Coleman Brayton and John Wray; Edgington, N. Sherwood and M. Schoonmaker; Hampton, W. H. H. Dow, August Gerhardt, Sr. and George F. McNabey; Moline, Peter R. Ingleson, W. H. Crawley, Henry E. Mapes, L. F. Kerns and Harvey N. Williams; Port Byron, A. G. Brewster and John Schafer, Jr.; Rock Island, Oliver E. Cramer, Harry M. Schriver, William F. Schroeder, Duncan R. McFarlane and James F. Witter; Rural, Franklin W. Wilson and R. D. McCreery; South Moline, Wilson P. Hunt and Daniel Gordon; South Rock Island, John C. Young and John Aster; Zuma James S. Searle and Ludwig E. Tofte. In 1904:

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Hall; Rock Island, H. Craig Haverfield, G. Albert Johnson, William F. Schroeder, Dunlap R. Mcfarlane and Phillip H. Wells; Rural, W. J. Caughey and F. W. Wylie; South Moline, J. Q. Stultz and Roscoe Williams; South Rock Island, John Dee and John T. Campbell; Zuma, Ludwig E. Tofte and John H. Leasure. In 1909: Andalusia, J. H. West and Thomas E. Cole; Black Hawk, M. L. Pinkley and F. Hammond; Bowling, Abraham E. Freeburg and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, Benjamin F. Fountaine and Gottlob D. Hauck; Canoe Creek, David E. Scott and Frank A. Walker; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Oscar F. Rathbun and Richard Wright; Cordova, Orlando C. Handell and S. L. Lambert; Drury, John E. Wray and Coleman Brayton; Edgington, Charles Bognas and Francis A. Wood; Hampton, George F. McNabney, John H. Richards and Harry Woodruff; Moline, F. C. Entriken, Daniel W. Gould, Henry E. Mapes, Harvey N. Williams and Frank Pirman; Port Byron, John Schafer and W. D. Hall; Rock Island, John H. Cleland, Louis V. Eckhart, George P. Nissen, William F. Schroeder and Phillip H. Wells; Rural, W. J. Caughey and F. W. Wylie; South Moline, J. Q. Stultz and Roscoe Williams; South Rock Island, John C. Young and John T. Campbell; Zuma, Ludwig E. Tofte and A. L. Mead. In 1910: Andalusia, J. H. West and Thomas E. Cole; Black Hawk, M. L. Pinkley and F. Hammond; Bowling, Abraham E. Freeburg and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, Benjamin F. Fountaine and Gottlob D. Hauck; Canoe Creek, David E. Scott and Frank A. Walker; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Richard Wright and Oscar F. Rathbun; Cordova, Orlando C. Handell and S. L. Lambert; Drury, Coleman Brayton and William W. Milton; Edgington, Charles Bognas and Francis A. Wood; Hampton, George F. McNabney, John H. Richards and Harry Woodruff; Moline, Henry E. Mapes, Harvey N. Williams, Frank Pirman, T. M. Wheelock and William Carstens; Port Byron, John Schafer and W. D. Hall; Rock Island, Louis V. Eckhardt, George P. Nissen, William F. Schroeder, Phillip H. Wells and Clarence J. Schroeder; Rural, W. J. Caughey and F. W. Wylie; South Moline, Roscoe Williams and Carl C. Phillipsen; South Rock Island, John C. Young and John T. Campbell; Zuma, Ludwig E. Tofte and A. L. Mead. In 1911: Andalusia, W. M. Lewis and D. J. Sears; Black Hawk, M. L. Pinkley and F. Hammond; Bowling, Abraham E. Freeburg and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, Benjamin F. Fountaine and Gottlob D. Hauck; Canoe Creek, Frank A. Walker and Wesley Hanna; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Richard Wright and Oscar F. Rathbun; Cordova, Orlando C. Handell and S. L. Lambert; Drury, Coleman Brayton and William W. Milton; Edgington, Francis A. Wood and S. D. Wait; Hampton, Harry Woodruff, W. H. H. Dow and J. Lee Crowder; Moline, Harvey N. Williams, Frank Pirman, T. M. Wheelock, William Carstens and William E. Whiteside; Port Byran, W. D. Hall and Frank H. Schafer; Rock Island, Louis V. Eckhardt, George P. Nissen, William F. Schroeder, Phillip H. Wells and Clarence J. Schroeder; Rural, W. J. Caughey and F. W. Wylie; South Moline, Roscoe Williams and Carl C. Phillipsen; South Rock Island, John C. Young and John T. Campbell; Zuma, Ludwig E. Tofte and A. L. Mead. In 1912: Andalusia, D. J. Sears and R. E. Reede; Black Hawk, M. L. Pinkley and F. Hammond; Bowling Abraham E. Freeburg and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, Benjamin F. Fountaine and Gottlob D. Hauck; Canoe Creek, Frank A. Walker and Wesley Hanna; Coal Valley, John T. Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Richard Wright and Oscar F. Rathbun; Cordova, Orlando C. Handell and S. L. Lambert; Drury, Coleman Brayton and William W. Milton; Edgington, Francis A. Wood and S. D. Wait; Hampton, Harry Woodruff, W. H. H. Dow and J. Lee Crowder; Moline, Harvey N. Williams, Frank Pirman, T. M. Wheelock, William Carstens and William E. Whiteside; Port Byron, Frank H. Schafer and Alfred Kimmis; Rock Island, Louis V. Eckhardt, George P. Nissen, William F. Schroeder, Phillip H. Wells and Clarence J. Schroeder; Rural, W. J. Caughey and F. W. Wylie; South Moline, Roscoe Williams and Carl C. Phillipsen; South Rock Island, John C. Young and John T. Campbell; Zuma, Ludwig E. Tofte and A. L. Mead. In 1913: Andalusia, R. E. Reede and D. J. Sears; Black Hawk, M. L. Pinkley and F. Hammond; Bowling, Abraham E. Freeburg and Foster Armstrong; Buffalo Prairie, Gottlob D. Hauck and Earl E. Ellsworth; Canoe Creek, Frank A. Walker and Wesley Hanna; Coal Valley, John Patterson and Thomas J. Murphy; Coe, Richard Wright and Oscar F. Rathbun; Cordova, O. C.



Mary E. and Sadie A. Bauer

Handell and C. E. Lindell; Drury, William W. Milton and John S. Price; Edgington, Francis A. Wood and J. J. Markey; Hampton, Oscar C. Williams, W. H. H. Dow, William Mardis and Edward J. Mohr; Moline, E. C. Entrikin William Carstens, Harvey N. Williams, T. M. Wheelock and John A. Wretman; Port Byron, Frank H. Schafer and Alfred Kimmis; Rock Island, James W. Wancker, Oliver Olsen, Carl Knobl, J. H. Cleland and Clarence J. Schroeder; Rural, F. W. Wylie and W. J. Caughey; South Moline, Harry J. Best and Dexter Mussell; South Rock Island, John C. Young and John T. Campbell; Zuma, A. L. Mead and D. B. Neah.

ATTORNEYS.

Among the attorneys of the Rock Island county bar who have passed to their reward are: Thomas Ford, J. Turney, William Smith, G. W. P. Maxwell, J. M. Strode, Cyrus Walker, Benjamin Mills, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Phillips, Mr. McGee, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hampstead, Henry Curtis, R. J. Harvey, J. Wilson Drury, who was admitted to the bar here, and began practice April 1, 1839, later became circuit judge and still later was for fourteen years one of the judges of the supreme court of Illinois; Judge Ira O. Wilkinson, Judge George W. Pleasants, Joseph Knox, Judge Samuel S. Guyer, Jerome J. Beardsley, Matthew Marks, Patrick McElherne, Mr. Wells, Deacon Harvey, John B. Hawley, Mr. Koch, John T. Browning, Edward D. Sweeney, James M. Beardsley, W. J. Enriken, Frank H. Kelley, Patrick O'Mara, Judge William H. Gest, circuit judge at the time of his death, and for a number of years a judge on the bench of the appellate court of Illinois; Quinby, McNeil and Clarence Ludolph.

Among the older attorneys of the county still in practice are: William Jackson, Lyman Adams, Henry C. Connelly, M. M. Sturgeon, W. J. Enriken, William A. Meese, William R. Moore, J. T. Kenworthy and Charles L. Walker. The roster of the Rock Island county bar at this time (1913) is as follows: Rock Island: William C. Allen, H. D. Blackmore, Henry C. and Bernard Connelly, Thomas N. Cook, Henry C. Curtis, Edward H. Guyer, Joseph L. Haas, John H. Hareberg, C. L. Hubbard, Albert Huber, Grant Hollberg, John J. Ingram, William Jackson, John T. and Samuel R. Kenworthy, Carl Knobl, Andrew Kempe, John Looney, N. A. Larson, William L. Ludolph, A. A. Ludwig, Harry M. McCaskrin, George W. McCaskrin, William and Matthew J. McEniry, James W. Maucker, James F. Murphy, Dudley Marshall, Judge Robert W. Olmsted, Oliver Olsen, Barney T. O'Neil, George G. Perrin, Adair Pleasants, Robert R. Reynolds, Edward W. Shoede, Harry M. and Benjamin F. Schriver, Clarence J. Schroeder, John K. Scott, Charles J. Searle, Devore S. Simonson, Thomas P. Sinnett, Jesse E. Spencer, John T. and Elmore H. Stafford, Mansfield M. Sturgeon, Marlon E. Sweeney, William J. Sweeney, Charles L. Walker, Clyde S. Walker, William M. Walker, Harold A. Weld, Phillip H. Wells, George C. Wenger and James F. Witter.

Moline: Judge Benjamin S. Bell, Thomas E. Casady, Godlove O. and Cyrus E. Dietz, Edward L. Eagle, J. Francis Harper, Peter R. Ingleson, James M. Johnston, Alex H. Kohler, Frank J. Landee, George D. Long, Walter S. McClurg, William and Matthew J. McEniry, (offices also in Rock Island) Lawrence M. Magill, R. J. Mearsman, William A. Meese, Judson D. Metzger, William R. Moore, Joseph B. and Josephus L. Oakleaf, Andrew Olson, Wilton Parsons, Burton F. Peek, Gustavus A. Shallberg, N. G. Taylor, B. A. Stewart, Theodore M. Wheelock, William E. Whiteside, Harvey N. Williams, George W. Wood.

East Moline: Arthur B. Johnson, Fred H. Railsback, and Floyd E. Thompson. Port Byron: James W. Simonson. The Rock Island County Bar Association has been in existence for many years, and in its membership is included every practicing attorney in the county. The officers for 1913 are: president, S. R. Kenworthy; vice-president, C. E. Dietz; secretary, Albert Huber; treasurer, D. N. Simonsen. Regular meetings are held three times each year, before each term of the circuit court.

NOTABLE CRIMINAL TRIALS

BANDITS OF THE PRAIRIES—LAST MURDER IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—MURDER OF COLONEL DAVENPORT—APPREHENSION OF HIS SLAYERS—SEVERAL JUSTICE-OUTRAGE MURDERS AND TRIALS.

BANDITS OF THE PRAIRIES.

During the period from 1830 to 1845 this section was infested by a band of outlaws known as the Bandits of the Prairies. It comprised some 200 members and they ranged from Indiana to Nebraska and from Texas to the Canadian line. The first murder in

Rock Island county of which we have record, however, was not attributed to this gang. A lawyer by the name of Philleo, of Port Byron, was killed by a farmer named John McKinley, as the result of a quarrel over a land claim. McKinley was tried at Galena, Ill., and was sent to the penitentiary and served out a part of his time and was then pardoned. The murder of Colonel Davenport was entirely different and was the work of members of the above band of outlaws.

On July 4, 1845, members of this criminal band visited the home of Colonel George Davenport, on the Island of Rock Island, for the purpose of robbery, thinking everyone would be absent attending the great celebration of the day to be held at the town of Rock Island. They found Colonel Davenport at home alone, he not having accompanied the other members of the family to the festivities. By threats of death, they compelled the colonel to open his safe, from which they took about $700 in gold. Disappointed at the small amount, they tortured him terribly, demanding more, and when he became unconscious, the thieves fearing discovery took whatever of value they could find and fled. A Mr. Cole of Moline, with two other men, were soon thereafter passing down the Mississippi river in a skiff. They heard a cry for help coming from the house on the island, and going ashore found Colonel Davenport in great agony from the treatment he had received. Leaving his two companions to care for him, Mr. Cole hastened for Dr. Brown, who was with a picnic party on the island not far away, who came at once, and was soon joined by Dr. Patrick Gregg. All that was possible was done for the injured man, but he died between nine and ten o'clock that night.

This brutal murder roused the whole section of country, as Colonel Davenport was the earliest of the pioneers and was known far and wide. Edward Bonney, a noted detective of that day, had charge of the hunt for the murderers, and through information gained by him they were finally apprehended. Granville Young was arrested at the home of old man Redden at the mouth of Devil's creek. John Long and Robert Birch were arrested at Lower Sandusky, O. Fox was arrested early in August at Centerville, Ind. Aaron Long was arrested six miles east of Galena by Dr. Patrick Gregg and Joseph Johnson. William H. and George Grant Redden were arrested at the home of their father on Devil's creek, and John Baxter was arrested at Jeffersonville, Wis., by Dr. Gregg, N. Belcher and Joseph Johnson. Baxter had formerly worked for Colonel Davenport and gave to the others the description of the interior of the Davenport home. He had visited the family the day before the murder. Young and the two Longs were tried at the special October term of the Rock Island circuit court, Judge Thomas C. Brown presiding. Lemuel Andrews, sheriff; Joseph Conway, clerk; Thomas J. Turner, state's attorney, assisted by Joseph Knox, were the officials. The court appointed Augustus Cornwell, Ira O. Wilkinson, S. Stephen Guyer and Lewis W. Thompson to defend the prisoners. When the case was given to the jury, and they retired to deliberate, people were sure of the verdict. The jury only remained out fifteen minutes, returning with a verdict of guilty. The court on October 11, 1845, sentenced John Long, Aaron Long and Granville Young to be executed on October 29, 1845, in the city of Rock Island, and also ordered that the body of John Long be delivered to Dr. Patrick Gregg after execution, the body of Aaron Long to Dr. Egbert S. Barrows, and the body of Granville Young to Dr. Ruben Knox. On the day of the execution the scaffold, which stood on a plot of ground bounded by Third and Fourth avenues and Fourteenth streets, was guarded by fifty special deputies as it was feared an attempt at rescue would be made by the gang of which these men were members. This had been threatened, and was expected by the prisoners. It did not materialize, however, and the hanging of the three occurred according to schedule before a large gathering of people from the country for miles around, as the execution was public. The timber of the scaffold was used by Amos F. Cutter in building his barn on the rear of his lot at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue. All the county officers, jurors and attorneys in this case are now deceased. Robert Birch was sent to Knox county, Ill., for trial, but escaped and was not recaptured. John Baxter was sentenced to be executed, but was given a new trial, secured a change of venue and at the end of his second trial was sentenced to the penitentiary for life but was later pardoned. William Reddin pleaded guilty and was sen-

tenced to the penitentiary for one year and one week. George Grant Redeln was tried at the special October term of the court in 1845. The verdict was "not guilty" and he was discharged.

The next noted case was that of David Stoddard, a carpenter, who killed his wife Eliza on July 22, 1854, with an ax, in a house owned by Joseph Cozet on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. He escaped to Knox county, Ill., was captured and put in the Rock Island jail, but on October 24, 1854, escaped but was recaptured while working on a farm near Des Moines, Ia. Although he denied being the man sought for, he was positively identified by Mr Cozet and taken back to stand his trial, which took place at the November term of the Rock Island county court, Judge Ira O. Wilkinson presiding. William T. Miller was the state's attorney, T. B. Gorton was sheriff and Thomas Wilson was clerk of the court. The jury returned in fifteen minutes finding the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place July 13, 1855, in the hollow on the present east of the residence of Henry Case on Cemetery road. It was public and attracted a large crowd.

Sarane Ingram killed his wife Hannah by firing the contents of both barrels of a shotgun into her body at their residence on Big Bottom, near Joslin, this county, December 17, 1856. He was captured by Sheriff E. M. Beardsley the following day, and tried at the term of the circuit court which was held in March, 1857. Judge Drury presided. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Hon. John B. Hawley was the prosecuting attorney and Quincy McNeil was clerk of the court. Ingram was sentenced to death and was executed July 3, 1857, upon the same scaffold as that upon which David Stoddard met his death, it being erected upon the same spot.

William Heilwagon murdered his son's wife in Hampton township between the village of Watertown and Hampton in the autumn of 1882. He was arrested and tried at the term of the circuit court held in the following January (1883). Judge A. A. Smith presided, Levi F. Harson being clerk of the court. E. E. Parmenter was state's attorney and J. Frank Ankrum was sheriff. The trial lasted a week, during which time the court was compelled to adjourn to the room of the city council on account of the partial burning of the county jail which shut off the steam heat from the courtroom. William Jackson, now (1913) senior member of the Rock Island County Bar Association, assisted in the prosecution of the case. Hon. Patrick O'Mara and Joseph L. Haas ably defended the accused. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The scaffold was erected on the north side of the jail yard, and Heilwagon was executed on the afternoon of March 24, 1883. This was the first private execution in Rock Island county. Heilwagon's son, the husband of the murdered woman, committed suicide afterwards in Adams county, Ill., and as the latter was convicted purely on circumstantial evidence, many thought that the son might have been the guilty party.

CHAPTER XVII

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By George I. Hamill, M. D.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS—NEED OF THE PHYSICIAN—FIRST MEDICAL MAN OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—DEATH OF FAMOUS DRED SCOTT—FIRST PRACTICING PHYSICIAN OF THE COUNTY—EARLY ACCOUNT OF RESIDENTS OF STEPHENSON—FIRST LOCAL DIRECTORY OF STEPHENSON—DR. JEREMIAH HALL LYFORD—EARLY PHYSICIANS OF CORDOVA—PHYSICIANS DURING EARLY DAYS IN MOLINE—TOWNSHIP PHYSICIANS OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY DURING THE FORTIES AND FIFTIES—EARLY MEDICAL COLLEGES—ORGANIZATION OF THE IOWA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL DISTRICT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—ORGANIZATION OF THE ROCK ISLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—ORGANIZATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—ERECTION OF ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL—ORGANIZATION OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES—ROLL OF THE PHYSICIANS OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS

Among the pioneers who first came to what is now Rock Island county to wrest a living from the virgin wilderness, and evolve a center of civilization, and reminisce from the rough and uncouth environments of that early time, not the least in his share of the strenuous life

and labor was the medical man. While the people who came here to find a new home were a robust and vigorous class, sickness and accident, pain and disability, came at times to them, as they come to all, and the comfort, service and advice of the physician in his visits to this people in their widely separated and isolated homes was doubly welcome. No matter how long the road, how dark the night, how inclement the weather, how tired by incessent service, these pioneer doctors were, they were always ready to give of their best to the sick and suffering. These early medical men were esteemed not only for their professional skill and resource, but were respected for their sterling qualites as good citizens, and their influence in the county was a potent factor in the upbuilding of education, morality and stable government.

OWNER OF DRED SCOTT

The first medical man of whom can be found mention in connection with this community was Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon in the United States Army, who was detailed for service at Fort Armstrong in 1834. While his detail was for service to the soldiers stationed at Fort Armstrong, the few settlers in the county were often able to avail themselves of his medical skill. Dr. Emerson was the owner of and brought with him to the fort a negro slave, whose name was Dred Scott. This was the man whose suit for freedom, on account of having been brought into a state where slavery was unconstitutional, resulted in the famous action of the Supreme Court of the United States, known as the Dred Scott decision.

FIRST PRACTICING PHYSICIANS

Aside from the possible professional work of Dr. Emerson, from the obtainable data, the writer is inclined to think that the first practicing physician in Rock Island county was Dr. Patrick Gregg, who in 1836 settled in what was then the town of Stephenson, which a few years later became the city of Rock Island. There had been a small settlement at this point for about three years prior to the advent of Dr. Gregg, but whether or not it had had the services of a physician, the writer has failed to learn. Dr. Gregg was at this time a vigorous young man, of splendid physique, polished education, both literary and medical, of refined manners, but of the determined spirit of adventure that led him, like his neighbors of the time, to hew a future from the wilderness. From this early time, until his death, except for four years that he spent in the army of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, his life was spent in this community. His personality was largely felt in the civic and social evolution of the county, and during the many years of his professional work he was loved and honored by thousands to whom he brought the healing power of his medical skill.

In 1839, in the first issue of the Rock Island Banner, the earliest newspaper of the county, in an article describing Stephenson, the editor said, "Four years ago there was but one house in the place. It now contains about 175 houses, 800 inhabitants, 8 stores, 3 taverns, 3 groceries, 2 saddle and harness shops, 2 cabinet shops, 1 cooper shop, 1 tinning shop, 1 watchmaker, 1 pottery, 3 physicians, 4 lawyers, and a beautiful courthouse four stories high, and about 50 feet square." On October 10, 1839, was published a local directory, giving under head of "Physicians and Druggists": Haviland & Gregory, P. Gregg, J. R. Hadsill (botanic), Silas Rud, H. Beardsley. Almost contemporaneous with Dr. Gregg was the settlement of Dr. Jeremiah Hall Lyford in Port Byron, at which time he was the only physician between Galena and Fort Armstrong. In his professional rounds he traveled into Whiteside and Henry counties in Illinois, and over the river extensively into Iowa. Dr. Lyford was graduated in medicine from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1833. His professional rounds frequently kept him from home for two and three days, traveling over a country in which there were no laid out roads and no bridges, where he was compelled to follow trails and ford streams as he met them. He was interested in churches and believed in education, doing much for the establishment of the high grade schools for which Port Byron has always been noted. His son, Dr. William Haines Lyford, still living in Port Byron, was the first child to be born in the village, and when grown to manhood, after a thorough collegiate education, followed in his father's footsteps and graduated in medicine from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1859, being now the oldest physician in the county.

EARLY PHYSICIANS AT OTHER POINTS

Very soon following Dr. Gregg and Dr. Lyford was the coming from New York to Cordova of



Robert W. Baker

Dr. Thomas Baker. The village of Cordova was laid out in 1837 by Dr. Baker and John Marshall. The first two houses erected were built by them in 1837 and occupied as residences for their families. The first school in Cordova was taught by Dr. Baker in his own residence, an evidence of the unselfish and altruistic character of the man, who sought in the midst of the wilderness to train the minds of these few children to the desire for knowledge and education. In 1842 there came to the lower part of the county and settled in what is now Edington township Dr. Edward Hale Bowman. Doctor Bowman was born in Franklin, Pa., and came to Kentucky when a very young man, where he worked as a cabinet maker until he had earned enough money to pay his way through school. After he had obtained an education and graduated in medicine from the medical department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., in 1841, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married and practiced medicine in Harrisburg for about a year, when he again came west and found a permanent home in Rock Island county, where he died in 1893. In a eulogy of him by a lifelong friend, it was said, "Dr. Bowman was a man of strong character. He was positive in his views, and unflinching and unresting in his devotion to his ideas of right, no matter if all the world stood in opposition to him. He was manly, courageous and independent. He was tenderly attached to his friends, whom he loved and they loved him. He was possessed of a generous heart, his negotiations were polite, and in life he sought the highest ideals. He never faltering where duty pointed, and stood faithfully at his post until the end." Contemporary with Dr. Bowman in this part of the county was Dr. Joseph Huyett, who began the practice of medicine at Milan in 1845. Dr. Huyett was a fine practitioner and had by long years a wide and enviable practice all through the southwestern portion of the county. He was a man of unusually strong personality, which had much influence with all who knew and respected him.

PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY AND TOWNS

Among the early practitioners in the county, in the forties and fifties were Dr. Jacob Hess of Cordova, Dr. George Vincent of Hampton and Dr. Martin of Coal Valley. In the first city directory for Rock Island and Moline, published in 1856, the following physicians are given for Rock Island: William F. Cady, P. Gregg, James L. Hayes, James Hadsell, F. H. Judd, William A. Knox, E. Lathrope (homeopath), S. C. Plummer, C. Truesdale, J. B. Rathbun (eclectic) and Kirtley Ryland. For Moline the list was smaller, being: S. T. Hume, Robert Knowles, L. E. Ober (homeopath), J. A. Reid, Kirtley Ryland and William Sibley (eclectic). Doctor Ryland had offices in both towns. When the next directory was issued, in 1858, Rock Island had sixteen practicing physicians, and Moline had seven.

EARLY MEDICAL COLLEGE

An incident of much interest in the history of the medical profession of Rock Island county is the fact that it was at one time the home of a medical college. In 1844 there was organized a medical department of St. Charles University, at Charlestown, Ill. In 1848 this medical department was moved to Rock Island, where a course of lectures was delivered during the winter of 1848-9, the course of 1849-50 being given in Davenport, at the close of this session graduating a class, the first medical graduates in the state of Iowa. The faculty of the school at this time was: Dean, Dr. John F. Sanford, professor of surgery; president, Dr. L. D. McGuigan, obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. Samuel G. Armor, physiology and pathology; Dr. Nicholas Hurd, anatomy; Dr. George W. Richards, theory and practice of medicine; Dr. A. S. Hudson, materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. S. Matthews, chemistry, and Dr. J. C. Hughes, demonstrator of anatomy.

EARLY MEDICAL ORGANIZATION

The writer can find no information of any medical organization in the county prior to the formation of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association, November 7, 1860. The call for the organization of this society was extended to all regular physicians within a radius of fifty miles from Rock Island and Davenport. About twenty physicians responded to the call, the association was organized, and Dr. Gregg of Rock Island was elected its first president. The society thrived and met a want that had undoubtedly long existed in the medical profession, as in the roster of its member-

ship may be found the names of most of the physicians who were practicing in Rock Island county at the time of its organization, as well as those who have since come to make their homes in the county. The meetings of this society have been held regularly every three months since its organization, and have always been attended by a large percentage of the members. The scientific papers and discussions at these meetings have been of inestimable benefit to its members in their professional work, and its ethical influence has done much to produce that high morale which has always characterized the profession of this county.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

During the twenty-five years preceding the close of the century several attempts were made to organize a county medical society without permanent success, but following the reorganization of the American Medical Association and the State Society, in November, 1901, the Rock Island County Medical Society was formed. This has become an integral part of the Illinois State Medical Society, and is the official organization of the profession in the county, most of the practitioners of the county having been identified with it since its organization. Its meetings are held six times a year, at which papers on professional subjects are read and discussed. Its meetings are frequently addressed by physicians and surgeons from different centers of medical education, and its influence upon the cultivation and elevation of its members has been great.

HOSPITALS

With the development of the new era of aseptic surgery in the early eighties, and the awakening tendency in the medical profession to meet disease with more exact and scientific methods of treatment, the urgent need of a hospital was early recognized by the progressive physicians of the county, and through the aid of charitable men and women of Rock Island the first hospital was established in the city of Rock Island in November, 1884. This was known as St. Luke's Hospital, and occupied as hospital quarters a residence building on Second avenue near Ninth street.

The first officers of the association managing it were: President, J. M. Gould, Moline; vice president, T. J. Robinson, Rock Island; treasurer, J. E. Loosely, Rock Island; secretary, Lucian Adams, Rock Island; chaplain, Rev. R. F. Sweet, Rock Island.

Executive committee: J. M. Buford, F. C. Denkmann, Eugene Lewis.

Medical and surgical staff: President, Dr. Thomas Galt; vice president, Dr. C. Truesdale; secretary, Dr. George L. Eyster.

This hospital during its existence filled a long felt necessity, but the inability to procure necessary funds to provide the proper kind of hospital building and equipment greatly hampered it in meeting the demand upon its services, so that when in 1893 the Franciscan Sisterhood announced their desire to establish a hospital in Rock Island, the management of St. Luke's thought it best to discontinue that hospital, and give their assistance to the Sisterhood in the upbuilding and maintenance of their venture. The result of this effort was the gradual erection of the present St. Anthony's Hospital. The present site was obtained, and the large old residence upon it was used for the first one or two years, when a portion of the present building was erected, and in 1903 a second addition was built. Upon the opening of the hospital in March, 1893, the medical and surgical staff was chosen from the physicians of both Rock Island and Moline, and consisted of the following men:

Rock Island—Doctors Bernhardi, Plummer, Craig, Carter, Barth, Hollowbush, Comegys, Truesdale, Sala, Ludewig and Eyster.

Moline—Doctors Dunn, Sloan, Davidson, Kerns and Myer.

In 1899 a Training School for Nurses was established in the hospital, which has been successfully maintained, and has annually furnished to the community a corps of young women trained to conscientious and scientific care of the sick, who have been of incalculable service in their ministrations to the suffering ill.

Very soon after the enactment by the State Legislature, in 1891, of the Public Hospital Law, the city of Moline adopted its provisions, appointed a hospital board—Dr. W. K. Sloan, William B. Ullman and Dr. A. H. Arp—and provided for the extension of a tax under the terms of the law. In 1895 the fund accumulated from this tax had reached an amount which made it possible to erect a hospital building, the contract for which was let on

October 25th, 1895. The building erected at this time was found too small, and has been enlarged at different times to its present capacity. A further enlargement to meet the growing demands is contemplated at this time. A most excellent training school for nurses has been maintained at it, the graduates of which render the most satisfactory service in the community. The laity of the county do not fully appreciate the benefits [illegible] hospitals have been to them. This benefit extends beyond the mere fact of providing proper care for the sick who cannot have it in their own homes. It has been a great benefit in the education of the physicians to more accurate methods of diagnosis, more exact and scientific technique of treatment, and has resulted in a much larger conservation of health and diminution of mortality to the people of this county, that otherwise they would not have.

The writer regrets that the necessities of this office have rendered it impossible to write the detailed biography of all of the physicians who have lived out their lives in self-sacrificing efforts to propagate the ills of the sick and crippled in this county. They have left a printed page or sculptured marble, but in the hearts of those to whom they ministered and in the splendid civilization of this county, in the upbuilding of which they were no mean factors.

HOSPITAL LAW OF ILLINOIS AND ITS APPLICATION AT MOLINE PUBLIC HOSPITAL

By Dr. August H. Arp

HOSPITAL LAW ENACTED—HOSPITAL BOARDS APPOINTED—CONTRACT LET FOR BUILDING—OPENING OF HOSPITAL—NEW BUILDINGS PLANNED—REASONS FOR SUCCESS OF THIS ENTERPRISE—HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES.

The Moline Public Hospital of the city of Moline was organized and is operated under the public hospital law of the state of Illinois.

Dr. P. H. Wessel of Moline in a conversation with the late Judge John M. Gould of this city some time prior to the enactment of the present hospital law, asked the judge if it was not possible to have a law providing for public hospitals similar to the law providing for public libraries. Dr. Wessel, who at that time was mayor of the city of Moline, and always anxious to improve conditions and give the citizens of Moline every advantage possible, was desirous of having a public hospital. Judge Gould replied that he thought it was possible, and he, also being a very public-spirited citizen, took up the matter with the late Hon. John P. Browning, with the result that Mr. Browning drafted the hospital bill as it was finally passed, and through the influence of Dr. Wessel, Judge Gould and Mr. Browning, it became a law in 1891.

Shortly after the enactment of this law the city of Moline proceeded to take advantage of its provisions and the mayor appointed a hospital board consisting of three members, which, owing to lack of funds, was a hospital board in name only, acting as custodians of the moneys which were received by taxation under the law, this being necessary until sufficient funds had been accumulated to begin practical operations. This board consisted of W. K. Sloan, William B. Ullman and Dr. A. H. Arp, and the first meeting of this board was held July 26, 1892. Owing to the fact that William Ullman moved from Moline, Judge John M. Gould was appointed in his place. At an election held in April, 1895, a new board consisting of J. W. Morgan, J. B. Oakleaf, and Dr. A. H. Arp was elected. The latter had the necessary plans prepared for a hospital building, and Mr. Oakleaf was the attorney. As a result of their successful and untiring efforts to secure a hospital, Moline now has one of the best institutions of its kind in this part of the state.

OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL

The contract for the building was let on October 25th, 1895, but it was soon found that it was inadequate as to size, and has been twice enlarged by one-third. The capacity in 1913 is seventy-two beds.

The cost of the original building, including grounds, was approximately $47,000. This it has paid and made improvements costing $40,000, and all during the past fifteen years. These additions have been made in addition to defraying the expenses of operation, from the taxes and income of the hospital. The present hospital was opened for inspection August 22nd, 1898, and for patients, September 29th of the same year, at which time the board consisted of William Butterworth, president, G. A. Stevens,

secretary, and Dr. A. H. Arp. A nurses' dormitory was fully equipped in 1898, and it is recognized as one of the valuable adjuncts of the hospital. The hospital grounds consist of about seven acres on the brow of the bluff overlooking Moline, extending from Sixth to Seventh street, and from Fifth avenue to Eleventh avenue. It is an ideal location because very central and within five blocks of all the greater factories of Moline. It is easily reached from any part of the city, the street cars passing within one block of the entrance to the hospital grounds, and being on the bluff, it is out of the smoke and dust of the lower part of the city.

The hospital board is preparing to erect a new building immediately west of the present one, at an estimated cost of $80,000. It will be an exact duplicate of the present structure, which testifies to the efficient service rendered by the board which built it, except that it will be constructed according to the most modern methods, being absolutely fire-proof. The old and the new buildings will be connected by a twenty foot corridor, forty feet long and five stories high. The corridor on the first floor will be used as a receiving ward and offices. The second floor will be used as rooms for the matron and superintendent; the third floor for dressing rooms and rest room for the physicians; the fourth floor for a dining room and kitchen, and the fifth floor for hydropathy, solar and thermo-electric baths, thus by utilizing these corridors, leaving both the old and new buildings free for the patients. It is proposed to have accommodation for 154 patients, or double the present capacity of the hospital, making it the largest in the state outside of Chicago. The grounds surrounding the hospital are beautiful, sloping down to the level of Sixth street. Plans have been made for the erection of a new three-story quarantine hospital, away from the main buildings. This is needed to take care of all contagious and infectious diseases.

The success of the Moline City Hospital can be attributed to many things. Among others is the fact that it has been run by a board in close touch with the leading members of the medical profession. At one time the majority of the board was of the medical profession which became a source of contention and strife. The physicians who were on the board naturally dictated the policies of the hospital and the result was that many of the other physicians in the city sent their patients elsewhere. For a hospital to be a success it is absolutely necessary that the board and the physicians work in harmony, as before stated a medical board can never work in harmony with other physicians. Another thing which has contributed to the success of this hospital has been that the board has been composed of but three members. A larger board would be unwieldly and could not secure the results which can be attained by a small body. Of course the board cannot please all members of the medical fraternity, but it advises with and receives suggestions readily. It is the aim of the hospital board of the Moline Hospital to apply business methods and tactics to the running of its institution. Still another cause for success has been the fact that there have been no changes in the hospital board for political reasons for years. The present board, and the one about to erect the new building is composed of Mrs. Edward H. Sleight, Frank W. Gleesing and W. V. Richards.

It is also very necessary to have experienced persons as matron and superintendent. At first the Moline Hospital placed young graduates from larger hospitals in charge, but experience taught the board that it was far wiser to have those who had attained to years of discretion and been connected with other like institutions. The present hospital law provides that a nurse must have at least an education equal to the first year of high school, but an effort is now being made to have this amended so as to require only an eighth grade education. The Moline Hospital conducts a training school for nurses, which is one of its most valuable features. The superintendent of the training school has absolutely nothing to do with the running of the hospital or the management of the nurses outside of their training. The matron of the hospital is a trained nurse and dictates the placing of the patients and the detailing of the nurses to special work, and also the placing of nurses in the operating room, but there her jurisdiction ends. The superintendent of the school, however, is always present to see that the nurses attend to their duties as they should, and to instruct them when necessary. Keeping the training school separate and apart from the managing of the hospital prevents friction which would otherwise naturally occur. The training school is operated un-



William Bentley and wife

der the auspices of the Woman's Hospital Association which was organized at the opening of the hospital. It has had charge of the applicants for the training school and supplied the furnishings of the original hospital.

The Moline Public Hospital receives pay from every patient who is in the hospital. If the patient is a county ward, the hospital receives the same amount that it costs to care for a similar patient at the county infirmary. The only patients who are admitted without charge, are those who are injured on the streets of the city or become sick while on these streets. Then if they are able to pay they are charged the regular price, but if not the expense is borne by the county as a county charge. So in no respect is this hospital a charitable institution. All the hospital agrees to do is to admit patients upon the payment of its regular charges, or to admit the poor who fall sick or are injured, for which the city feels responsible.

It may be of interest to the reader to have the following tables for reference, regarding the expenditure of money received by the hospital from the two mill tax from 1892 to 1909 inclusive. The 1910, 1911 and 1912 tax was a three mill tax, the increased levy having been allowed in 1909. Following are the amounts received: 1892, $3,530.45; 1893, $3,471.06; 1894, $4,024.83; 1895, $3,629.40; 1896, $3,540.92; 1897, $3,704.95; 1898, $3,975.96; 1899, $3,915.90; 1900, $3,805.18; 1901, $3,696.20; 1902, $4,452.90; 1903, $4,585.25; 1904, $4,807.92; 1905, $4,843.55; 1906, $4,975.81; 1907, $5,119.69; 1908, $8,071.44; 1909, $9,000.00; 1910, $17,300.00; 1911, $16,350.00; 1912, $16,350.00.

CHAPTER XVIII

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

By Mrs. Mary L. Metcalf

ASSOCIATION HOUSE—WEST END SETTLEMENT—BETHANY HOME—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL—COUNTY INFIRMARY—THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—PROSPECTIVE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM—PROPOSED LUTHERAN HOSPITAL.

ASSOCIATION HOUSE

On Seventeenth street and Seventh avenue in Rock Island is a modest appearing brick house that would attract but little attention from the casual person, but because of the wide scope of the work done here, it is worthy of special mention. It is accomplishing splendid results and might well adopt as its motto, "Not willing that any should perish." It is an emergency house where any needy woman, girl or child can be admitted at any time and cared for as her condition warrants. A day nursery is also in active operation. This house was opened in March, 1910, and is under the control of the Associated Charities of Rock Island. The officers are: Dr. J. W. Stewart, president; Mrs. R. G. Sherwood, vice-president; Wirt Taylor and Miss Dena Ramser, secretaries; and W. Y. Parks, treasurer.

WEST END SETTLEMENT

There is an organization in Rock Island county that is doing a great deal of good, called the West End Settlement. In 1904 a series of cottage prayer meetings was held in the West End of Rock Island. Later a small room was rented for a Sunday school, which was sustained by free will offerings. As an outgrowth of this work, in 1909 a large building was erected, which is devoted to educational, physical and spiritual work. There is a gymnasium, a kindergarten, and baths; domestic science is taught; and night school, and also sewing classes held. There is a large auditorium in which is held religious services every Sabbath and prayer meetings once a week. Social gatherings have their place also. In a cottage adjoining is a day nursery. The principal patron of this institution is Mrs. Sue Denkmann Hamberg, who, while not the only donor, gave more largely than anyone else toward the building and its furnishings, and stands back of the enterprise with personal activity, counsel and financial support. The superintendent from the beginning has been Mrs. W. B. Barker, and her helpers are Miss Strom and Miss Barker.

BETHANY HOME

The oldest public charitable organization at Rock Island that has a home where children can be cared for is Bethany Home. It is the outcome of the faith and prayers of G. H. Gerdes, who, in June, 1897, began personal work among the poor and needy of Rock Island. Seeing the need of a home for poor children and

a place where mothers, left alone to support their children, might have employment, he submitted to the Associated Charities, the proposition of founding an organization for such a purpose, but no action was then taken. In May, 1898, an appeal was made to the Tri-City Ministerial Association for co-operative assistance to establish a rescue mission, but without results. Upon looking over the records we find that in October, 1898, Mr. German opened a mission, called a kindergarten, on Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, Rock Island, at his own expense, trusting the Lord would help and provide. A kindergarten was opened by a young woman from Davenport, who was willing to work without definite remuneration and furnish the necessary equipment. While this society did good work it did not cover the needs of the homeless and neglected little ones, and because of the insistence and persistence of Mr. German, on January 12, 1899, an organization was effected and incorporated, the object of which was the care of homeless, neglected and abused children. The name given it was the Union Mission. The officers chosen were: President, Prof. C. W. Foss; vice president, F. G. Young; secretary, G. H. German; treasurer, Dr. J. W. Stewart; chairman finance committee, H. D. Blakemore.

Immediately after the formation of the society, the matter of the purchase of a permanent home for the mission was taken under advisement and the result was the purchase of the property known as the Cook homestead, located on the corner of Eighth street and Fourth avenue in Rock Island. The price paid was $2,200, and on December 6, 1899, the board came into possession of the property. The next step to be taken was to find some one to take charge of the home. Mr. and Mrs. German voluntarily agreed to leave their own home and take temporary charge of this institution that was the outcome of their prayers and efforts for three years, without salary, Mr. German to act as superintendent, Mrs. German as matron, until such time as the mission could secure persons to permanently fill these positions. Mr. German further donated to the general fund of the mission, $30 per month from his earnings as a harness maker at the Rock Island Arsenal, until the society was able to employ a superintendent to take charge. Fifty-eight children were cared for during the first year, and the county donated $700. In 1902 the name was changed to Bethany Home. In the early part of the year 1903, Rev. Lockney, of the Sacred Heart church, feeling it would be better for the children to be in the country during the summer, offered to raise the funds for that purpose. The proposition was gladly accepted and early in June the Silvis property on Aiken street, South Rock Island, was leased for four months. In the fall when the time of outing expired, it was found that the family had increased to such an extent that it would be impossible to occupy the old house, so the board decided to rent out the city home and remain in the country during the winter, changing the name. In 1905 the Gilpin Moore home, Thirty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, a beautiful modern house, was purchased, the amount paid being $10,000, and there the children are today and the good work carried on of not only caring for little homeless, dependent children, but for a small sum per week, keeping children whose father or mother cannot keep up the expense of a home but nevertheless want to provide for their children. The persons who have served as presidents of the board since its organization are: Prof. C. W. Foss, Mrs. W. H. Gest, Mrs. H. D. Blakemore, Mrs. M. E. Metzgar, Mrs. W. C. Bennett. Superintendents: Mrs. G. H German, Miss Ramser, Mr. Jahns, Mrs. Ferguson. Attorneys: Wm. Jackson, W. J. Sweeney, J. Scott, G. Wenger. Matrons: Mrs. G. H. German, Mrs Westerman, Mrs. Jahns, Miss Smith, Miss Parsons. Physicians: Dr. Comegys, Dr. Ludewig, Dr. Bradford.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

This institution, one of the best hospitals in this part of the state, which has its charitable ward, is treated of at length under the chapter devoted to the Catholic church in Rock Island county.

COUNTY INFIRMARY

The first record of the poor in Rock Island county dates from 1839 when the county commissioners provided for the care of a sick man. Prior to the purchase of the first poor farm, the county poor were cared for by overseers of the poor and boarded by the people who would charge least for their keeping. John R. Taylor was the first overseer of the poor appointed

by the county commissioners' court. Since then we find the names of Miles Conway, who served a long term, Marcus B. Osborne, C. B. Knox and Samuel S. Guyer. The first poor farm was purchased by the county in 1853. It was located on the west side of the Milan road and occupied the land from the bend of the road to Rock river. It contained about eighty acres, with a good sized two-story farm house and barn. This property was used about ten years when the present farm near Coal Valley was purchased in 1863. The first steward, so far as can be ascertained, was William Sanderson, who was followed by William Bailey, Mr. Carson, Asa Putnam, J. S. Robertson, W. H. H. Dow, who served eight years, John Swank, who served fifteen years, and P. B. Wylie. The present farm of 190 acres has comfortable, commodious buildings, six in number, together with a large barn, granary, corn cribs, hay sheds, steam heating plant, steam laundry, etc. The farm and improvements cost over $40,000. In 1903 a fire destroyed the main building, which was replaced with a much more modern one in 1904, the new structure being well supplied with water, the present system having been put in in 1911 and 1912, and in 1913 new boilers were installed in the steam plant, and the laundry building is of recent erection.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

The Associated Charities was organized July 1, 1897, the first officers being Dr. J. W. Stewart, president, and Miss Nellie Hayes, secretary. In August, 1911, this association was re-organized with the following represented on its board of directors: Bethany Protective Association; Young Men's Christian Association; The Sunshine Society; The Silver Cross Circle, King's Daughters; Woman's Relief Corps; Rock Island County Anti-Tuberculosis Society; Rock Island Club, The Ladies' Deborah Society; The Visiting Nurses' Association; The Retail Grocers' Association; Women's Christian Temperance Union; Women of the Grand Army of the Republic; In His Name Circle, King's Daughters; Helpers' Circle, King's Daughters; Women's American League; Rock Island County Humane Society; Rock Island Business Men's Association; The Daughters of Isabella; The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Humane Society and the Tri-City Social Service Club. During 1912 the Associated Charities cared for 205 cases that were new, 140 old ones and ten cases for other societies, making a total of 355. Relief in the form of clothing, lodging, food and medical aid was given to 450, and during that year the total disbursements were $2,815.56. The total assets were $4,823.06, the liabilities were $3,136, leaving net assets of $1,687.06. There are nearly two hundred members, in addition to hundreds who give regular donations in the form of clothing and food, as well as money. The officers deserve public commendation, for they are giving to the work a loyal service and an understanding of the true meaning of charity.

PROSPECTIVE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM

Rock Island county is soon to have a modern sanitarium for the special purpose of fighting tuberculosis. The levy of a special one-mill tax for establishing and maintaining a sanitarium for tuberculosis was passed at the April election of 1910, and the assessment collected in 1912 and 1913. It is intended that treatment at this institution shall be administered free of charge, and at the same time the patients will be taught methods for prevention of the spread of their disease.

PROPOSED LUTHERAN HOSPITAL

Plans are now under consideration for the establishment of a hospital by the Lutherans at Moline. The incorporators will be Rev. Ira O. Nothstein, Rev. N. J. Forsberg and A. G. Anderson of Rock Island; Rev. A. F. Bergstrom and C. M. Wahlstrand of Moline; Dr. P. A. Brodine and P. E. Westerlund of Orion, Ill.; and the Rev. N. Roundquist and Judge L. E. Teeen of Cambridge, Ill. This board will formulate a constitution and by-laws, secure incorporation papers and present a full report to the annual meeting of the district to be held in January, 1914, when formal action will be taken. While the new hospital will be a Lutheran enterprise it will be open to the general public without restriction.

CHAPTER XIX

THE PRESS OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

By Shoemaker W. Smith

EARLY NEWSPAPERS — THE UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN — EARLY EDITORS — THE NORTHWESTERN ADVER-

TISER — THE LIBERTY BANNER — THE ARGUS — FIRST DAILY PAPER—THE NEW ROCK ISLANDER—THE ROCK ISLAND UNION—THE NEWS—THE COMMERCIAL — ROCK ISLAND REGISTER — GERMAN NEWSPAPERS—DER BEOBACHTER AM MISSISSIPPI —DIE NEUE VOLKS-ZEITUNG—AMERICAN LAW REPORTER THE LIBERTY LEAGUE—THE NEWS—THE TRI-CITY LABOR REVIEW — MOLINE WORKMAN — MOLINE INDEPENDENT—MOLINE DISPATCH—THE SWEDISH CITIZEN—THE MOLINE JOURNAL—MOLINE MAIL—MOLINE SUNDAY PRESS—GAZETTE VAN MOLINE—THE MOLINE TRIBUNE—EAST MOLINE HERALD—PORT BYRON MESSENGER—PORT BYRON TIMES -PORT BYRON WEEKLY—PORT BYRON GLOBE -REYNOLDS PRESS HILLSDALE POST—PEOPLE'S FRIEND—MILAN RECORD—MILAN INDEPENDENT TRI-CITY PRESS CLUB—MEMBERS AND HISTORY.

The newspaper of a community intimately records its doings on one day and the next these records become part of the history of that community. As years roll on the bound files of these papers become invaluable. Men come and go. Memories fade, leaving only the more important events. Tradition adds coloring here and there, and facts, as they were, become distorted in the repeating. While tradition is not to be scoffed at, and faded recollections have their value, the recorded event, found in the newspaper, together with the intimate happenings reflecting the prejudice, passion and coloring on the day and date of the event itself, is the true history and, therefore, the most valuable. Again, the editorial attitude of these newspapers as bearing upon political, economic and local questions, serves further to enlighten the enquirer by giving proper atmosphere to the plain, unvarnished statements of fact. In making a study of the early newspapers of this locality it is interesting to note the positive, definite change in the character of the editorial utterances and to indicate the names of editors passed and gone, the memory of whom still lingers. The newspapers of the early day had more in them of the character of the men who edited them. There was more of the personal in them. The editor was critical of people's acts and doings. He attacked persons and policies; was a "roaster," and the more pointed and skillful the roasting the more widely he was known and the longer his name lingered. Another interesting feature of the early newspaper is the fact that much more space was devoted to eastern and foreign "news" and editorial comment than to local events, this being probably due to the fact that the communities were largely composed of people lately removed from the East who were anxious to keep in touch with the former circle of their activities. This news was published two or three months, and often longer, after the events occurred. Of course, too, the community was small and the "news items" scarce.

OUR FIRST NEWSPAPER.

It was in 1839 that the first newspaper was established here—The Rock Island Banner and Stephenson Gazette. Henry C. McGrew was the publisher. He had come with his father from Ireland and had located in Paoli, Ind., where the elder McGrew published The Torchlight and where the younger McGrew learned the printer's trade. The Banner and Gazette was the first newspaper published nearer to Rock Island than Galena, Peoria and Springfield. It was neutral in politics until the fall election of 1840, when it became democratic. The county and locality was whig. In appearance it was a "blanket" sheet, five column, 30 by 32 inches. The office was on Mississippi street, now First avenue, near the ferry landing. The paper suspended publication in the fall of 1841 when McGrew moved the press and type to Galena and commenced the publication of the Galena Sentinel.

UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN

The most interesting and important of the early newspapers of this county was the Upper Mississippian, established in the heat of the political campaign of 1840. It was published weekly, and simultaneously in Stephenson, Rock Island county, Ill., and Davenport, Scott county, Iowa Territory. The first issue was on October 8, 1840. It started as a six-column paper, 22 by 30 inches in size, at $2.50 per year in advance. The inspiration for the establishment of the Upper Mississippian was the fact that the Rock Island Banner and Stephenson Gazette had "turned" democratic. The town and county was whig and the members of that party determined to have a vehicle for the advocacy of their views. At first the names of the editors and proprietors were not announced but all communications were to be addressed to

FRANK BELSER, FAMILY AND RESIDENCE.

Daniel Crist. Several leading whigs aided Crist in the enterprise. The paper was first established in a log cabin on Mississippi street, now First avenue, where two issues were published; the third issue contained a notice of its removal "to the 'White House' on Illinois street (now Second avenue), one block east of the Rock Island House." Like most of the early newspapers the Upper Mississippian had its ups and downs. On January 7, 1841, the name of John G. Powars appears as "editor and proprietor" and D. Crist, "printer." From March 1, 1841, until January 1, 1842, Daniel Crist conducted the paper which Mr. Powars as "proprietor of the press," at which latter date Mr. Powars' name disappears from the paper. Whatever the financial entanglement, it resulted in Mr. Powars seizing the press under a writ of replevin, which necessitated the printing of the paper on the press of the Gazette at Davenport for one issue, until a new press could be installed, which was done on November 21, 1842. The location of the newspaper had been changed on June 10, 1841, to the second floor of John and C. Symonds's "green shop on the corner of Washington street (now Fourteenth) and Illinois street (now Second avenue)." Thomas Gregg, formerly editor of the Warsaw Message, became assistant editor on March 25, 1841, continuing as such until October 28 of that year. In December an important change was made in the paper, it being taken over by Harmon G. Reynolds, who changed the name to the Upper Mississippian and Rock Island Republican, and also the politics from whig to democratic. Its location at the time of the change was on Eagle street (now Seventeenth), just north of the Rock Island House, and in April, 1845, it was removed to Mr. Buford's building "opposite the Eagle Hotel, on Buffalo street" (now Sixteenth). In June, 1847, Henry C. Rawalt became publisher and proprietor under the name of H. C. Randall & Co., which firm soon after dissolved, August 14th of the same year, Mr. Reynolds continuing the paper for a short time. In the early days of 1847 Joseph Crist appeared as proprietor and H. C. Reynolds as editor, but this arrangement lasted only a short time, as the last issue of the paper which is extant is of date February 25, 1847. Daniel Crist was a native of Pennsylvania and edited the Allegheny Republican, a whig newspaper before coming west. He had visited Illinois in 1834 and again in 1836, stopping in Fulton county. In 1840 he came to Rock Island, and engaged in many enterprises here until 1852. His career was changeful after that. In 1860 he went to California, where he died in 1872 at the age of sixty-eight years. Harmon G. Reynolds was one of the most influential and able men of the old settlers. A lawyer by profession, he came to Rock Island in 1837; practiced law until 1850; taught school several years; was state's attorney, probate justice and county judge in this and Knox counties; in 1847 he was postmaster at Rock Island; in 1854 he held the same office at Knoxville, and was assistant clerk of the constitutional convention in 1847 and of the house of representatives in 1849 and again in 1861. In 1858 he removed to Springfield, Ill., and being a Mason in high standing commenced the publication in 1862 of the Masonic Trowel, which in five years reached a subscription of 12,800. Later he removed to Marshall county, Kas., where he spent the remainder of his life.

THE NORTHWESTERN ADVERTISER

When the Upper Mississippian passed into the hands of Harmon G. Reynolds in December, 1844, and became democratic in its editorial policy, the whigs were again left without a newspaper. In November of the following year, 1845, Dr. Horatio P. Gatchell and Miles W. Conway, Jr., started the NORTHWESTERN ADVERTISER as a whig organ. Dr. Gatchell had purchased the press at Dubuque, Ia. Hardly had the enterprise been launched when Mr. Conway died November 12, 1845, and Mr. Gatchell, discouraged because of the death of his associate, sold the paper May, 1846, to General William Vandever, who continued as editor and publisher about a year, when the paper was purchased by Sanders and Davis, publishers of the Davenport Gazette, who published it for a short time, when it passed into the hands of F. R. Bennett, Mr. Vandever continuing in the editorial department until after the presidential campaign in 1848 which resulted in the election of General Taylor. When Mr. Bennett secured control of the paper he changed the name to the ROCK ISLAND ADVERTISER. In 1851 A. G. Brackett became associated with Mr. Bennett and continued until the following year, when he accepted a first lieutenancy in the regular army. While he was connected with the paper he pub-

lished a series of articles on the early history of Rock Island county which attracted wide attention. In the fall of 1853 the Advertiser passed into the hands of Thomas R. Raymond and Oliver P. Wharton under the firm name of Raymond & Wharton, who started the TRI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER on December 3 of that year. On September 13, 1854, Mr. Raymond withdrew from the partnership, Mr. Wharton continuing the paper, and on September 13, 1855, started the DAILY ADVERTISER. Concerning the venture he wrote (1877) that he "stood over and under the enterprise until the spring of 1858, when it became too heavy," and he suspended it. Among others associated with the paper during these years were: I. W. Hyatt, January to May, 1856; and Dr. S. A. Paddock, who came to it in the fall of the same year, but he remained less than a year. The paper was first published from a building on Miles Conway's lot, which contained his house and the postoffice. When General Vandever took it the press and type were removed to the "Rio Grande," a "long, lone" building setting back from Illinois street (now Second avenue), in front of which was afterwards constructed the "Lee block." Then the plant was again removed directly across the street over Lee & Chamberlain's stove store; from there to the second floor of the Guyer building, a little east; thence to the upper part of the Lee block, called "City Hall," and thence to the Gothic block, where it remained until it expired. Miles W. Conway was a promising young man and his death was greatly deplored by the entire community. Dr. Gatchell was a Christian (Campbellite) minister, who, first educated for medicine, later went into the ministry and was an able pastor and a good man. General Vandever, following the election of General Taylor, was appointed to a clerkship at Washington, D. C., and then to a clerkship under the supervisor general of Iowa, when he removed to Dubuque, where he afterwards practiced law. He resided at Rock Island from 1839 to 1848, and served in Congress two terms from Iowa and in the Civil war was a colonel and afterwards a general. Started as a whig paper, the NORTHWESTERN ADVERTISER became republican upon the organization of that party and when it died the party was left without an organ.

THE LIBERTY BANNER

A newspaper that lived but a short time was started in the spring of 1846, the LIBERTY BANNER. It advocated the abolition of slavery. While there were many who did not sympathize with the institution of slavery there were few who were willing to openly espouse the abolition cause and those who believed in slavery, or were opposed to its abolition, were open and violent in their denunciation of abolitionism. The paper was started by C. B. Waite and was printed on the press of the Upper Mississippian and Rock Island Republican. Mr. Waite was a native of Wayne county, N. Y. He came to Illinois with his father in 1840, locating near Chicago. Later he established himself at St. Charles, Kane county, Ill., where C. B. Waite learned the business. He set type on a number of papers and wrote for many. After coming to Rock Island he spent much time riding horseback over the country soliciting subscribers, but to little effect. He remained here until the autumn of 1853, when he removed to Chicago. In 1862 President Abraham Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Utah Territory, which office he filled efficiently until 1864, when he resigned. The following year he was appointed district attorney for the principal district of Idaho by Governor Lyons, which position he also filled with credit. Finally he returned to Chicago, where he entered into the practice of the law.

THE ARGUS

The Upper Mississippian and Rock Island Republican discontinued in 1847, and until the fall of 1851, the democrats of this vicinity were without an organ espousing their cause. The Advertiser, as before noted, was a whig newspaper and was then the only one published in this locality. Hither came Fred S. Nichols and John W. Dunham from St. Louis. Both had been employed on the St. Louis Intelligencer, owned by George K. Budd. These two gentlemen had purchased from Mr. Budd sufficient second hand material for the publication of a weekly paper and had brought it to this county with them. On October 18, 1851, the first issue of a new democratic paper made its appearance —the REPUBLICAN, the name of which was subsequently changed to the ARGUS. The first office was in a back room on the second floor of Whitaker and Everts' store, "opposite the Rock Island House." Mr. Nichols was a northern

bath, practical and to the point. Mr. Dunham, who was a southerner, was an "imaginative and rhetorical" writer, and Mr. Nichols was wont to chide his partner for his grandiloquence with "Boil it down, Dunham." This, it is said, led Mr. Dunham to withdraw from the firm, Mr. Nichols continuing the paper alone until November 24, 1852. At this period one of the most forceful characters ever engaged in the newspaper business in this locality made his appearance, J. B. Danforth, Jr., and for over fifty years he continued to be a factor in this field of endeavor. Mr. Danforth bought a half interest in the Republican from Mr. Nichols, and on March 16th following (1853) bought the remaining half interest.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER.

On July 13, 1854, Colonel Danforth started the first daily newspaper ever published in this county—the Daily Republican. Indeed, it was the first in this section of the country, for the nearest daily was at Dubuque, Ia., where one had been started two years before. It was launched as an evening newspaper and continued as such until December 17, 1855, when it was changed to a morning paper. It was at about this time, also, that the name was changed from the Republican to the Rock Island Argus, owing to the fact that a new political party of the opposing faith had been formed, adopting the name republican. The Argus continued as a morning paper until November 18, 1861, when it was changed back to an evening paper and has remained so ever since. From July 18, 1859, until September 1, 1861 the Daily Argus was suspended and a Tri-Weekly Argus was substituted. In January, 1856, Robert V. Shurley was taken in as a partner by Colonel Danforth, and in the following year, September 17, 1857, Colonel Danforth sold his remaining interest to Messrs. Pershing & Connelly, the latter named being Maj. H. C. Connelly, still a member of the bar of Rock Island county and one of our most highly respected citizens. The firm was engaged in publishing a paper known as the Rock Islander, and this was merged with the Argus and the name changed to the Rock Islander and Argus. Colonel Danforth sold out in order that he might accept an appointment as purser in the United States navy under President James Buchanan, and shortly after sailed on a two years' cruise of inspection visiting the western coast of Africa. Just two years from that time, lacking one day, on September 16, 1859, he purchased back the interests of Messrs. Pershing & Connelly, retaining Milton Jones, who had in the meantime bought the interests of Mr. Shurley, as a partner. Colonel Danforth changed the name back to the Argus by dropping the words Rock Islander, and again assumed control. In the spring of 1869 Colonel Danforth sold one-half interest in the paper to Robert McNeal, and the remaining one-sixth to Milton Jones—he had previously owned but two-thirds—and they published the paper as equal partners until January 1, 1870, when Mr. McNeal disposed of his interests to James Smith Drake. On July 5, 1873, the Argus company was incorporated with a capital stock of $32,000, with Mr. Drake as business manager. The management of the paper remained the same until 1880, when Richardson & Powers secured a controlling interest in the company. The paper was on the down grade, however, and after a struggle of less than a year, in 1881 publication was suspended. It was a little later that J. W. Potter, publisher of the Bulletin, of Freeport, Ill., came here and purchased the Argus outfit, retaining the name, but not reviving the corporation. He placed his son, J. W. Potter, Jr., in charge, and the first issue of the revivified Argus appeared on August 2, 1882. In 1885 the father died, leaving the son sole owner. Mr. Potter's management was conservative, but as the paper made headway it was enlarged to meet the increasing demands. From an abbreviated form it was made an eight and even a nine column folio, but upon the installation of a perfecting press in 1894 it was changed to the standard seven column size. Upon the death of J. W. Potter, Jr., January 11, 1898, the J. W. Potter Publishing Company was organized and since that time the Argus has been published under its auspices. The officers of the company were: president, Mrs. J. W. Potter; vice-president, H. P. Simpson, and secretary and treasurer, James J. La Velle. Mr. Simpson became connected with the paper shortly after Mr. Potter acquired it and upon his death assumed its editorial management, Mr. La Velle being business manager. Upon his death in 1909 the business management fell to Fred J. Mueller, and the management of the newspaper at this time, 1913, still rests in the hands of Messrs. Simpson and Mueller. In 1910 a new stereotyping perfecting

press was installed and in 1913 the battery of linotype machines was increased to five by the addition of two type setting machines.

THE NEW ROCK ISLANDER

In 1878, Col. J. B. Danforth re-established the Rock Islander (formerly published by Pershing & Connelly) as a weekly paper, issuing it every Saturday. The first number was that of January 5, 1878. It was started to espouse the cause of the labor party, known as the Nationalists, and was conducted in Colonel Danforth's usual vigorous style. Afterwards he took up the cause of the greenback party as well. The office of publication was in the Robinson building at the corner of Eighteenth street and Second avenue. In the fall of 1891 the paper was sold to W. P. Quayle, who conducted it as a republican newspaper. In 1892 it was changed in form from a four page, eight column folio, to a twelve page, six column paper, and continued until the spring of 1893, when for a short season an attempt was made to publish a daily paper. Failing in this, publication of the weekly paper was continued until 1896, when it suspended. W. H. Conant was editor of the paper while it was published as a daily. Later Colonel Danforth removed to Los Angeles, Calif., where he continued to make his home until the time of his death. In addition to having served as purser in the United States navy, Colonel Danforth was appointed to the military staff of the governor of Illinois in 1852, with the title of colonel, and in the following year, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce custodian of the island of Rock Island, which position he held until 1857, when he resigned to accept the position as purser in the navy under President Buchanan.

THE ROCK ISLAND UNION

Rock Island was the important center politically and commercially during the sixties, and Mr. Kuck, who was then publishing the Moline Independent, determined to remove his paper to that city. In the latter part of October, 1862, he discontinued the publication of the Moline Independent and removed the plant to Rock Island, where, on November 5, 1862, he commenced the publication of the Rock Island Weekly and Daily Union. Thus it will be seen that the Union is really the continuation of, first, The Workman, and later the Moline Independent. The Daily Union was published but a few days when news was received here of the death of Colonel Graham at Lima, N. Y., the home of his father, November 11, 1862, whither he had gone from the state of Kansas where he was provost marshal general of the entire state, having resigned his commission June 1, 1862, because of failing health. As he was the owner and backer of the paper it was decided to discontinue the daily, but the weekly was continued. Mr. Kuck's removal was at the instance of republicans of Rock Island. The office was located on the third floor of Bailey & Boyle's block (now Mitchell & Lynde's building). Mr. Kuck continued to publish the paper until May, 1863, when he sold to M. S. Barnes, who had been connected with the Register (Rock Island), and for a short time with Colonel Graham in the publication of the Moline Independent. On June 2, 1863, Mr. Barnes revived the Daily Union as an evening paper. From that day to the present the paper has never missed an issue, and at the time of writing (June, 1913) has had over 15,600 issues without a break. It has had its ups and downs, but during the half-century of life it has always stood for the best interests of the locality and of the country. One of the most distinguished editors of the Daily Union was Capt. L. M. Haverstick. He purchased the paper from M. S. Barnes in December, 1866, and immediately changed it to a morning paper. In June, 1867, Captain Haverstick purchased the Moline Republican and merged it with the Daily Union, leaving, however, the job printing department at Moline and continuing it there for some time, finally disposing of it to Messrs. Lowe & Gilson, who started the Moline Review. On July 1, 1867, M. D. Merrill bought a two-fifths interest in the paper and devoted himself to the business end of the enterprise until about June, 1869, when he sold his interest to Captain Haverstick and retired. In the summer of the same year Richard Crampton bought a half interest in the paper from Captain Haverstick and in the fall of that year the office was removed from the Bailey & Boyle block to the Peter Frie block, over Crampton's book store. He held this interest for about three years, when Captain Haverstick bought him out and erected the Union building on Eighteenth street between Second and Third avenues, where it is still located. The newspaper plant was moved

Stephen Bradbury

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN BRADBURY, JR.

into it in the fall of that year, 1872. In the spring of 1873 Oscar A. Bardhardt, who had just arrived in Rock Island, purchased one-half interest in the paper and for one year continued his ownership being at the head of the job printing department. It was in March, 1874, that the Union Printing Company was organized, and on June 1, 1874, 75 per cent of its capital stock of $20,000 had been subscribed. Thereupon the company purchased the plant and good will of the newspaper from Captain Haverstick, paying for it $15,000 per it. Officers were elected as follows: president, L. M. Haverstick; vice-president, A. E. Wells, and secretary and treasurer, Walter Johnson. This was the first appearance of the name of Mr. Johnson with the enterprise, and for over a quarter of a century he was the central figure of its permanent existence. He finally acquired complete control of the paper and stock owned at the time of his death. Mr. Johnson was a quiet, conservative man, a good writer and of a literary turn of mind. He was opposed to anything that savored of the sensational, and endeavored to conduct the paper in such a manner as to make it a welcome visitor in the home circle. There were many changes in the officers and stockholders during the next few years and it was not of interest to mention them. In September, 1874, Capt. H. C. Cleaveland and James J. Parks purchased the stock owned by Captain Haverstick, according to a bill of sale. Walter Johnson was made president and editor and Captain Cleaveland secretary, treasurer and business manager. In June, 1875, Mr. Cleaveland sold his stock to Mr. Parks, who then became half owner. In August following he sold all of his stock to A. A. Morey, who was elected secretary and treasurer, but in February, 1876, Mr. Morey sold back again to Mr. Parks, who, shortly after, sold a half of his holdings, 25 per cent of the stock, back to Captain Haverstick, who resumed his old position as editor in June, 1876, and was re-elected to the presidency in August following. Shortly after he had sold a quarter interest to Captain Haverstick, Mr. Parks sold the remaining 25 per cent of stock held by him to George M. Lukens, the transfer taking place in March, 1876. Mr. Lukens was made superintendent of the job department and in the August election was made treasurer, and Mr. Johnson secretary. Two months later Captain Haverstick sold his interest to W. H. Burdett and in November following another election was held with officers as follows: president, Walter Johnson; secretary, W. H. Burdett, and treasurer, G. M. Lukens. In 1888, on account of illness, Mr. Burdett sold his interest to H. C. Ashbaugh, who assumed the business management of the paper. Mr. Ashbaugh continued with the paper until 1891, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Johnson, who then became sole owner. Mr. Johnson was active in the management of the paper for over ten years, and was its editor. On account of failing health he spent some time in travel, the editorial department being placed in the hands of J. K. Brandenburg, who had been "reared" in the Union office. Fred W. Rinck had charge of the advertising and circulation departments. Upon the death of Mr. Johnson, November 23, 1903, L. B. Driffil became business manager and Mr. Brandenburg editor. In the meantime Mr. Driffil had purchased the job department and when he withdrew it from the newspaper he resigned his position as business manager of the latter. J. M. Colligan was made business manager in the early part of 1907 and held this position until July 23, 1908. Mr. Brandenburg resigned as editor and was succeeded by W. H. Dilworth. On July 23, 1908, the heirs of Walter Johnson sold their holdings to Sherman W. Searle, who assumed complete control of the paper and became its editor. The plant was rehabilitated, modern presses were purchased and additions made to the battery of linotype machines. On October 23, 1909, the plant was partially destroyed by fire. The building was practically gutted, the linotypes and presses were badly damaged and the paper stock ruined. The newspaper, however, did not lose an issue, and by January 1, 1910, was back in its plant with a better equipment than ever. The management has resulted unchanged and but few changes have been made in the operating force during the two years that have followed Mr. Searle's administration of its affairs. The paper has stood for every good movement of the city. It is a positive, definite force for the best interests of the community, city and county.

THE NEWS

James Boyle on March 10, 1855, started a daily newspaper in Rock Island called The News. It lived but a little over four months.

Mr. Bowie came from Baltimore and went to Geneseo after the failure of his venture at Rock Island. In September, 1858, he returned to this county and, with Frank Linnehan, started THE CITIZEN at Moline. This venture soon failed and he returned to Geneseo, where he died the same year.

THE COMMERCIAL

C. W. Kirkland on July 7, 1858, established a daily paper in Rock Island which he called The Commercial. This, like The News, was published in Raymond's office in the Gothic block, and, like The News also, was short lived. It was republican in principles but, lacking patronage, lived less than a year.

THE ROCK ISLAND REGISTER

T. J. Pickett on February 9, 1859, started a republican newspaper called the Rock Island Register. It was published as a weekly and a tri-weekly and the office, like the preceding papers, was in Raymond's job office in the Gothic block. C. W. Waite was associated with the editorial work for the first five months, and June 6, 1860, C. W. Kirkland, who had started the Commercial in 1858, became associated with Mr. Pickett under the firm name of Pickett & Kirkland, editors and proprietors. Mr. Pickett was elected state senator on January 9, 1861, when M. S. Barnes took editorial charge, holding the position until June 19, 1861, when Mr. Pickett returned to the desk though Mr. Barnes remained with the paper until his enlistment in the army in August. The tri-weekly paper expired in the latter part of that month, Mr. Kirkland having also enlisted in the service. The weekly continued until sometime in 1862.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

DER BEOBACHTER AM MISSISSIPPI was the first German newspaper printed at Rock Island. It was a weekly and was started by Magnus Mueller in 1857, and edited by Dr. Fr. Ciolini, a Bavarian, who had been educated as a physician and who practiced his profession in addition to editing the paper. In 1859 the plant of Der Beobachter am Mississippi was sold to Adam and George Leiberknecht, who, on January 1, 1860, began the publication of the CHRONIK DES WESTENS. The name was afterwards changed to MONITOR DES WESTENS. It continued until 1863, when it suspended publication. Adam Leiberknecht, after disposing of his interests, removed to Geneseo, Ill., where he established the GENESEO REPUBLIC, still published by members of the family. It is an English newspaper. George Leiberknecht also removed to that place and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

DIE NEUE VOLKS-ZEITUNG

On August 30, 1875, Charles C. Winter started Die Neue Volks-Zeitung, a semi-weekly newspaper. Mr. Winter had been one of the editors of Die Westliche Post of St. Louis. Mr. Winter sold the paper in 1882 to George S. Lechner, who, after a few months as editor and publisher sold it to F. Protar, who dropped the "Neue" from the title. Mr. Protar was a very successful editor and continued the publication of the paper for a period of ten years. On April 1, 1893, Mr. Protar sold the newspaper to the Rock Island-Moline Publishing Company, composed of prominent German-American business men of the two towns. The paper was managed by Messrs. Paul Kersch and August Hansgen and on July 1, 1897, John P. Kieffer assumed the publication of the paper. Two years later the management was turned over to Gustav Donald, a newspaper man of Davenport, Ia. In 1901 the paper was purchased by Val Peter, who, on July 1 of that year, assumed its control and management. Mr. Peter was very successful with the paper and decided to remove to a larger field, going to Omaha in the year 1910. He placed Paul A. Doman in charge of the paper, who continued to run it for two years. Mr. Peter disposed of it to the present management in the fall of 1912.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

THE AMERICAN LAW REPORTER was started at Davenport, Ia., by L. G. Johnson in 1872, and was afterwards removed to the Union Printing office at Rock Island. It was published for eighteen weeks. THE LIBERTY LEAGUE was established in the spring of 1873 by Robert Tompkins and Isaac N. Kirkpatrick in the interests of the liquor dealers of Rock Island and adjoining cities. It was published but two or three times. In the year 1900 John P. Looney, an attorney at law, established in Rock Island a newspaper which was called THE NEWS. THE NEWS was aggressive, and gave offense to some of the prominent citizens. The building in which

the paper was published was partly destroyed by a dynamite bomb. The press was shattered and the publication suspended. Associated with Mr. Looney at that time was W. W. Wilmerton, a retired farmer. Mr. Wilmerton withdrew from The News and buying a new outfit established the TRI-CITY MORNING JOURNAL in the fall of 1908. As a result of the business difficulties an enmity arose between Messrs. Looney and Wilmerton which culminated in a pistol duel on the streets of the city of Rock Island in which Looney was slightly wounded. The Journal suspended publication in the summer of 1909. Looney later re-established The News as a weekly and this was succeeded in the spring of 1913. The TRI-CITY LABOR REVIEW is published weekly at the Industrial Home at Rock Island by the allied trades of Rock Island, Moline and Davenport. It represents over 7,000 trade unionists in the three cities, and it was established in 1910 and supplanted the Tri-City Unionist, which was a monthly paper published at Davenport, Ia. In the fall of 1912 a complete printing plant was purchased and installed in the Industrial Home building, where all the work of preparing and printing the paper is done. A large line of job printing is also handled. Up to November 1912 the paper was under the control of the Tri-City Federation of Labor. Since that time it is operated under a commission granted by the secretary of state of Illinois, pending the placing of a certain amount of stock, when articles of incorporation will be adopted, and it will become a full-fledged corporation, entirely owned and controlled by organized labor. The editor is John E. Shank.

MOLINE WORKMAN

The first paper ever printed in the city of Moline was The Workman. It was established in August, 1854, and the first issue was made on the 21st of that month. It was owned and edited by Amos Smith, who continued to run it until early in 1857. It was anti-slavery in its attitude on that all-absorbing question of that day. In February, 1857, Robert H. Graham, afterwards Colonel Graham, for whom Graham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Moline, was named and Alfred Webster bought the office of The Workman and changed the name to the Moline Independent. The first number of that newspaper was issued January 25, 1857. May 5, 1858, Mr. Graham bought Mr. Webster's interest, and took in as partner C. H. Brennan in April, 1859. On December 28, 1859, Mr. Brennan sold his interest to Col. M. S. Barnes. In 1860 he retired from the firm and Mr. Graham went to war and his brother-in-law, J. A. Kuck, undertook the management of the paper. He discontinued publication of the paper in 1862 and removed the plant to Rock Island, where he established the Rock Island Weekly and Daily Union, as previously stated.

MOLINE DISPATCH

The story of the Moline Dispatch covers two of the earlier publications of the city of Moline, the Review and the Review-Dispatch. As has been stated Capt. L. M. Haverstick, former editor of the Daily Union, in June, 1867, purchased the Moline Republican and discontinued it. From that time until November 26, 1870, Moline had no newspaper. On this latter date the firm of Lowe and Gilson started the Moline Review. Frank R. Gilson of this firm was later connected with the Clinton (Iowa) Herald and after that with the Palladium of Benton Harbor, Mich. The plant used was gathered together in one way or another, part of the material being of such of the Republican's plant as Mr. Haverstick had not transferred to the print of the Daily Union of Rock Island. In February, 1871, Mr. Lowe retired from the firm and Mr. Gilson continued to publish the paper until September 23d of the same year, when he gave way to Kennedy and Crichton. In May, 1872, Mr. Crichton sold his interests to B. F. Tillinghast. Mr. Tillinghast, who was young at that time and just starting in the business, later became one of the strong men in this newspaper field. Following his connection with the Review he became the representative of the Davenport Gazette for Rock Island and Moline and later went to the Gazette as its editor. When the Gazette was purchased by the Davenport Democrat he became first the editorial writer and then editor of that newspaper, a position which he held with great credit to the newspaper and to himself until in the fall of 1909, when he resigned and removed to the state of Florida, where he has since engaged in raising oranges and grapefruit. He has also taken an active part in the citrus organization of that state. Mr. Kennedy retired from the paper in March, 1874, and Mr. Tillinghast continued the paper alone until July 1, 1875, when

John H. Porter became associated with him. On February 5, 1877, Messrs. Tillinghast and Porter sold the paper to R. H. Moore, later of the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, who continued it until 1878, when it was consolidated with the Dispatch. The Dispatch was established July 31st in that year by Oliver and Louise White, who had removed from Toulon, Stark county, Ill., where they had successfully conducted the Molly Stark. The Dispatch was started as a four-column folio and, like the Review, was a weekly. A little later it was consolidated with the Review and became the REVIEW-DISPATCH, which was the weekly edition of the Daily Dispatch until 1912, when it was discontinued. The Whites were soon succeeded by Sameson Kennedy, who had before been connected with the Review. Capt. L. M. Haverstick was his silent partner. On July 31, 1878, the DAILY DISPATCH was started. Early in the eighties they disposed of the plant to Fred O. and Jay H. Dean, operating under the firm name of Dean Bros. Financial troubles came and they, in turn, in July, 1885, sold to P. S. McGlynn and John K. Groom. In the meanwhile the Daily Dispatch had been started, and in 1891 Mr. Groom sold his interests to W. F. Eastman. Messrs. Eastman and McGlynn proved efficient and the paper soon commenced to prosper. Mr. Eastman was appointed postmaster for Moline and served three years, when his death occurred February 7, 1909. His loss was deeply felt not only in newspaper circles but in the commercial world as well. Mr. Eastman's estate continued the control of his holdings until in 1912, when John Sundine purchased them from the estate. The Daily Dispatch is published by the Moline Dispatch Publishing Company, P. S. McGlynn being managing editor and John Sundine business manager.

THE MOLINE MAIL

Eric Johnson on November 26, 1880, at Galva, Ill., established a newspaper known as the SWEDISH CITIZEN. It was printed in English but devoted to the interests of the Swedish people and to a better understanding between them and their English speaking neighbors. On January 1, 1881, the paper was removed to Moline and on May 1, 1881, the word "Swedish" was dropped from the name as being misleading, as the paper was printed in the English language, while the name indicated that it was printed in the Swedish language. In July of the same year J. E. Osborn became interested and the firm became Johnson and Osborn. It was continued by these partners until the first issue of the Republican, when it was discontinued, its subscription list having been disposed of to Samson Kennedy on April 30, 1883. When Samson Kennedy left the Dispatch, he planned starting another newspaper and on April 30, 1883, launched the DAILY REPUBLICAN, formerly a stock company known as Kennedy & Co., which, it was stated, was controlled by relatives of his who did not reside in Moline. It was a seven-column folio, had a weekly edition and was published seven days in the week. He continued at the head of the paper until in 1887, when he was succeeded by Ezra L. Eastman, who acted as manager until 1890. In that year the owners and backers of the enterprise sold their holdings and John H. Porter took over the management and so far as the public was concerned was the owner of the paper. Myron Jordon was editor. In the following year it was sold through Mr. Porter to Ezra L. Eastman, who was owner of the Journal and it was consolidated with that newspaper. When Ezra L. Eastman was retired from the management of the Daily Republican he shortly after launched the MOLINE JOURNAL and J. C. H. Reed was associated with him. This he continued to run for about a year, when he purchased the Daily Republican and consolidated the two under the name Republican-Journal, Myron Jordon becoming editor, and later he bought the interest of Mr. Reed. Still later Mr. Jordon bought the interest of Mr. Eastman and became the sole proprietor of the newspaper until in the early nineties, when he sold to Farnham, Stanley and Eastman, the last named being a nephew of the former owner. These gentlemen continued the paper until March 5, 1907, when it was sold to the Moline Mail. It was in the year 1893 that T. I. Stanley and Charles E. May started a Sunday morning paper called the Moline Mail. Soon afterward it was changed to a daily and has so continued to the present time. Later Mr. Stanley sold his interests to W. A. Jones and the firm became Jones and May. In 1902 Mr. Jones sold his interest to J. H. McKeever, then city editor, and the firm became May and McKeever. The Moline Mail Company was incorporated in 1903



Yours Truly, Campbell

with E. B. McKeever, president; J. H. Holmes, vice-president, and J. H. McKeever, secretary-treasurer, and these three with Mr. May constituted the directorate. In 1907 the Moline Mail acquired the Review-Dispatch Journal and the name was changed to the Moline Mail and Journal. The consolidation was effected through the efforts of Paul Kersch on behalf of Otto Huber, who by the consolidation secured a controlling interest in the paper. In 1908 E. B. and J. H. McKeever sold their interests in the paper to Carl Zaiser, who assumed the active business management of the paper. Mr. Zaiser proved a vigorous manager and the paper soon made itself felt. In 1912 he interested a number of Moline business men who purchased Mr. Huber's interest, and the paper was changed from an independent political sheet to a stand-pat republican newspaper. In September, 1913, Mr. Zaiser and his associates sold their stock to Woodworth Cina and T. J. Van Denson, who were, at the date of purchase, residents of Davenport, Iowa. Now, with the Dispatch, it occupies the Moline field of daily journalism.

MOLINE SUNDAY PRESS

In January, 1908 T. L. Stanley, who had been connected with other newspaper enterprises at Moline, established the Moline Sunday Press. He published forty-three issues, when suit was brought by the Rock Island County Mail Company, under a contract in which Mr. Stanley had agreed not to engage in the newspaper business for a term of years. The suit caused Mr. Stanley to discontinue the publication for the time, but March 10, 1912, the time which was specified in the contract having expired, he reestablished the Sunday Press. Mr. Stanley is publisher and editor, and handles the paper under the name of the Press Publishing Company, not incorporated.

GAZETTE VAN MOLINE

This paper, the only Belgian paper published in the United States, was established November 1, 1907, by the Moline Gazette Publishing Company. The office and plant was first located on Fourth avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. In 1909 they were moved to 1507 Fifteenth avenue, and in the spring of 1913, to obtain more room, they were again moved to 1505 Fifteenth avenue, to the quarters vacated by the Moline Tribune. This is a weekly paper published in the interest of our Belgian and Holland citizens, in the Flemish language, which is understood by both these peoples, and being the only paper in this country published in their language, it has a wide-spread circulation, reaching into thirty-seven states. It is a general newspaper, and independent politically. In 1910 the company purchased the plant and good will of the Model Printing Company, this being operated as the job printing department of the enterprise. Being the only job office in the United States conducted in this language, business is drawn from a large territory. The officers of the company are: President, Edward Coryn; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Vander Vennet; editor, Joseph Nys, and manager, Joseph L. Van Lancker.

THE MOLINE TRIBUNE

This is a weekly paper devoted to our Swedish citizens, and published in the Swedish language. It was established July 20, 1910, by Gust Falk, who came to Moline from the West, where he had been in the publishing business. Mr. Falk is still the editor and proprietor. In the spring of 1913 the office and plant were removed from 1505 Library avenue to comfortable quarters on Sixth avenue near Sixteenth street. The paper is a twelve-page, seven-column folio, has a large local circulation and is independent in politics.

THE EAST MOLINE HERALD

Like the community which it serves, this paper has grown up from its beginning since the other papers have attained their maturity. It was established originally in 1905 as "The East Moline Enterprise." Thomas Caverly was the publisher. Mr. Caverly conducted the paper for two years and in 1907 sold it to a corporation composed of Dr. G. F. Johnson, A. B. Johnson and William Mardis. The company was known as the Herald Printing and Publishing Company, and the name of the paper was changed to the East Moline Herald. Mr. Mardis was placed in charge as editor and manager. The corporation had varied success with different editors and managers in charge and rapidly grew, keeping strides with the city. About 1909 Dr. Johnson gained complete control of the paper, and the corporation was dissolved. Dr. Johnson continued in possession, employing several men as

editor and manager until 1911, when he sold the publication to Floyd E. Thompson. Mr. Thompson took charge of the paper and its plant and pushed it ahead rapidly. He retired last fall on account of his candidacy and election to the state's attorney's office for Rock Island county. Mr. Thompson disposed of the publication to F. O. Lovins, who then became owner, manager and editor, as he is today. The paper is still conducted as a weekly, and it has had marked success in its field. It has furnished the news of the locality to the early settlers who have formed the growing city and the community has offered an attractive field to advertisers. In politics it has been democratic from the first.

PORT BYRON NEWSPAPERS

The first attempt to establish a paper at Port Byron was known as the Port Byron Messenger. John H. Shipman, a civil engineer, conceived the idea, bought the printing plant of Fleming & Impey at LeClaire and dating a paper they were publishing there at Port Byron, founded the Port Byron Messenger in 1857. The paper had no political opinions. It also had little business and Shipman closed in 1858, leaving Port Byron. Later he served on the editorial forces of the New York World and the New York Sun. After Shipman left E. H. Johnston and Nathaniel Belcher established a printing press at Port Byron. Lyman E. Knapp was employed as business manager, and the Port Byron Times made its first appearance March 24, 1859. The new paper had a temporary boom of prosperity, but the six-column sheet died a natural death after a year and a half. After a lapse of many years, the Port Byron Weekly appeared in August, 1875. It was an eight-column folio published by H. L. and A. J. Barter, was independent in politics and jumped from one ticket to another. In 1875 it was republican and in 1876 it started to support the same party, but suddenly changed its name to Our County and came out for Tilden and Hendricks. At this time A. J. Barter, who was furnishing the money for the establishment, withdrew from the partnership and Thomas Barber joined the firm as business manager. The paper dropped Tilden and Hendricks and came out for Cooper and Cary. Shortly afterward it suspended publication, H. L. Barter moving to Le Claire and starting the publication of the Le Claire Pilot. The Port Byron Globe first appeared October 16, 1880, the editorial page announcing the fact that J. W. Simpson was editor and proprietor. The paper, an eight-column folio, was neutral in politics. After less than five years the paper was sold to Hess & Owen February 22, 1885. On July 1, G. A. Metzgar bought Mr. Hess' interest and the firm became Metzgar & Owen. After another six months Mr. Metzgar disposed of his interest to W. E. Owen, a brother of the other member of the firm. The ever-changing half of the business a short time later passed into the hands of W. D. Hall and the firm of Owen & Hall was founded. The coming of Mr. Hall to the paper marked the beginning of a period of stability and rapid development into one of the best weeklies in the county. The firm of Owen & Hall continued until March 1, 1898, when Mr. Owen sold his interest to Frank McMeekin, the firm name becoming Hall & McMeekin. During the next five years the paper continued to have a prosperous existence, and at the end of that time Mr. McMeekin sold to Thomas E. Caverly, the firm then being Hall & Caverly. After a year and a half Mr. Hall bought out his partner and has since been sole proprietor of the paper. Under the management of Mr. Hall the paper has rapidly developed. Subscriptions have grown rapidly and the advertising business has been good. In 1908 Mr. Hall purchased a home for his paper, which today is the only exclusively weekly publication to own its own headquarters. New equipment has been added and the paper is now equipped with a press that folds the papers ready for the mail. Mr. Hall has been open and fair in his editorial columns and he has rendered a good service to the people of the upper end of the county. His success with the Globe has been marked in more respects than the financial one alone. The Globe has always been a country paper, and the editor has worked consistently to serve the needs of the people in the country which furnishes the support of the Globe. Its primary interest is the local news and to handle it in a fair manner. It has a wide circulation and consequently carries much advertising.

THE REYNOLDS PRESS

Occupying a position in the lower end of the county much similar to that of the Globe in the upper is the Reynolds Press, which owes

its prosperity to the industry and intelligence of Guy V. Pettit, who has been in control of the paper the greater part of its life. The Press was first published at Andover on October 19, 1894. It was conducted by Jesse A. Winger, who had just secured a new equipment from Chicago. Andover, however, was not the right field for the paper, according to the books, and the paper was moved over to the center of activity in the western end of Rock Island county January, 1896, without missing a single issue. In February, 1897, Mr. Winger sold the plant and paper to Guy V. Pettit, who has since been in control. Mr. Pettit had been a school teacher and had taught the boys as head of the schools at Hampton and Reynolds. He came to Reynolds to take charge of the Press from Brimfield, Peoria county, where he was principal of the schools of the town. Mr. Pettit had never had a day's experience in a print shop. He took charge personally on July 1, 1897, and he has been in the harness ever since. Under Mr. Pettit's management the paper has steadily grown. Circulation has doubled and then further increased, and the advertising columns have become popular. The paper has been devoted to the interests of the people of the lower end of Rock Island county and those neighbors in Mercer county, and it has earned the news of them. The Press is a six-column quarto and since May, 1905, when the "patent inside" was discontinued, every line is set in the Reynolds shop. Since 1900 it has been printed on a fine cylinder press and in all the nineteen years of its existence it has not missed an issue. The paper was originally founded as a democratic publication, but when Mr. Pettit took charge he made its politics independent. As such it has always been a factor in the public matters of its vicinity, and it has always taken a stand in favor of clean principles and clean men.

THE HILLSDALE POST

Not until April 14, 1905, did journalism invade Hillsdale. On that date appeared the first issue of the Hillsdale Post, published by J. H. McCarthy of Albany, Ill. Mr. McCarthy on April 9, 1907, sold the paper to W. D. Hall of Port Byron. About the same time J. O. Hoover of Geneseo was secured as editor and business manager. Mr. Hoover was later succeeded by J. W. Scott, who in a year and a half was followed by J. H. Donnelly. Two years later, H. K. Miller was made editor and manager and after three months he resigned. On March 4, 1910, Homer G. Sell accepted the position which he still maintains. The Post is a six-column weekly and is devoted to the interests of the people in and about Hillsdale. In politics it has always been independent.

THE MILAN PAPERS

In the spring of 1884 Will Gray started the publication of the People's Friend at Rock Island. It was an eight-page weekly paper independent politically. May 16, 1885, it was merged with the Advertiser of Rock Island, and June 20, 1885, the subscription list and good will were sold to the Milan Record. The Record was a quarto sheet weekly founded in June, 1885, by Will Gray, who had established the People's Friend in Rock Island. The Record discontinued in 1886, meeting the same fate as its only predecessor in Milan, the Milan Journal. The Journal, edited by A. Gilmore, was established in March, 1878. It was an eight-column folio. Its typographical and press work was done at the office of the Rock Island Daily Union. The paper suspended in 1879. Following Gray's failure no paper was published at Milan until 1893, when the News was launched on October 28 with A. A. Allen as business manager and George W. Smith as editor. The paper entered the field as a six-column folio and later was increased to a six-column quarto. After a varied career, with several changes in ownership, it suspended publication in 1898. The Milan Independent was established May 8, 1902, with C. D. McLaughlin as editor and Lewis Guldenzopf as manager. After three months under Mr. McLaughlin's ownership, he sold to Mr. Guldenzopf, who has since controlled it. The Independent is a six-column quarto, all home print, and has a list of thirty rural correspondents. Its plant and equipment are modern. Mr. Guldenzopf is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guldenzopf, who were pioneers in the city of Rock Island. He is one of the oldest active printers in the county, and has worked in almost every printing plant in the county in his days as a master printer. Mr. Guldenzopf disposed of the old equipment when he took charge and secured a fast, three revolution Hoe press and folder, and also an electric motor and electric lights, the first to be used in Milan. The Independent does a fine business, is a strong politi-

cal factor, and has printed several campaign special editions. The average circulation is 1,285.

TRI-CITY PRESS CLUB

This club is composed of newspaper men of the cities of Rock Island, Moline and Davenport and contiguous territory. In addition to the active membership, which now (1913) numbers almost seventy-five, there is a roll of honorary members and one of non-resident members. The club was organized at a banquet tendered to representatives of the press of the three cities at Black Hawk Inn by Charles McHugh and J. F. Lardner in September, 1898. These gentlemen were elected honorary members at the first meeting of the club. The purposes of the organization are to bring the members of the newspaper profession in the three cities and their contiguous territory together in closer social relation, to promote good fellowship among them, and to co-operate in furthering the general welfare of the community. While the original intention was to admit to active membership only newspaper men of Rock Island county, Ill., and Scott county, Ia., the new constitution recently adopted greatly broadens the territory from which members may be accepted. This will now extend as far as Clinton and Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Galesburg, Ill., including cities and towns in about that radius. This will greatly extend the influence of the club for good. Meetings are held alternately in Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, and each business meeting is supplemented by an entertaining and instructive program and dinner. Each year a high class public entertainment is given. The club is affiliated with the National Association of Press Clubs. The following gentlemen have served as presidents of the club: 1898-1899, Walter Johnson; 1899-1900, J. E. Calkins; 1900-1901, P. S. McGlynn; 1901-1902, H. P. Simpson; 1902-1903, L. P. McClarren and J. X. Brands; 1903-1904, J. H. McKeever; 1904-1905, Robert Rexdale; 1905-1906, B. F. Tillinghast; 1906-1907, John Sundine; 1907-1908, Val J. Peter; 1908-1909, R. W. Cram; 1909-1910, A. T. Foster; 1910-1911, J. M. Colligan; 1911-1912, J. E. Hardman; 1912-1913, C. J. Zeiser; 1913-1914, Sherman W. Searle.

The following are non-resident members of the club: Guy V. Pettit, Reynolds; W. D. Hall, Port Byron; F. E. Thompson and F. O. Lovins, East Moline; J. H. McKeever, Aberdeen, S. D.; M. F. Murray, St. Cloud, Minn.; B. T. Tillinghast, Crescent City, Fla.; Herbert T. King, Seattle, Wash.; O. A. Rundquist, Norfolk, Neb.; Ralph McManus, Ottumwa, Ia, and E. P. Rundquist, Kewanee, Ill.

The following comprise the present roll of honorary members, all of whom have performed some signal service for the club: William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.; William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.; Sir Robert Ball, Edinburgh, Scotland; Admiral George Dewey, Washington, D. C.; the late Admiral Robley D. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Col. Henry Waterson, Louisville, Ky.; Admiral Robert E. Peary, Washington, D. C.; James Whitcomb Riley, Indianapolis, Ind.; John T. McCutcheon, Chicago, Ill.; George Ade, Kentland, Ind.; Maj. John T. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Charles McHugh and Richard Henry Little, Chicago, Ill.; George Fitch, Peoria, Ill.; Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Edward Howard Briggs, New York City, N. Y.; Rev. Alexander Francis, London, England; Gen. Crozier, Washington, D. C.; Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Springfield, Mass.. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Fort Myer, Va.; Col. Charles S. Diehl, San Antonio, Tex.; Maj. C. S. Riche, Detroit, Mich.; J. F. Lardner, Davenport, Ia.; William A. Meese, Moline, Ill.; Harry E. Downer, Davenport, Ia.; Harry L. Kiner, Geneseo, Ill.; Clyde H. Tavenner, Washington, D. C.; Col. G. W. Burr, Rock Island, Ill., and William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.

The following members have crossed the great divide since the organization of the club: Le Roy H. Greene, Walter Johnson, W. P. Quayle, James J. La Velle, W. F. Eastman and Hugh W. Roff.

CHAPTER XX

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

By Phil. Mitchell

FIRST BANKS—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROCK ISLAND—OLDEST BANKER—BANK ROBBERIES—CONDITION AND REPORTS OF ROCK ISLAND BANKS—MOLINE BANKS—EAST MOLINE BANKS—PORT

JOHN A. BOYLE

MRS. JOHN A. BOYLE

BYRON BANKS—BUFFALO PRAIRIE BANK—FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK, HILLSDALE—FARMERS STATE BANK, REYNOLDS—REYNOLDS BANK—BANK OF TAYLOR RIDGE—BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION—HELPFUL FEATURES OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

FIRST BANKS

In 1852 there were two banks established in Rock Island, which were the first banks in Rock Island county, viz: Cook, Sargent & Parker, located at the present site of the T. H. Thomas Drug Company, Second avenue and Seventeenth street, and the Rock Island Bank, organized by Isaac Negus, William L. Lee and Marcus B. Osborn, occupying quarters at 1608 Second avenue.

The Cook, Sargent & Parker bank was the pioneer of a line of banks marked by the following succession: Cook, Sargent & Parker, 1852; Mitchell & Cable, successors, 1856; Mitchell & Lynde, successors to Mitchell & Cable, 1860; Mitchell & Lynde, succeeded Rock Island Bank, 1861; Mitchell & Lynde, succeeded First National Bank, 1890; State Bank of Rock Island, succeeded Mitchell & Lynde, 1905.

In 1854 Cook, Sargent & Parker moved to the then new Bailey & Boyle building on the site of the present new quarters of the State Bank of Rock Island on Second avenue between East and West Seventeenth streets.

The Rock Island Bank, organized in 1852 by Negus, Osborn and Lee, under the then existing and very liberal state banking laws, continued in business until 1861. John H. Keeney, still living in Chicago, was its cashier for several years. This bank issued its notes, which were circulated as money in this section, and the late Isaac Negus, with a high sense of financial rectitude, was the medium through which these notes were ultimately redeemed. Mitchell & Lynde bought out the building and business of the Rock Island Bank in 1861 and was the only bank in Rock Island from 1861 to 1865.

The Bank of the Federal Union of Rock Island was organized in 1856 by the late Gen. N. B. Buford, H. O. Beckhard and Beckhard Birch, all brothers-in-law. This was also a bank of issue, as well as deposit, and succumbed to the most disastrous panic of 1857 and 1858.

Fish, Goodale & Lee started their bank in Rock Island in 1856. This bank also went out of business in the panic of 1857 and 1858, but our late fellow citizen, Mylo Lee, was the medium through which every dollar of their obligations were paid.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROCK ISLAND

In 1863 P. L. Mitchell and Cornelius Lynde, jr., organized the First National Bank of Rock Island, capital $100,000.00, with P. L. Mitchell as president and J. M. Buford as cashier. Its charter number was 108 and it was one of the first national banks to be in operation in the United States, July, 1863. It was also the first bank in the county to organize a savings department, which was in 1864. It continued to pay interest on savings deposits until July 1, 1890, when it went out of business, Mitchell & Lynde succeeding to its commercial business and the Rock Island Savings Bank acquiring its savings deposits. Mitchell & Lynde and the First National Bank were the only banks in Rock Island from 1863 to 1871.

In 1871 the Rock Island National Bank was organized with a capital of $100,000.00. Its first officers were the late Captain T. J. Robinson, president, and the late A. Benedict, cashier. Mr. Benedict was soon succeeded as cashier by the late J. F. Robinson. Its present officers and other data will follow in this article.

The Peoples National Bank of Rock Island, capital $100,000.00, was organized in 1874, with Bailey Davenport, president; Joseph Rosenfield, vice president, and John Peetz, cashier.

The Rock Island Savings Bank, 1890, was the first savings bank, and the first state bank in the county to be organized under the present Illinois banking laws, capital $100,000.00. E. P. Reynolds, president, and J. M. Buford, cashier, were its first officers.

Central Trust and Savings Bank of Rock Island was organized in 1899 capital $100,000.00, H. E. Casteel, president; M. S. Heagy, vice president, and H. B. Simmon, cashier.

German Trust and Savings Bank of Rock Island, capital $100,000.00, was organized in 1902 with the following officers: Otto Huber, president; J. L. Verpoe, vice president; G. O. Huckstaedt, assistant cashier.

Another pioneer bank of the county was that of Brown & Devore of Port Byron, started in 1867. The late W. H. Devore succeeded Brown & Devore and the Port Byron State Bank is his successor.

The private bank of E. E. Rogers & Sons, of Port Byron, was started in 1871 and is still continued by the surviving member of the firm, E. M. Rogers, under the old firm name.

OLDEST BANKER

Until the death in 1912 of the late J. M. Gould of Moline he was the oldest surviving banker in the county. His service began in 1857 and continued until 1891, thirty-four years. The mantle now falls on the shoulders of Phil Mitchell, who commenced with Mitchell & Lynde, as a boy, in 1863, and is still in the service as president of the State Bank of Rock Island, covering a period of fifty years. The late P. L. Mitchell served from 1856 until his death in 1895, thirty-nine years.

There has not been a bank failure in Rock Island county for more than fifty years, not since the aftermath of that most disastrous panic of 1857.

BANK ROBBERIES

The first bank hold-up in the county was March 24th, 1856, when John Thorington, teller for Cook, Sargent & Parker, of Rock Island, was assaulted by three men, at the noon hour, who got away with about $5,000.00. There have been two bank hold-ups at Silvis, the last being in 1912, when J. Lee Crowder was furiously assaulted by three men and died as a result of the injuries. Two men are now in the county jail awaiting trial for this offense. There is nothing more significant of the growth of the banking business than the elegant offices now occupied by the banks of Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, most of which has been accomplished within the last three years, and burglary protection has received even more care and attention than luxurious quarters.

CONDITIONS AND REPORTS OF BANKS

In 1873, a panic year, deposits in all the banks in the county did not exceed $600,000.00. Now they are $21,000,000, with capital, surplus and undivided profits $3,420,000, and loans $19,749,000.

Detailed reports of all the banks in the county, together with their present officers, up to June, 1913, follow:

ROCK ISLAND BANKS

State Bank of Rock Island.

Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	36,000.00
Deposits	1,417,000.00
Loans	1,367,000.00

Phil Mitchell, president; I. S. White vice-president; K. T. Anderson, cashier; C. F. Channon, assistant cashier.

Rock Island National Bank.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus	146,000.00
(Includes undivided profits)	
Deposits	645,000.00
Loans	738,000.00

H. E. Casteel, president; W. R. Rosenfield, vice-president; H. B. Simmon, cashier; M. S. Heagy, assistant cashier.

Peoples National Bank.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided profits	285.99
Deposits	925,000.00
Loans	721,000.00

Otto Huber, president; J. L. Vernon, vice-president; G. O. Huckstaedt, cashier.

Rock Island Savings Bank.

Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	132,000.00
Deposits	2,832,000.00
Loans	2,736,000.00

H. S. Cable, president; H. P. Hull, vice-president; P. Greenwalt, vice-president; A. J. Lindstrom, cashier; W. G. Johnston, assistant cashier.

Central Trust & Savings Bank.

Capital	$ 100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Deposits	2,473,000.00
Loans	2,269,000.00

H. E. Casteel, president; M. S. Heagy, vice-president; H. B. Simmon, cashier; L. M. Casteel, assistant cashier.

German Trust & Savings Bank.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	6,000.00
Deposits	371,000.00
Loans	567,000.00

Otto Huber, president; J. L. Vernon, vice-president; G. O. Huckstaedt, cashier.

All the banks of Rock Island are members of the Rock Island Clearing House Association and the present officers are: J. L. Vernon, president and M. S. Heagy, secretary and treasurer. Steps are being taken to organize a clearing house embracing the banks of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

HISTORY OF BANKING IN MOLINE

By Judge J. M. Gould Deceased

The first bank in Moline was opened by Green & Chapman, in 1853, and continued for about eighteen months, when the firm was dissolved, Chapman Brothers & Williams succeeding. The same men, under the firm name of A. B. Williams & Co., started a bank at Port Byron. Both banks failed in 1857, paying only a small per cent to depositors. On May 25, 1857, J. M. Gould, D. C. Dimock & C. P. Ryder under the firm style of Gould Dimock & Co. opened a bank that continued in business until December 16, 1863. The only other bank of the same time was one opened by Marshall & Drury, in 1858, which lasted until early in 1861, when it failed, paying its depositors but a small amount.

First National Bank

J. M. Gould, of the firm of Gould, Dimock & Co., with thirty-six shareholders, organized and obtained a charter for the First National Bank of Moline, December 16, 1863, under a capital of $50,000, with $15,000 as first assessment, balance to be paid in monthly payments of 10 per cent until full sum was paid. On August 24, 1869, the capital was increased $25,000; on January 26, 1871, $25,000, and June 10, 1873, $50,000. The business was merged and transferred to the Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co., February 9, 1905, the latter concern doing business in the same room and the shareholders being practically the same as the First National.

Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co.

The Peoples Savings Bank was organized and opened May 18, 1891, with a capital of $100,000, continuing until February 9, 1905, when its charter was amended under the name of Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co., with a capital of $150,000, and this was increased January 9, 1909, by $50,000; on April 4, 1911, with $50,000.

Capital	$ 250,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided profits	27,000.00
Deposits	3,271,000.00
Loans	2,989,000.00

Wm. Butterworth, president; N. H. Greene, vice-president and cashier; R. C. Shallberg, assistant cashier.

State Savings Bank & Trust Co.

The Moline National Bank was chartered and opened for business by S. W. Wheelock, C. W. Lobdell, C. F. Hemenway, et al., with a capital of $100,000, on February 10, 1872. It liquidated and merged with the State Savings Bank & Trust Co., May 1, 1906, by F. G. Allen, et al., Capital increased $200,000, increased April 23, 1910, $50,00.

State Savings Bank & Trust Co.

Capital	$ 300,000.00
Surplus	90,000.00
Undivided profits	10,000.00
Deposits	2,861,000.00
Loans	2,741,000.00

F. G. Allen, president; C. I. Josephson, vice-president; Sol Hirsch, cashier; C. F. Lundberg, assistant cashier.

The Manufacturers Bank at Moline was organized by S. W. Wheelock, March 31, 1869, with a capital stock of $75,000. Liquidated and paid all claims February 10, 1872.

Moline Savings Bank, special charter, May 18, 1869. No capital. Liquidated May 1, 1891, paying all claims.

Moline Trust & Savings Bank.

The Moline State Savings Bank & Trust Co. was organized by officers and directors in April, 1903, with a capital of $100,000, increased by $50,000 in 1909 and by the same amount in 1910.

Capital	$ 225,000.00
Surplus	60,000.00
Undivided profits	29,000.00
Deposits	3,035,000.00
Loans	2,645,000.00

H. A. Ainsworth, president; George W. Wood, vice-president; Edward Coryn, second vice president; O. T. Anderson, cashier; O. T. Bohman, assistant cashier.

Mechanics & Merchants Savings Bank

The Mechanics & Merchants Savings Bank was organized May 1, 1910, with a capital of $100,000. Its deposits on February 1, 1911, amounted to $500,000.

Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	70,000.00
Undivided profits	1,000.00
Deposits	1,257,000.00
Loans	1,137,000.00

A. M. Beal, president; J. P. Pearson, vice-president; H. F. Vierich, cashier; R. M. Johnson, assistant cashier.

Commercial Savings Bank.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus	10,000.00
Undivided profits	2,000.00
Deposits	158,000.00
Loans	205,000.00

John Weckel, president; J. A. Schmidt, vice-president; R. M Johnson, cashier.

EAST MOLINE BANKS

State Bank of East Moline

Capital	$ 25,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	4,000.00
Deposits	222,000.00
Loans	208,000.00

N. A. Larson, president; Rene Van Speybroeck, vice-president; J. F. Ryan, cashier.

Manufacturers State Bank

Capital	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided profits	2,000.00
Deposits	330,000.00
Loans	387,000.00

G. W. Ross, president; Rufus Walker, Jr., vice-president; W. I. Taze, cashier.

PORT BYRON BANKS

Port Byron State Bank

Capital	$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	43,000.00
Deposits	762,000.00
Loans	654,000.00

J. W. Simonson, president; F. S. Gates, 1st vice-president; F. H. Schafer, 2nd vice-president; B. B. Huntley, cashier; Henry Setzer, assistant cashier.

Bank of Port Byron

(E. E. Rogers & Sons)

Private bank

Buffalo Prairie Bank

(Private)

Capital	$ 10,000.00
Deposits	35,000.00
Loans	30,000.00

E. L. Marston, president; S. R. Amlong, vice-president; G. V. Bradford, cashier.

Farmers & Merchants Bank, Hillsdale

(Private)

Capital	$ 10,000.00
Surplus and profits	19,000.00
Deposits	192,000.00
Loans	161,000.00

E. L. Hanson, president; R C. Palmer, assistant cashier.

Farmers State Bank, Reynolds

Capital	$ 25,000.00
Surplus and profits	10,000.00
Deposits	191,000.00
Loans	194,000.00

M. Schoonmaker, president; A. L. Freeburg, vice-president; F. T. Shearman, cashier.

Reynolds Bank

(Private)

R. P. Wait

Bank of Taylor Ridge

(Private)

R. P. Wait & Co.

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

There are three building associations in Rock Island county: The Rock Island Mutual Building, Loan & Savings Association; The Black Hawk Homestead Building Loan & Savings Association, and The Moline Loan & Homestead Association, with combined assets of $375,000.00.

The Rock Island Mutual Building, Loan & Savings Association is the pioneer association in this part of the state, being incorporated July, 1880, and has $145,125.00 invested in loans on real estate. The association has issued 65,330 shares of stock, 7,210 of which have been matured in seventy-five series or groups of stock.

The Black Hawk Homestead, Building Loan & Savings Association was incorporated July, 1887, having now $135,800.00 invested in loans.

The Moline Loan & Homestead Association was incorporated March, 1911, and has $9,700.00 invested in loans.

The building associations of Rock Island county have been a strong factor in upbuilding the cities of which they are a part. They take



Wm Clendenin

care of a field of homebuilding and investment that is peculiarly their own and cannot be reached by any other institution.

HELPFUL FEATURES OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS

Money paid to the association is loaned to its stockholders for the building of homes only; valuation of security and integrity of applicant being carefully examined by the members of the board of directors. The association is enabled to loan its money on a very close margin, and the borrower repays the loan by monthly payments rarely surpassing the amount previously paid by him as rent for the same property. The association also provides means whereby the owner of an unincumbered lot can make his contract with the building contractor and have a residence erected thereon, the association's secretary acting as the disinterested agent and paying the contractor as the building is being erected, thus protecting the owner from mechanics' liens, etc. This gives employment to mechanics of all branches of trades and manufacturing industries of the city.

The building associations are also an attractive medium for investors, series being opened for stock every three months, wherein stock can be subscribed on which the investor can pay 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 or $2.00 per share per month. This stock can be withdrawn at any time on giving proper notice and the profits on the investments vary, depending on the monthly amount paid in stock and the length of time of the investment. The profit of three required to mature 50 cents per share stock being about eleven and one-half to twelve cents and the other stock in proportionate to amount paid monthly.

The aim and purpose of building associations are not so much for the investor's benefit, although, an attractive investment must be kept in mind, as of the desire to assist the wage earner to attain the realization of his fondest dream—a home by the payment of a sum equivalent to rent payments.

CHAPTER XXI

MANUFACTURING

By Alfred T. Foster

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS—FIRST PASSENGER MILLS—STEAM POWER—ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY—CARSE AND OHLWILLER—BREWERIES—ROCK ISLAND BREWING COMPANY—WALSH BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY—THE STANDARD TABLE OIL CLOTH COMPANY—THE ROCK ISLAND METAL FOUNDRY COMPANY—ELECTRIC POWER—THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY—MOLINE-ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY—THE LUMBER INDUSTRY—WYLIE, HALLSER AND DENKMANN—THE ROCK ISLAND LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY—THE KALBAUGH AND PATTERSON MILL—THE SEARS INTERESTS—DIMOCK, GOULD AND COMPANY—WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT—THE MOLINE WATER POWER COMPANY—DEERE AND COMPANY—MOLINE WAGON COMPANY—THE UNION MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY—THE MARSEILLES MANUFACTURING COMPANY—THE DEERE AND MANSUR COMPANY—WILLIAMS, WHITE AND COMPANY—MOLINE PLOW COMPANY—BARNARD AND LEAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—MOLINE SCALE COMPANY—WILSON-MOLINE BUGGY COMPANY—THE D. M. SECHLER CARRIAGE AND IMPLEMENT COMPANY—H. W. COOPER SADDLERY HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—MUTUAL WHEEL COMPANY—SYLVAN STEEL MILLS—THE MOLINE FURNITURE WORKS—ROOT AND VANDERVOORT—THE VELIE CARRIAGE COMPANY—THE VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY—THE WRIGHT CARRIAGE BODY COMPANY—THE MIDLAND MOTOR COMPANY—THE MOLINE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—THE MOLINE FOUNDRY COMPANY—THE MOLINE PAINT COMPANY—THE MOLINE POLE AND SHAFT COMPANY—THE REYNOLDS PATTERN AND MACHINE COMPANY—THE MONTGOMERY ELEVATOR COMPANY—THE MOLINE CHANNEL ICE COMPANY—THE MOLINE SAND COMPANY.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS

The development of a new country usually follows the line of the necessities, and later the wants of its settlers, and this has been the case in Rock Island county. The prime need was for food and shelter, which meant that the first activities were the planting of the soil to food crops, and the gathering of building materials for the rude houses of the pioneers. This consisted in the early day of logs and hand-cut shingles, called shakes, the former if time pressed, being simply cut the proper length, and put in the building with the bark still on, but if there was sufficient time the logs were hewn, or squared, with a

broad axe, which removed the bark, and made quite a handsome house for those days. The space between the logs was "chinked" with clay, the floor laid with "puncheons," which were logs split lengthwise, and laid with the flat side up. The inevitable fireplace and the chimney were made of sticks, and clay or, if the owner was especially prosperous, of brick, if obtainable, or of round stones known as "nigger heads," if they could be found in sufficient quantity. Thus the first manufacturing industry carried on in this vicinity may be said to have been that of hand-made shingles, and hewn logs for building purposes. It is probable however that the first real manufacturing done here was the making of building brick from the fine clays in what is now South Rock Island township. This industry was begun in the early thirties, and has supplied most of the brick used in the three cities of Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport ever since, large quantities also being shipped to outside points. Of late years the production of pressed brick has been added, and this industry has developed into an extensive business. The brick industry of this section is located entirely in South Rock Island township, where it first originated. Christopher Atkinson was one of the early manufacturers of brick. The need of adequate tools with which to break up and cultivate the soil, was soon felt, as everything used by the settlers had to be shipped long distances by wagon, or by the river on keel boats, which were poled up stream by man power. In answer to this need Jonah H. Case, grandfather of George H. Richmond, now chairman of the county board of supervisors, probably manufactured the first plows made in Rock Island county. These were wooden mold-board plows, strapped with steel imported from England. He was engaged in this business for a number of years at Rock Island during the early development of the county, but we have been unable to fix the date of his beginning manufacturing. It was early realized that this county was especially well adapted for manufacturing on account of the excellent water power latent in the Rock and Mississippi rivers. Efforts were made to use this power and in 1850 much money was spent by the state in an effort to put a canal round the Rock river rapids for purposes of both navigation and power. These efforts failed, but men kept still busy trying to solve the problem. Probably the first utilization of this water power was made in the running of a saw and grist mill, which was built by Joshua Vandruff and Zadoc Calbough, on Vandruff's Island, in Rock river, opposite Black Hawk's watch tower, about 1838 or 1840. It was run by an undershot wheel supplied with power from Rock river. The grist mill was struck by lightning in 1857, and burned. The saw mill was finally abandoned, and went to decay.

FIRST DAMS

About 1843 a brush and stone dam was built, extending from the south bank of Rock river to Big Island, by the combined efforts of the Messrs. Dickson of Camden, or Camden Mills (now Milan), Messrs. Knox and Drury of Rock Island, a Mr. Cooly of New York, and a Mr. Gould of Massachusetts. Flour and saw mills, run by power from this dam, were operated by William and James Dickson, by Dickson and Brunt, by Johnston Bros., and by Bailey, Boyle and Blair. Camden Mills flour was very popular in this part of the country for a number of years. In 1846 a saw mill was built just below these mills by Howard and Weeks. These mills have long since passed out of existence.

Further impetus was given to manufacturing when David B. Sears bought land here in 1867, and built a series of four dams across the four different outlets, or branches, of Rock river. In 1868 he built a grist mill on the north bank of Rock river, about a hundred feet east of the present power house, at what is now the town of Sears. This mill was burned in 1888, and was never rebuilt. Part of the wall may still be seen. In 1874 a cotton mill and a paper mill were also built on the north bank of the river. These were run for some years by local companies, when they were acquired by the Grahams of Rockford, Ill., being run by them until 1893, when the mills were closed during the great financial panic of that year, and never again operated.

EARLY MILLS

Two paper mills were operated in the seventies also on Hake's Island in Rock river, being run by water power. Hake's paper mill was situated on the western end of the island,

and the other mill on the eastern end. These have long since ceased operating. The first saw and grist mill at Rock Island proper was built by Leander Andreas in 1841, and the first steam flour mill was built by C. H. Leas, and his son, T. Silas Leas. Later, T. Silas Leas went to Moline, and helped to establish the Barnard and Leas Company, manufacturers of flour mill machinery. David L. Kunkle was an early manufacturer of mill stones at Rock Island, and W. T. Sweeley was an early wagon maker. In 1853 there were two more steam saw mills at Rock Island, one run by J. A. and G. E. Boldison, which had a planing mill attached, and the other by Bailey and Boyle, who operated a sash and door factory in connection with their mill, and also a boat yard. Webber, Boyd and Company established the first foundry and machine shop in 1849 at what was then the corner of Illinois street and Broadway. Another was established in 1853 by N. B. and T. J. Buford, which later developed into the Rock Island Plow Works. A soap and candle factory was established by Warnock and Kelly in 1855, and a pork packing plant by Archie and Tom Shaw in 1859.

STEAM POWER.

When steam power began to be utilized in the operation of machinery Rock Island county was still advantageously located for manufacturing on account of the abundant deposits of excellent coal within her borders, full details regarding which will be found elsewhere in this work. Of those factories now most active at Rock Island one of the first was the ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, which was established in 1855 under the name of Buford and Tate. The members of the firm were B. D. Buford and R. M. Tate, who built their shop for making steel plows at Second avenue and Sixth street, the present location of the extensive works of the company. Their first product was steel walking plows, and a few years later they put on the market the original Rock Hawk split pole walking cultivators. The business was conducted under the name of Buford and Tate for about ten years, when it was changed to B. D. Buford and Company, and different machines were added to the product from time to time until a general line of farm implements was developed. On December 31, 1880, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but rebuilding was at once begun on a much larger scale, and the new factory was completed in the summer of 1881. Branches were also established at Kansas City, Mo., and Dallas, Tex., to handle the rapidly growing business.

THE ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY.

In 1884 the business was incorporated as the ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, with B. D. Buford as the first president. He was succeeded later by James S. Gilmore and he, a few years later, by Phil Mitchell. In 1889 the company put on the market the Rock Island hay loader, which met with a most favorable reception throughout the hay growing sections of the country, and has become a leader among haying machinery of this class. During the development of this company's extensive business they have originated and perfected many new tools for the farmer, among these being the hay loader, many important improvements to the disc harrow, the frameless sulky plow, and the universal plow bottom, which successfully handles any kind of soil, both stubble and sod. These are shipped all over the world where modern agricultural implements are being adopted. On January 1, 1908, the business was purchased by the Weyerhaeuser interests, the capital stock being greatly increased. Many additions and enlargements to the plant and the business have been made since then. The capacity has been more than doubled, and various lines have been added, both by the increase of their own line of manufacture and by purchase from other factories. One of the latter was the acquirement in 1911 of the entire business of the Smith Manufacturing Company of Chicago, makers of the Great Western manure spreaders, cream separators, gasoline engines, and litter carriers. A more recent purchase was that of the entire business of the Chambers, Bering, Quinlan Company's side delivery rakes. Their full line now includes plows of all kinds, corn and cotton planters, cultivators, harrows, drills, manure spreaders, cream separators, gasoline engines, litter carriers, hay rakes, and hay loaders, comprising one of the largest lines made by any implement factory. They have branches at Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Indianapolis, Sioux Falls, and Dallas, besides general agencies at Salt Lake City, Boise, Portland and

Los Angeles. Their export trade is handled from No. 24 State street, New York city. The present officers of the company are: S. S. Davis, president; J. P. Weyerhaeuser, first vice-president; T. B. Davis, second vice-president; J. F. Lardner, secretary and general manager; and F. C. Denkmann, treasurer.

THE ROCK ISLAND STOVE COMPANY

THE ROCK ISLAND STOVE COMPANY was established at Geneseo, Ill., in 1868, by A. H. Hammond and Alexander White. They were induced to move to Rock Island in 1870, at which time the business was incorporated under the present name, local capital being invested with that of the original firm. The line of stoves manufactured was increased, several new patterns of both cook stoves and heaters being placed on the market. Among the early presidents of the company were P. L. Mitchell, T. J. Robinson and George Mixter. A. H. Hammond was secretary of the company until 1877, when ill health compelled him to resign, and remove to a different climate. He was succeeded as secretary by Frank Mixter, now president of the company. On December 1, 1880, the corporation was succeeded by a firm under the same name, which consisted of Phil Mitchell, A. M. Blakesley, and Frank Mixter. This firm successfully conducted the business until 1903, when Mr. Mixter and Mr. Mitchell purchased Mr. Blakesley's interest, and continued the business. On February 1, 1904, the present corporation was formed. Frank Mixter was elected president; Phil Mitchell, vice-president; A. D. Sperry, secretary; and C. K. Mixter, treasurer, and these officers have continued to serve to the present time. The first range by the company was a cast iron one called the "Mitchell." It was very durable and gave good satisfaction. Later steel ranges were added to the line, and were the principal ones sold for some years, but of late years the demand seems to have returned to what has proven to be the most durable and satisfactory, the all cast iron range. The motto of the company for thirty years has been *Quality and Service*, and the output has steadily increased from year to year.

CARSE AND OHLWEILER

This company, which are manufacturers of carbonated soft drinks, began at Rock Island in a small way in 1868 under the name of Carse and Elder. In 1869 Mr. Elder's interest was purchased by George Lamont, and the business was continued under the firm name of Carse and Lamont until 1872, when John Ohlweiler purchased Mr. Lamont's interest, the name being changed to Carse and Ohlweiler, and since to the CARSE AND OHLWEILER COMPANY, with Henry Carse as president, and John Ohlweiler as secretary and treasurer. They manufacture a full line of carbonated beverages, having a plant completely equipped with modern machinery, and with Black Hawk mineral spring water piped direct for use in their product. Their business extends throughout the tri-cities and for a wide radius round them.

BREWERIES

To the younger generation it will seem possible scarcely that it is less than three-quarters of a century since the first barrel of lager beer was brewed upon American soil. According to the Hon. Frederick Lauer, who has closely investigated the subject, this product was first brewed in the United States by Herr Wagner, a practical brewer, who came from Germany in a sailing ship in 1842. Soon after landing he brewed the first lager in a small shanty in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and the industry has grown from this insignificant beginning, until today there is being annually brewed in the United States about 50,000,000 barrels of lager. This industry is represented in Rock Island by the ROCK ISLAND BREWING COMPANY, which was formed in 1892 by a combination of three separate breweries, that of Mr. Huber, who began here in 1851, that of Mr. Wagner, who began in 1857, and that of Raible and Stengel, who began in 1882. These interests have been concentrated into one plant thoroughly equipped with the latest type of machinery used in the making of their product, and capable of turning out the highest grade of goods in their line. The initials used in connection with their product, R. I. B. (Rock Island Beer), have served to familiarize the name of the city over a wide area among users of this beverage. The present capacity of the plant is 100,000 barrels per year. The officers of the company are: Robert A. Wagner, president, and Otto Huber, secretary and treasurer.

Bernard Barney Connolly

THE AMESH BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

This company was organized about 1895, and has plants at Rock Island and Carbon Cliff, in this county, as well as in other states. This company manufactures railroad and street railway brake shoes in large quantities, which are shipped all over the world, and also manufactures grey iron castings. The president of the company is M. I. Morris, the vice-president is Hyman Lewis, and the secretary is W. H. Morris.

THE STANDARD LABEL OIL CLOTH COMPANY

The above company was organized in July, 1901, when seven plants, mostly located in the East, disposed of their plants to the Standard Company. The growth of the business demanded a new plant in the West and this, the largest of its kind in the country, was built at Rock Island, where the company has a fine frontage on the Mississippi river. This plant will in time probably become the largest of its kind in the world. The product is light weight oil cloth, made on a cotton base, and used for covering tables, as imitation leather for traveling bags, shelf and stair oil cloth, etc. The annual output approximates 50,000 miles of light weight oil cloth, one yard wide. The company makes a washable wall covering called "Sanitas," which has met with great success. In 1907 the property and business of the company were sold to the Standard Oil Cloth Company, which has a capital stock of $6,000,000. Henry M. Garlick is president of the company, and Alvin Hunsicker is secretary and general manager.

THE ROCK ISLAND METAL FOUNDRY

The above was established in 1907 by H. J. and C. L. Bloom. They started in a one-story frame building, and for a time did about all the work themselves. Their special line is brass and aluminum castings. Later a modern brick foundry was erected adjoining the frame building, and they are now employing a force of thirty-five men, and turning over two tons of brass and over a ton of aluminum into castings every working day.

ELECTRIC POWER

Since electric power is being so largely used, in a way superseding steam power, by enabling the power produced from our streams and rivers to be transmitted to long distances for use, our water powers are of ever increasing importance and value. Thus the further improvement of the Rock river water power at the lower rapids when, in 1906, all power rights in both branches of the river, at these rapids, had been acquired by Messrs. T. B. and S. S. Davis, of Rock Island, was a long step in the industrial advancement of this county. Having secured authority from Congress, they began the rebuilding of the dams, three dams being constructed; one, 460 feet long, across the north or main branch of the river, just above the highway bridge at Sears; the second, 150 feet long, across the cut-off between Vandruff's and Carr's Islands; and the third, 764 feet long, across the south branch, immediately below and adjoining the government dam at the head of Carr's Island. These dams are of solid concrete, and of ample strength to withstand the ice and floods to which they are at times subjected. The dams are used to maintain the level of water in the Hennepin canal, as well as for power purposes, and are so constructed as not to alter the level maintained by the two government dams near the head of Carr's Island, built over twenty years ago. A hydro-electric power station, for the utilization of the power developed, was built at Sears. It is constructed in the most substantial manner and in accordance with the best engineering practice, the foundations, penstocks and draft tubes are of concrete, reinforced with steel of high tensile strength; the power house proper is built with a heavy steel skeleton, with walls of pressed brick and a roof of concrete tile; no wood enters into the construction, even the sash being made of steel. The equipment (1913) consists of six main generating units, and one exciting unit. The power house, however, will readily accommodate twice the present equipment. A notable feature is that the main generators are of the vertical or umbrella type, each being directly connected to the turbine which drives it, thus eliminating noise, and the greater part of the frictional losses incidental to the common method of geared connections. The weight of the water wheel runner, the rotating part of the generator, the shaft connecting them, and the column of water operating the water wheel, is carried by a roller bearing at the top of the generator, so nicely adjusted and me-

chanically perfect, that it is easily possible for one man of ordinary strength to revolve the generator and runner by hand. This was the first low head water power, the fall here being about fourteen feet, in the United States, to use direct connected generators, making this plant of great interest to hydro-electric engineers all over the country. Other noteworthy features include the tunnel under the generators, for carrying the wires, running the entire length of the building; the convenient switch board; the ingenious method of handling the head gates by means of an overhead traveling crane, and the trash rack, constructed of peculiar cross section, specially rolled, which has been demonstrated to offer the minimum amount of resistance to the passage of the water. This plant, offering an abundance of power at cheap rates, should attract many new industries here, as well as cause the investment of more and more local capital in manufacturing, thus benefiting the whole community.

TRI-CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

It would seem that the subject of lighting would not fall within the scope of this chapter, and it would not were it not for the fact that since the gas engine and the electric motor have come to enter so largely into the operation of machinery today, the producers and distributors of gas and electricity are of vital importance to our manufacturing interests. Rock Island was one of the first western cities to adopt electric lights. Early in 1882 an ordinance was passed permitting a company, incorporated under the name of THE ROCK ISLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, to erect and maintain an electric lighting system. This company changed hands several times, and in 1884 it was absorbed by the PEOPLES POWER COMPANY, which concern also controlled the ROCK ISLAND GAS COMPANY, established in 1876. Early in 1906 the Peoples Power Company became a part of the TRI-CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY, which operates street railway, electric light and gas plants at Rock Island, Moline, Davenport and surrounding towns. THE PEOPLES POWER COMPANY at present supplies Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, Silvis, Sears, Watertown, Carbon Cliff, Hampton, Rapids City and Port Byron, Illinois, with electric light and power, and the cities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline and Silvis with gas. It operates, under the name of the MOLINE-ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a steam power plant with a capacity of 40,000 horse power. The company also leases two water powers with a combined capacity of 6,800 horse power, the greatest of these being located at Moline. This power is distributed through five modern substations. It has some 800 miles of electric light and power lines, and 160 miles of gas mains, the gas plant having a daily capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet. Its rates are among the lowest in the state, and it has served the community to such good advantage that its business has practically doubled every four years. This company furnishes power to practically all the factories in this vicinity. In this county it operates 7,000 electric lights, 717 municipal arc lights, 188 municipal incandescents, and serves 10,000 users of gas. The original company was organized largely by Moline men and capital. The officers of the company are: president, J. F. Porter; vice-president, F. W. Reimers; secretary and treasurer, H. E. Weeks; and general superintendent, H. W. Reimers. For the public lighting of the city high towers were first used, but were abandoned after a few years, and low lights were installed. Later a system including both low lights and towers was adopted, but gradually the tower lights were removed until now only low lights are in use. On the business streets the most modern system of cluster lights, with handsome fixtures and globes, has been installed within the past two years, the streets being brilliantly lighted. The residence streets are also well lighted, having lights at practically every street intersection.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

The rise and fall of the lumber manufacturing industry of Rock Island county requires separate treatment in this chapter. The products of the forest enter more largely into our lives than any other material or substance, and this was especially the case in the days of the pioneers, when the country was new. These products, in their varied forms, are employed in every business or occupation, and fill our most urgent needs, next to food and raiment, even contributing widely to these. The pioneers of this country found the country

which the public had free access. Sawdust also accumulated in great heaps, and anyone was welcome to all he wished. Later most of the waste was burned up in tall consumers built of iron, which reduced the fire risk, an ever present fear in the mind of the mill owner, and a very real menace at all times. Later most of the slabs, defective logs, short lengths, and defective boards or plank, were manufactured into by-products, such as lath, shingles, fence pickets, etc., what was left being cut to stove length and sold for fuel. Even the sawdust was sold, so that finally the waste, after furnishing fuel for the furnaces of the mills themselves, where steam power was used, became quite a source of revenue. The business brought into use many ingenious machines; such as the gang edger, which consisted of a gang of five or six small circular saws to which lumber was fed as it came from the great saws, by rollers, to be cut into proper widths. The trimmer was a cross cut circular saw for cutting off defective ends or surplus lengths. The logs were carried from the water to the saws by power driven endless chains. The lumber was carried from the saws, and from one machine to another by power driven rollers, so that but little hand work was required until the lumber left the mill. Lath were cut by gangs of small saws, which cut them to the proper width from four foot lengths previously cut, then they were cut to the proper thickness by another gang of saws. These all moved at high speed, so that lath, like lumber was turned out in great quantity. The first shingle machines split the shingle from a block by means of a power driven knife, which descended from above like the knife of a guillotine; the next machine sawed the shingle from the block with a circular saw standing upright; this was followed by a machine in which the saw was set horizontally; the next handled two blocks in a carriage, cutting two shingles at a time, while the final machine carried twelve blocks in a carriage traveling in a circular path, and following each other past the saw so closely that the cutting was almost continuous. Many of the saw mills operated planing mills in connection, where the lumber was dressed on one or both sides, flooring, weather boarding, ceiling, and moulding were cut, and lumber otherwise prepared for use, thus obviating the doing of this work by hand,

as carpenters had been compelled to do in the earlier days. Some of the mills also operated a sash and door factory. Following we give a detailed history of the various saw mills of the county, not previously mentioned, all of which have flourished for a time and passed away. Edmund Hollister came to this locality from New York in 1838 accompanied by his son, A. F. Hollister, now a resident of Rock Island, and then but two years of age. Mr. Hollister, in company with William Dickson, built a small mill on Mill creek about three miles southeast of Camden (now Milan), being attracted to that location by the fine oak and walnut timber, and from the fact that power could be easily obtained from the creek. This mill was soon replaced by a better one, which continued to run for about fifteen years. It was destroyed by a flood. This mill cut the lumber for the improvement of Rock river water power and navigation undertaken by the State of Illinois in 1850. The work never advanced very far, but faint traces of it may still be found on Vandruff's Island near the north shore and above the bridge. The present owner of the old mill site recently grubbed out a large tree and under it found one of the old mill saws. James Cox came to this county and built a sawmill at the end of the Sycamore chain of rocks in the Mississippi river at Rapids City in 1836 or 1837. These rocks caused a strong current to be thrown toward the shore at this point, and obviated the necessity of building a dam to obtain power, so instead a pier was built in the river to carry the outer end of a horizontal shaft to which was attached an undershot waterwheel having much the appearance of the wheel on a stern wheeled steamboat. The mill was connected to the shore end of the shaft. This mill was built to saw hardwood, and had a grist mill in connection with it. Later some pine was sawed. Lucian Wells built a mill at Hampton in 1847. It was a steam mill, the engine and boilers being shipped from St. Louis, and was equipped only with a sash saw. Baker's mill, just below Port Byron, was run by an overshot wheel at the falls in Baker's creek, but we have been unable to learn whether it was a saw and grist mill or only a grist mill. Nathaniel Huntoon built a saw and grist mill at Andover in 1834 which his son, John Huntoon, claims was the first mill built west of Chicago. Bailey and Boyle built a mill in Rock Island about 1850 near where the waterworks pumping station now stands. It had a sash saw and a circular saw, having also connected with it a lath mill and a shingle splitting machine. This mill sawed pine cants from Black river, and hardwood from the bluffs back of the town. The hardwood logs were hauled to most of these early mills by two wheeled ox carts, having wheels twelve feet in diameter, under the axle of which the log was suspended. In the winter of 1853 or 1854 this mill was moved by A. F. Cutter, Joseph Conet and a Mr. Bramall to the west end of town to the site later occupied by the great Weyerhaeuser and Denkmann mill. Cutter and Conet operated the mill on this site for a time and then sold it to Enoch Meade, Gilman Smith and John Marsh, who operated it under the firm name of Meade, Smith and Marsh. This firm later failed, and the property was sold in 1860 to satisfy a mortgage.

WEYERHAEUSER AND DENKMANN CO.

This property was bought by FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER and F. C. A. DENKMANN. This was the beginning of their enormous lumber business. These gentlemen at once made many improvements and extensions to the mill, which policy was followed until they became the leading manufacturers of lumber, lath and shingles in this section; their plant and yards covering an area of thirty acres, employing 250 men and turning out 40,000,000 feet of pine lumber annually, with lath and shingles in proportion. Their logs were principally cut on the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers in Northern Wisconsin, driven down those streams, and thence rafted down the Mississippi to the mill. This work was done by their own rafting steamers, or tow boats. Their first tow boat was the C. J. Caffery, built in 1874 at Kahlke Brothers' boat yard in Rock Island. Her first captain was O. P. McMann. This boat was remodeled several times and her name changed to the F. Weyerhaeuser. She had a long life in their service. Their next boat was the F. C. A. Denkmann, built in 1881, and their other boats have been the J. K. Graves, the E. Rutledge, the H. C. Brockmann, and the R. D. Kendall, the latter two being bow boats used in front of the raft and crosswise of the stream to assist in steering the raft. In 1902 the business was



W. T. Colburg & Wife

incorporated, becoming the Weyerhaeuser and Denkmann Company. The present officers are: Frederick Weyerhaeuser, president; Edward Denkmann, secretary; and Frederick C. Denkmann, treasurer. Their business is not confined to Rock Island. As the industry developed in the Northwest and in the South, and as the northern timber was steadily depleted, they built other mills where manufacturing could be conducted in the most economical manner. Their timber holdings, both as a firm and individually, are probably the largest in the United States.

Joseph Bobbison, George Biddison and William F. Gilmore built a mill in an early day, with a planing mill, sash and blind factory, and a furniture factory connected, where John Volk's planing mill is now located, at the corner of Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue, Rock Island. There has been a wood working plant on this site ever since. They resawed cants from Black river to be turned into their various products. William Zimmermann built a steam saw and grist mill at the intersection of Eleventh street and Fifth avenue, Rock Island, which was opened for business January 4, 1840. It had one upright saw. It at first handled only native timber, but later sawed some pine. The mill was located on the slough which ran between the city and the bluff. The pine logs were brought up the slough from the river, while the native hardwood logs were hauled to the mill by oxen. Holmes Hakes (father of Capt. George Hakes) and William F. Gilmore, about 1857, built a saw mill on the Rock river water power, out of the machinery from the dismantled Spencer H. White mill, which had stood at the Moline water power dam. This Hakes and Gilmore mill was located on a small island in Rock river next south from Vandruff's Island and was equipped with both a muley and a rotary saw, having also lath and shingle machines. There was a doorway at each end of the mill, the one at the upper end being for cutting hardwood logs brought down Rock river, the one at the lower end being used for pine logs brought up from the Mississippi. This mill was run only a year or two, the building later being used for a paper mill, and later still it took fire and was burned. At an early day the exact date to have been unable to fix, John Beck and William F. Gilmore had a sash, door and blind factory at the corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street, Rock Island, which was run by horse power. J. S. Keator, who had a large mill in Moline about where the Moline waterworks pumping station is now located, also had a mill at Rapids City, which he bought from the original owner, James Barber. He removed the Rapids City mill in 1869 or 1870 to Rock Island, and enlarged and rebuilt it just east of the viaduct to the island. It was equipped with a single rotary saw, a double rotary, gang edger and trimmer, and lath and shingle machines. In 1879 this mill was merged with the Anawalt, Denkmann and Company mill in the Rock Island Lumber and Manufacturing Company. David Barnes was a millwright who came here from Pennsylvania. He at first worked at his trade at the Sears mill at Moline. In 1850 he bought the frame of a flouring mill at Davenport, Ia., and after moving it across the Mississippi river on the ice to a site just below the present Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway roundhouse, at the foot of Thirty-first street, Rock Island, converted it into a saw mill. He equipped it with a muley saw and a circular or rotary saw, also a shingle splitting machine, which was placed in the basement. At this mill match sticks were made by hand. About 1856 Mr. Barnes built a larger and more modern mill a short distance east of the original one. It had a muley saw, a rotary saw, a lath machine, and a shingle saw, which was the first shingle saw in this vicinity, being of the one block variety. Mr. Barnes failed in 1861. Just when the saw mill business was seen to enter into a season of great prosperity he gave it up and went to Colorado. He was succeeded by E. P. Reynolds, Ruben Hatch and Jerry Chamberlain, under the firm name of Chamberlain, Reynolds and Company, who were succeeded in 1864 by Porter Skinner and his son Charles. Soon after the interest of Porter Skinner was purchased by William Cooper and E. H. Marshall, and that of Charles Skinner by Weyerhaeuser and Denkmann, the new firm becoming Averill, Denkmann and Company. They ran the mill until 1873, when it was dismantled and re-erected at the foot of Twenty-sixth street on the abandoned embankment of the approach to the old railroad bridge, and set about 200 feet from the shore line, where it was operated until it burned in 1876. It was rebuilt in 1876 and 1877, being

equipped with a double rotary, a gang saw, gang edger, trimmer, and lath and shingle machines. In 1879 this mill, called the "A" mill, was consolidated with the mill just west of it, described as J. S. Keator's Rock Island mill, and was then called "B" mill. The company was incorporated under the name of the Rock Island Lumber and Manufacturing Company, which name it still retains, though the sawing of logs ceased long ago. There have been many changes in the nature of the business, stockholders and officers since that time, but the institution has grown to be one of the largest in the world engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, frames and interior finish.

The Kalbaugh and Patterson mill stood on the original dam constructed of brush and rock which extended from the south shore of Vandruff's Island to the main shore of Rock river, where Milan is now located. The mill stood about a hundred feet from the north end of the dam. It was built to cut native timber only, and was driven by a turbine wheel made entirely of wood. It had a grist mill attached. A little farther south on this dam was another small mill owned by a Mr. Gillette. This mill also cut native timber and had a grist mill attached. While we have shown first the development of manufacturing industries in Rock Island because it was the first to be settled, Moline was a close second in the development of this class of industry and has since far outstripped her sister city in this regard, being, together with East Moline, the manufacturing center of the county. The following will serve to show the steps by which these two cities have reached their supremacy in the manufacturing field.

THE SEARS INDUSTRIES

David B. Sears came to Moline, Rock Island county, in 1836. He began building the Moline dam, from the mainland on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi to the island of Rock Island, in 1837, in company with John W. Spencer, Calvin Ainsworth and Spencer H. White. So far as we have been able to learn this was the first dam built on the Mississippi river. The first mill on this water power was built by David B. Sears in 1838, at the south end of the dam, about where Fifteenth street, Moline, now ends. It had a sash saw in the lower story, a grist mill above, with two run of stones, and an addition in which was located a carding mill for carding wool. At that time flour and meal were packed in barrels, and Mr. Sears had his own cooper shop where the barrels for the use of the mill were made. The roof of this mill, and the outside covering as well, were made of shakes. This mill sawed native timber, and in it was cut most of the lumber used in Rock Island county's first courthouse. When this courthouse was demolished it was found that all the lumber used in its construction was oak and walnut, except the cornice, which was of white pine brought from Pennsylvania down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi river. Mr. Sears built his second saw mill in 1845 at the north end of the short dam, which he built from the upper end of the island of Rock Island to Benham's Island in the main channel of the Mississippi. This second Sears mill was equipped with both a sash saw and a rotary saw, this being the first saw of this kind installed north of St. Louis. The mill cut both native timber and pine from Black river, Wis. The mill also had a planing and matching machine, one of the first to be used here, all such work having been previously done by hand tools. This machine almost led to a strike, as George Vesie, Dan Corbin, William Ferris and other carpenters organized against its introduction, claiming that it would deprive them of their occupation. There was considerable excitement and hints of a possible fire. A meeting was called, which Mr. Sears attended, though uninvited, insisting on presenting the other side of the case, which he did so well that the objections were withdrawn and Rock Island county's first threatened strike was averted. When John Deere was experimenting with his first steel plows, which later made him famous the world over, he used the worn out saw blades from the Sears' mill from which to obtain his steel. David Sears, of Searstown, son of D. B. Sears, has a hoe made for him, when a small boy, by Mr. Deere's own hands. It is still in a good state of preservation and seems capable of a hundred years more of service. This mill helped cut the lumber for the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, which spanned the river from the island of Rock Island to Davenport. It also cut the lumber for the draw pier of this first bridge, this pier being a timbered crib. The lumber was floated from the mill to the site of the

bridge. This mill was the leading one in this locality and had a capacity to cut 6,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours. Some of the later mills could cut that much in fifteen or twenty minutes. David B. Sears, in company with George Stephens, Jonathan Huntoon and Timothy Woods, established the first large furniture factory in 1853, in the second story of the Sears mill at the north end of the Beckman's Island dam, where they made furniture from the native hardwood lumber. David Sears still has several pieces of furniture made in this factory, which are yet in good condition. Hon. William Jackson, dean of the Rock Island county bar, worked at the bench in this factory with his law books open before him, thus laying the foundation of the legal education which has made him so prominent in his profession. There was also a flouring mill on Beckman's Island in the early days.

The Spencer H. White saw mill was located at the island end of the original Moline dam. It contained a muley saw, a rotary saw and a lath mill. This mill cut the stock for the Dimock, Gould and Company woodenware factory which made tubs, buckets, etc., for the early settlers, and which was located just south of this mill on the Moline dam. Later it was moved to the shore of the mainland where it was operated in connection with the Dimock, Gould and Company saw mill at the present site of the lumber yards of this firm in Moline, and became a large institution. When the White mill was dismantled at the time the Government took possession of the island the water wheels and other machinery were bought by Holmes Hakes and William F. Gilmore and removed to the water power on Rock river as already mentioned. The Chamberlain and Dent mill was located on the Moline water power dam a short distance from the Moline shore. It was built about 1850 had a sash saw only, and was finally destroyed by a fire which was caused by the friction of the machinery. Hollister, Stevens and Ruggles built a saw mill where the Moline waterworks now stand which J. S. Keator and Porter Skinner afterward owned. Later Mr. Keator became sole proprietor. Later still the mill burned, and was rebuilt into a modern mill, but ran only a short time owing to the scarcity of logs. Soon after it was dismantled and the machinery was shipped to the yellow pine district of the South, a fate which befell a number of saw mills from this locality as the timber became less and less from constant cutting, finally disappearing as a commercial commodity. Dimock, Gould and Company had a tub and bucket factory on the Moline dam, using stock cut for them by the Spencer H. White mill. In 1867 the Government ordered all private interests removed from the island of Rock Island, as it was to be used entirely for government purposes, so Dimock, Gould and Company moved their tub and bucket plant to the Moline mainland, near where their lumber yards are now located, built a saw mill of their own and began cutting lumber in 1868. In 1875 the saw mill was struck by lightning and burned. Later it was rebuilt on a larger scale than before. In 1890 the woodenware business was sold and removed.

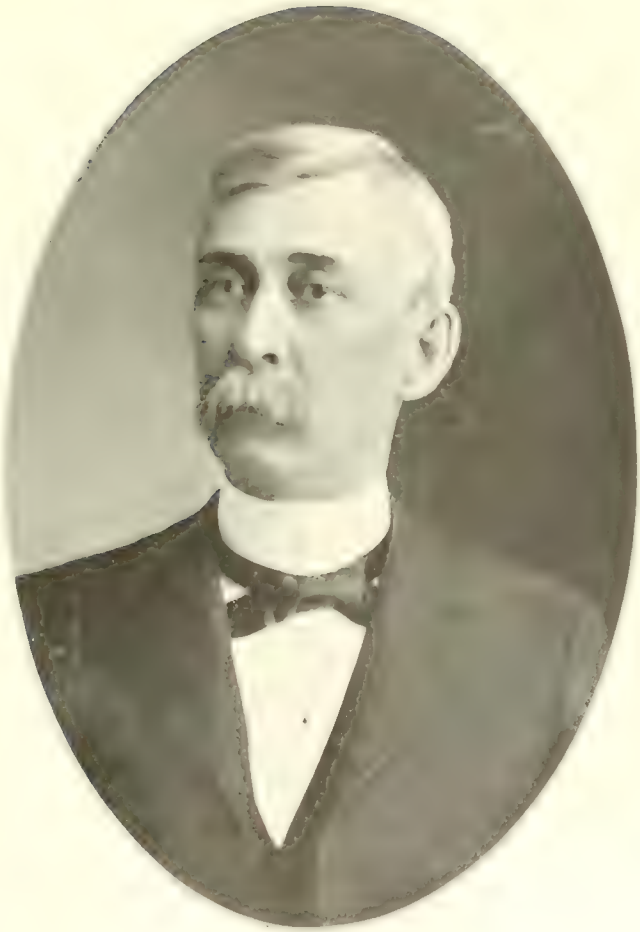
While the great lumber manufacturing industry of this section was growing to its full stature and then declining to its utter extinction, other manufacturing interests were developing, first with steady persistence, then with more rapid strides, then with giant strides which have placed Rock Island county among the leading manufacturing counties of the state and, according to population, one of the greatest in the United States. This development has been confined principally to the cities of Rock Island, Moline and East Moline. Of these Moline may be called the manufacturing giant of the county, and East Moline the young giant or the little giant. Moline and East Moline are essentially manufacturing cities. In the two are located more than seventy manufacturing plants, not a few of which are the largest of their kind in the world. In them is invested a capital of over $80,000,000, and they employ an average of over 9,000 operatives (9,272 in 1912), the number reaching over 11,000 at times, and they paid to those in wages during the past year (1912) over $6,329,808, while their manufactured products for last year (1912) reached the total of over $37,108,500. This is an increase of $20,000,000 or 33 per cent, in capital, of 15 per cent in number of employes, of almost $400,000 in wages paid, and of 24 per cent in total product over the previous year (1911). In 1911 these factories expended almost $1,913,250 in extensions and improvements. Yet with this large expenditure as record, they totaled $630,900 in the same way during 1912. These various items

of last year bid fair to be equaled, probably exceeded, when the balance sheet shall have been made up for 1913. The output too is widely varied, consisting of almost every kind of farm implement, gas and gasoline engines, heavy drop and forging machinery, wagons, carriages, steam engines, wood working machinery, flour mill machinery, pumps, malleable iron castings, steel billets, scales, harness and saddlery fittings, carriage and wagon wheels, paint, carriage bodies, automobiles, and many other specialized products.

These cities of Rock Island county, with their many, many blocks of factory buildings, and the busy hum of almost innumerable whirring wheels turning out six days in the week, month after month, year after year, their endless chain of aids to man in his labor of subduing the earth, and feeding and clothing mankind, carrying the names of these cities to the uttermost ends of the earth, are not smoke begrimed, as one might suppose, but are clean and healthy, largely from the fact that almost all these manufacturing activities are carried on by the use of electric power generated by the great water power lying almost at their doors. This leads to the continuation of the story of the development of this water power, which has already been partly told in this chapter.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

David B. Sears was probably the originator of the idea of building a dam across the slough from the main land to the island of Rock Island, at least he was the first to act upon the idea. In 1838 he, together with John W. Spencer of Rock Island, and others, obtained a charter from the Legislature of Illinois to build such a dam. A start had been made in 1837, and a saw mill was built at the south end of the dam by Mr. Sears in 1838, but the main construction was in 1841 and 1842. The dam was built of brush and stones, and those interested in it were David B. Sears, John W. Spencer, G. N. Lynde, Calvin Ainsworth and Spencer W. White. In 1847 a part of this dam was carried away by a flood, and during the rebuilding Mr. Spencer, one of the owners, was carried down through the break and had a leg broken. Later it had to be amputated to save his life. Mr. Spencer sold his interest in the water power to Mr. Sears, and he in turn disposed of his holdings to Pitts, Gilbert and Pitts of New York state. In 1854 this company sold out to a group of capitalists of Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1865 the Moline Water Power Company came into possession of the power rights and property. This company was organized in that year by Moline manufacturers for self protection. They realized that the location possessed natural advantages fitting it to become a great manufacturing center, chief among which was the vast water power available, but care, and a large expenditure of money were necessary to develop and maintain this power. The eastern owners did not develop it, and it was necessary that some radical move be made to this end, as the manufacturing interests here began to suffer, hence the organization of the local company and its acquiring ownership of the water power rights and property. At about this time the Federal Government became interested in plans for power development. The Government had used the island of Rock Island as a military prison during the Civil war, and at its close determined to establish a great arsenal at some point in the Mississippi valley. The fact that the Government owned practically the entire island, with immense water power available, made this the logical location for the new institution. After several conferences between the water power company and representatives of the Government, an agreement was reached whereby the company was to deed its property and rights to the national government and in return was to receive in perpetuity, a certain percentage of the power developed, the Government to take entire charge of such developement and its maintenance. In 1868 the Government commenced the improvement of the water power under a plan which contemplated the construction of a long dam commencing at the foot of the present Fifteenth street in Moline and running down stream to a point near the present powerhouse of the Government on the island of Rock Island. In 1869 the plan was changed so that the dam, after reaching a point near the present powerhouse of the water power company, was connected to the mainland and a tailrace about 2,100 feet long was in 1870-1871 excavated from that point westerly to connect with the south branch or slough of the river; this tailrace affords a discharge for the water from the company's wheels and cuts off from the mainland that tract of land now known as



Herbert W Cooper

Sylvan Island. Under the changed plan of improvement it was necessary to construct in addition to the long dam, a dam from Sylvan Island to the island of Rock Island for the uses of the Government. Power was taken from the long dam for use in the factories along the main shore until 1899, when the tailrace as far down as the plant of the Peoples Power Company was abandoned and filled, and the company's power was concentrated at the head of Sylvan Island. A part of the abandoned tailrace is now used for a right of way by the Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railway Company. The officers of the Moline Water Power Company are: president, T. B. Davis; vice-president, William Butterworth; and secretary and treasurer, J. E. Spencer.

In an early day a foundry was established in Moline by M. C. Sherman. It was later sold to David B. Sears, who sold it to James Fergus and N. B. Buford of Rock Island. In 1849 it was purchased by S. W. Wheelock, who there established the first paper mill west of St. Charles, Ill. This proved a very prosperous enterprise until it was discontinued to make room for other industries. Mr. Fergus removed to Minnesota and founded the town of Fergus Falls.

In 1844 David B. Sears built a large flouring mill at Moline which, after being abandoned for that purpose, was used as a warehouse by the Moline Plow Company. The said mill and flour mill industries which brought Moline into prominence for many years gradually died out owing to shortage of raw material and gave place finally to a new era of manufacturing, which is carrying the name of this section far and wide over the earth.

DEERE AND COMPANY

John Deere came to Moline in 1847. He was a mechanic and plow maker, who came from the East to Grand Detour, Ill., in 1837. He conceived the idea that an improvement could be made on the cast-iron plow, then in use, which had been introduced by Charles Newbold of Burlington, N. J., about 1797, when he cast the share, landside and point in one piece, and which had been improved by Jethrow Wood of Scipio, N. Y., in 1819, by casting the plow in sections so that worn-out parts could be replaced quickly and cheaply. From that time until 1857 the cast iron plow, as then made, received no change, but it would not "scour" in these western prairie and valley soils, and the greater development of farming depended on the invention of a "self-cleaning" plow. Mr. Deere determined to solve this problem. His idea was that the result could be obtained by making the moldboard of the plow of steel, but where to get the steel suitable for the purpose was the question. Finally he cut a piece from a worn-out steel saw blade from the Sears sawmill, and shaping it over a log, made the first steel moldboard ever produced. This was placed on a plow and taken to the field to be "tried out." It was a success from the start, could not be caused to clog, and the longer it was used the brighter it became, and the easier could the plow be pulled. The day of the plowman's cleaning paddle had come to its waning, but it required time, demonstration and perseverance to make the farmer believe it. The first year but two plows were made, and in 1839 the output was but ten plows. In 1846 it was impossible to produce enough plows to meet the demand, owing to lack of a sufficient supply of proper steel. In this year (1846) Mr. Deere went to England to have special rolls made with which to produce the kind of steel needed, and the first slab of this steel ever produced in the United States, was made by William Woods, a mechanic in the employ of Jones & Quiggs of Pittsburgh, Pa., with whom Mr. Deere had contracted for his supply of steel. From the primitive bent sharpened stick of ancient Egypt to the modern steel plow of today is a long story of hardship and the overcoming of obstacles and in that long road no greater step was taken by any man than that made by John Deere when he made the first steel moldboard from an old saw blade. Mr. Deere moved his industry from Grand Detour to Moline in 1847 and it was housed in a three-story frame building, containing less than 3,600 square feet of floor space, while the present quarters cover a combined space greater than the area of a fair-sized farm and the Deere industries give employment to thousands of people here, while in the aggregate, here and elsewhere, they employ 10,000 people. The city of Moline derives its well known soubriquet of the "Plow City" from the Deere plow. The quantity of material used by this great institution in a year and the number of implements turned out in the same time, is as follows: 450,000 complete implements, three per minute; 1,000,000 extra shares

for plows in use; 50,000 tons of iron and steel; 300 tons of corundum (for grinding); 2,500,000 gallons of fuel oil; 35,000 tons of coal and coke; 200 tons of emery (for grinding); 1,000 tons of oil and paint; 7,000,000 board feet of hardwood lumber and 1,500,000 square feet floor space, 35 acres. The area covered by building and yards, the amount of floor space used, the number of people employed, the amount of raw material used and the total output are being increased every year. Early in its history the late John M. Gould became associated with the company, and in 1847 was made manager of the sales department, Mr. Deere having charge of the manufacturing operations. Mr. Gould remained with the business until 1852, when he retired. In 1868 the business was incorporated as DEERE AND COMPANY, with John Deere as president, his son, C. H. Deere, vice-president and general manager, and S. H. Velie, Sr., secretary. While the father was the mechanical genius of the business, the son proved a most efficient organizer and soon greatly extended the territory covered by the Deere products, by the establishing of branch houses and agencies in new fields, laying solid foundations for the present business, which enable the company to sell more plows than any other factory in the world, and it was not long until the company was making and selling as large a line of agricultural implements as any house in the business. They began by marketing the products of other houses in this line, and finally affiliating and then acquiring these factories as integral parts of the Deere industries. This reorganization took place in 1911, when twenty-two affiliated concerns were brought into the parent company, these being situated in various parts of the United States and Canada. The capital stock was increased to $50,000,000, and later to $65,000,000, to provide for needed future extensions. Since this reorganization took place in 1911 one more concern has been brought into the fold. John Deere and his son, C. H. Deere, have both passed to the beyond, but the great business which they founded and organized continues to grow. William Butterworth, who for years has been the directing genius of the Deere interests, was elected president of the new Deere corporation, and W. L. Velie was chosen vice president and chairman of the executive committee. Other vice presidents are: Charles Webber, George N. Peek, George W. Mixter, and Burton F. Peek. Schiller Hosford, who was elected secretary, died last year. His successor is T. F. Wharton. George W. Crampton was elected treasurer and continues in that capacity. The new corporation thus remains under control of the men who have directed Deere policies for the last generation. Of the seventeen members of the board of directors, the average age is forty-nine years, and the average length of service of these men with Deere and Company is twenty-four years. This is one of the greatest implement organizations in the world. The output of all these plants is marketed in local territory by the John Deere Plow Company of Moline as a sales organization. Following is the history of the local plants which have become members of the Deere family of factories. The MOLINE WAGON COMPANY, now the John Deere Wagon Company. This business started in a small shed in the eastern part of Moline, where for fifteen years James First operated a wagon and repair shop. It was established in 1854 by the late Morris Rosenfield, continued after his death with his son, Walter Rosenfield, at its head. Its growth is the result of the life work of these two men. In 1865 new capital was taken in and in 1872 it was incorporated as the Moline Wagon Company with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1894 the capital stock was increased to $600,000 and in 1907 to $1,000,000. When it became a part of Deere and Company in 1911 the assets had grown to over $2,000,000. The plant was years ago moved to new quarters. The buildings are of brick, five stories high, two blocks long, four hundred and fifty feet deep, and cover five acres of ground, besides which there are ten acres in lumber yards and large dry sheds. Four hundred skilled mechanics are employed, whose health and safety are safeguarded by the most modern sanitary and safety appliances. Several hundred styles of wagons are made, from which one may select vehicles suited to any territory, climate, temperature or condition of roads or lack of roads. This is the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of farm wagons and its product is sold in every state of the union and many foreign countries.

THE UNION MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY

In 1869, following suggestions made by John Deere, Jonathan Huntoon, C. W. Heald, and

Edwin Black incorporated the Moline Malleable Iron Company. They employed twelve men and turned out 21,000 pounds of castings per month. In 1870 those at the head of the business were Hill, Heald and Sargent. In 1872 a receiver was appointed and the business was sold at auction. It was bid in by the Hill brothers for $16,100. They failed in 1883 and the business was purchased by S. W. Wheelock for $30,000, W. B. Ullman being made superintendent. The plant was destroyed by fire February 7, 1885, and was rebuilt in St. Charles, Ill. When C. W. Heald turned in his effort to buy the plant of which he had been one of the founders, he, together with Ellis and Mitchell, incorporated the Union Malleable Iron Company. A plant was built east of the present site of the Deere and Mansur Company, and thirty-five men were employed. Three years afterward Mr. Mitchell sold his interest. The daily output was then 11,000 pounds and the plant was the largest of its kind west of Buffalo, N. Y. In 1894 Deere and Company purchased an interest in the plant and in 1901 it was removed to East Moline, where a site containing nine acres had been bought. Six acres were devoted to buildings. C. C. Heald, son of C. W. Heald, had been superintendent of the works for years. He was made secretary and treasurer in 1906. In 1910 Deere and Company acquired the stock of the concern. William Butterworth had been made president of the company in 1908 and was continued in that position. G. W. Mixter was made vice-president and Charles A. Washburn, secretary and general manager. These officers still continue. The product of the plant consists of refined malleable castings, especially for car, wagon and agricultural implement use, and Heald's patent link drive chain. Eight hundred men are employed and sixty tons of castings are turned out daily.

THE MARSEILLES COMPANY

The Marseilles Manufacturing Company, of which this is a successor, was organized in 1870, with A. Adams as its active president, who in 1840, had established a machine shop in Elgin, Ill., where he began the manufacture of corn sheller machinery in 1855. The new plant was located at Marseilles, Ill., and the business steadily grew. Some years ago a selling arrangement was made with Deere and Company, whereby they took charge of the sales of the entire product of the factory. In 1908 a part of the stock of the company was acquired by the Deere interests, and soon after the plant was moved to East Moline, where better facilities could be obtained. Twenty-seven acres of ground were purchased as a site and here a modern plant was constructed. They manufacture corn shellers, grain elevators, horse powers and Success Manure Spreaders. All classes of corn shellers are made, from the hand machines up to the large machines which shell unhusked or "jerked corn," delivering husks, cobs and corn separately and all free from trash and dirt. A large force of operatives are employed. This plant came fully into the Deere group of factories in 1911.

DEERE AND MANSUR COMPANY

This company was organized in 1877 with a capital stock of $25,000 and their first plant was a wooden building located where the John Deere Wagon Company's plant now stands at Moline. It was about the third corn planter factory established in the United States, and is now the largest manufacturer of corn planters and disc harrows in the world. The capital stock was first increased to $45,000. In 1883 it was increased to $100,000, in 1892 to $400,000, in 1901 to $1,200,000, and in 1909 to $2,500,000. New buildings were erected in 1889, in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, and in 1905, the plant now occupying a floor space of over 500,000 square feet. Eight hundred men are employed. Other plants which became direct members of the Deere and Company factory group in 1911 were: The Keystone and Burpee Company, Syracuse, N. Y., makers of Success Manure Spreaders; the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, Syracuse, N. Y., makers of chilled steel plows; the Fort Smith Wagon Company, Fort Smith, Ark., makers of wagons for the South; the Davenport Wagon Company, Davenport, Iowa, makers of steel roller-bearing wagons; and the Dain Manufacturing Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, and Welland, Ont., makers of hay tools. In 1910 Deere & Company established a new branch of their business, known as the harvester department. This was located in rented buildings at East Moline. It proved so successful that more room was soon needed, so in the fall of 1912 work was begun on the erection of a new plant on a site containing forty acres of ground adjoining the Marseilles plant in East Moline.

The new plant was sufficiently completed to be occupied August 1 of the present year (1913), though construction still continues on new foundry buildings, steel storage sheds, etc. The present buildings cover ten acres. They are of reinforced concrete construction, are fireproof and built in groups. The main group consists of five buildings three stories high, 80 feet wide and 200 feet long, which are to be extended to 600 feet as needed and a warehouse four stories high, 120 feet wide and 200 feet long, to be extended later. The foundry group consists so far of a foundry two stories high, 60 feet wide by 340 feet long and a service building 65 feet wide by 120 feet long. All buildings are so constructed as to allow for needed extensions. There is a complete independent power plant for steam heating and other purposes in addition to the electric power which drives all the general machinery and there is complete fire-fighting equipment. There are electric elevators, and there are reading rooms, shower baths, etc., for the employes. There are large lumber yards and lumber sheds. The yards are all paved and have complete switching facilities. In fact this is one of the most modern plants in this section. When in full operation the plant will employ about 800 people. Here are manufactured grain binders, corn binders, mowing machines, and hayracks.

DIMOCK, GOULD AND COMPANY

This business was organized in 1852 and has been operated under this name ever since, though the personnel has changed several times. It was incorporated under this name in 1868 by Charles H. Deere, J. M. Gould, DeWitt C. Dimock and Daniel W. Dimock, pioneers of Moline. The present officers are: C. H. Ainsworth, president and manager; F. C. Denkmann, vice-president; Calvin Ainsworth, secretary-treasurer and assistant manager. At first, pails, tubs, etc., were manufactured; later a sawmill was built to supply their own stock, later still, the factory was sold, and about 1898 the sawmill was abandoned on account of scarcity of logs. Since that time the company has been large wholesale and retail dealers in lumber and building material. They also operate a planing mill. There have been disastrous fires but not a single day's business has been lost on account of them. In 1904 fire destroyed half the lumber stock on hand, entailing a money loss of $100,000, and about two years ago fire caused the company a loss of $9,000. The yards and plant cover ten acres of ground space.

WILLIAMS, WHITE AND COMPANY

This business was established in a small frame building at the corner of Third avenue and Eighth street, Moline, in 1854, by Alfred Williams, M. H. White and Charles Heald. They did general machine shop, foundry and blacksmith work. H. A. Ainsworth became identified with the business in 1870 and in 1871 it was incorporated under the original name, Williams, White and Company, with the following officers: Alfred Williams, president; M. H. White, vice-president, and H. A. Ainsworth, secretary and treasurer. The same line of business was conducted, but gradually merged into manufacturing such articles as water wheels, sorghum mills, transmission machinery and supplies, and later flour mill machinery, the stone disc type then being in use. Later still, sawmill machinery was made; then machinery for use in the forging departments of agricultural implement shops and for heavy forging, such as the crank drop hammer, bulldozers, punches and shears. The company also build coaling stations for coaling locomotives on railroads, their stations being in use on many of our largest railroads. Branch offices are maintained at Chicago, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and agencies at St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Philadelphia, Pa.; London, England; Paris, France; Cologne and Berlin, Germany, and in Vienna, Austria. Their products are shipped to all countries of the world, including South America, Japan, Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand. The growth of the plant has kept pace with the steadily widening business. The present officers of the company are: H. A. Ainsworth, president; Harry Ainsworth, vice-president and treasurer; Caldwell R. Rosborough, secretary.

THE MOLINE PLOW COMPANY

The business which eventually became the Moline Plow Company was started in 1865 by Henry Candee, R. K. Swan, L. E. Hemenway, J. B. Wyckoff and others. They were successful manufacturers of fanning mills and hay rakes, the factory being in a frame building located upon the present site of the magnificent plant of the Moline Plow Company. Andrew



Clara M. Cushman

Friberg became connected with the concern at an early date and it was at this time that the name Moline Plow Company was taken up. In 1866 Mr. George Stephens bought an interest in the business, adding enough capital to make his holdings equal the other partners. The name of the firm at this period was Candee, Swan & Company. The business proved profitable and in 1870 was incorporated as the Moline Plow Company, with an authorized capital of $400,000, of which $300,000 was paid up. Several other local capitalists became interested in the concern, prominent among them being Captain Good and S. W. Wheelock. Mr. Swan was the first president of the corporation, being succeeded by Mr. Wheelock. After the death of Mr. Wheelock in 1891, Mr. George Stephens was elected to the presidency. His son, Mr. George Arthur Stephens, and his son-in-law, Mr. Frank Gates Allen, now president and vice-president, respectively, were made co-managers and given entire active charge of the affairs of the company. Mr. George Stephens died July 12, 1892, being then in his eighty-third year. When he became president of the company in 1891, the paid up capital had reached the sum of $800,000. It has since been increased from time to time, until it is now $2,000,000 and is controlled by the same. In 1884 the Flying Dutchman sulky plow was put upon the market. This was a three-wheeled plow, all previous sulky plows having but two, and was a distinct advance in plow construction. The line was also extended to include stalk cutters, tooth and disc harrows, corn and cotton planters, disc plows, potato diggers, sugar beet tools and practically every kind of agricultural implement used except harvesting machinery. In 1896 the Moline Champion corn planter was placed on the market. It was claimed to be the first successful combined check row and drill planter offered to the farmers. Branch houses are located in the principal cities of all the agricultural states and in addition to the large domestic trade done by the company they have a vast foreign export trade. In addition to the goods manufactured at its factory in Moline, Ill., the company owns and controls the factories of the Moline Wagon Company, Stoughton, Wis.; the Hench Buggy Company and Prospect Carriage Company, Freeport, Ill., and the Moline Pearl Button Company, Muscatine, Iowa. The capacity and extent of these concerns place the Moline Plow Company in the front rank of the manufacturing industries in the United States, besides those similarly employed in foreign countries. The combined office force of the company and its branches numbers approximately 300 and about 1,200 men are constantly employed in the shop. The wagon factory employs 500, the buggy factories, combined, about 700, and the drill company about 400.

The present officers are: George Arthur Stephens, president; Frank Gates Allen, vice-president; C. R. Stephens, secretary; C. A. Banister, treasurer.

BARNARD AND LEAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

In 1860 the late H. A. Barnard, one of the pioneers of the city, formed a partnership with L. E. Hemenway and J. B. Wyckoff, under the firm name of Hemenway, Wyckoff and Company. The enterprise was launched on a small scale and with little capital. Furniture was the first product of the firm. It was but a short time, though, until the factory expanded and engaged in the manufacture of warehouse and elevator machinery, and of grain cleaning machines. Mr. Hemenway withdrew in 1864 and the firm became Wyckoff & Barnard. Two years later the present site was selected and the first building soon afterward became lost to view in the rise of greater structures. In 1868 J. Silas Leas entered the firm and in 1872 Mr. Barnard was the only one of the originators of the firm still connected with it. Capt. W. C. Bennett, now president of the company, became a partner in the same year. A stock company was organized and the firm name became Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company. Through the inventive genius of Mr. Barnard and his corps of assistants, improved flour mill machinery resulted and served to create a larger demand for the factory's product. The first invention was the well known Barnard grain separator in which the "aspirating" process was the principle involved in cleaning wheat. In this method dust particles were removed by suction, instead of by the old way of "blowing." The patent scoured the dusty body of the wheat in the milling mill, and the improved machine was an improvement over the former. The first purely grain cleaning machine was followed in quick succession by other machines of various types for smaller grain. An invention of a Hungarian resulting in the original gyrating sifter, familiarly known as the Plansifter, was pur-

chased by the company when agents for the inventor demonstrated the new sieve bolter. The local company at once entered into a contract to build the machines. Mr. Barnard died in 1906 and Mr. Leas died three years ago. The corporation is capitalized at $300,000 today. Officers and managers of various departments are: president, W. C. Bennett; secretary and treasurer, Thomas E. Casady; assistant secretary and treasurer, Henry S. Hanson. A notable fact is that scarcely a mill in the United States is without some machine which was made by the Barnard & Leas Company, and their product goes to all parts of the world where modern flour mill machinery is used. On February 6, 1912, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but before the embers ceased to glow, plans were being matured to rebuild. The new plant was completed in the spring of 1913. It is two stories in height of saw-tooth construction and cost over $100,000. It is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for their work.

MOLINE SCALE COMPANY

The original owners of the Moline Scale Company organized in Dixon, Ill., in 1869, and, realizing the valuable resources of the Plow City, moved to Moline in 1871, occupying a part of the site now used by the Moline Plow Company. In 1877 the Moline Plow Company people purchased the concern and operated it until it was bought by E. & T. Fairbanks and Company. In 1904 ten acres of land was purchased in East Moline and the factory now occupies quarters on Eleventh street and Factory avenue in that progressive little city. F. H. Brooks is at the head of the corporation of which the Moline branch is an integral part. C. H. Vincent is the resident manager. The corps of men now employed is 125.

The output of the factory consists of scales and scales and scales, though the company does some jobbing foundry work for outside firms. A new addition to the plant, 70x168 feet, and two stories high, was completed early this year (1913).

WILSON-MOLINE BUGGY COMPANY

The Wilson-Moline Buggy Company was organized in the early '80s and until 1905 was known as the Moline Buggy Company. In that year it was incorporated and the new name given it. Its officers are J. H. Wilson, president; C. T. Guy, treasurer, and Henry C. First, secretary. Buggies, surreys, carriages, open driving wagons and runabouts, Concords and spring wagons comprise the line manufactured by the company. The annual output is about 2,500 vehicles. The concern has supplied customers through the middle and southwestern states for more than a score of years and it is largely to them that the output goes today. Pride of the company is in its high-grade product and the reputation earned in its many years of business activity.

THE D M. SECHLER CARRIAGE AND IMPLEMENT COMPANY

The D. M. Sechler Carriage Company was founded in 1888 by D. M. Sechler, who was already at that time a veteran in the art of carriage building. Serving as an apprentice in a carriage factory, he had learned the trade from the bottom of the ladder. D. M. Sechler started his first shop in Milton, Pa., where he also married, and where his only son, T. M., president of the Sechler industry here, was born. In 1877 D. M. organized Sechler & Company as a partnership in Cincinnati, and two years later it was organized as a corporation. It has continued until the present time under the same name. In 1887 he disposed of his stock in the Cincinnati company. In January, 1888, he began his factory in Moline, erecting the factory buildings which for nine years housed the vehicle business started here. The line put out by the company consisted of buggies, phaetons, surreys, spring wagons and carts. The latter, known as the B. B., has become the staple two-wheeler of the country. An additional building was erected in 1890 to take care of the big cart business. The manufacture of a corn planter was undertaken as a side line in 1897. The Black Hawk planter, whose life began that year, filled the demand then ripe for an edge-drop planter, and very soon the sale of this implement necessitated the erection of additional buildings. Mr. Sechler's original estimate was from 2,000 to 2,500 planters a year, but in 1903, the year of his death, sales exceeded 10,000.

T. M. Sechler, who had been secretary and then vice-president of Sechler & Company in Cincinnati, came to Moline in January of 1889. Since his father's death he has been president of the Moline company. The manufacture and sale

of vehicles and corn planters, listers and harrows, corn drills and cotton planters has continued without diminution, and in 1908 an additional line was added in the form of a manure spreader. The spreader was given the name Black Hawk. In 1909 the company added the variable drop device to its corn planter, which permits varying the number of grains of corn in a hill to conform with the richness of the soil. The name of the company was changed November 9, 1910, from the D. M. Sechler Carriage Company to the D. M. Sechler Implement and Carriage Company, in order that the name of the concern might more nearly conform with its activities. The factory buildings in Moline have more than five acres of floor space, besides ample yards for storage of lumber and other bulk material. The present officers of the company are: Thomas M. Sechler, president; Joseph W. Moon, vice-president; A. Theodore McIlvain, secretary; William J. Davis, assistant secretary and general manager, and Orville M. Stowe, treasurer.

H. W. COOPER SADDLERY HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

This business was originally started in Chicago in 1870. It was moved to Moline in 1888, and established under the name of C. J. Cooper and Company. C. J. and H. W. Cooper, continuing to manufacture saddlery hardware. On January 24, 1890, H. W. Cooper bought the interest of C. J. Cooper, who entered another line. The business ran under the name of H. W. Cooper until June 20, 1907, when it was incorporated under the present name, the H. W. Cooper Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Company, with a capitalization of $250,000, C. J. Cooper returning to the business at that time as vice-president of the company. A malleable iron foundry was added to the plant at a cost of over $100,000, this being rendered necessary owing to the difficulty of obtaining malleable castings from outside sources. This step has not only greatly increased the original business but has enabled a good business in [illegible] malleable castings for others. The number of employes has increased from thirty to 300 and the output from $30,000 annually to $250,000 since the business was moved to Moline. In 1909 H. W. Cooper Jr. came into the business, being now secretary of the company.

MOLINE WHEEL COMPANY

This company was organized in 1891 and at that early date there were but few large carriage factories located in the states west of Indiana. The founders of the company foresaw that Moline was destined to become a center for the vehicle as well as the implement industries, and that the buyers of vehicles in the western states would demand work that was manufactured near home, and of high grade. In the beginning the plant was small and about fifty or sixty men were at first employed, but the business has increased steadily from year to year. At the present time over 200 skilled mechanics are employed, and the product of the company is shipped throughout the western states. The high standard of vehicles manufactured by the factories in this vicinity has made it necessary for the company to confine their business principally to high grade wheels. They built up an enviable reputation among western vehicle manufacturers as well as the jobbers of heavy hardware and wagon wood stock. Practically all of the leading heavy hardware jobbers in the West carry a full stock of Mutual wheels. The material used in the manufacture of the wheels is almost exclusively high grade hickory timber. A large force of timber experts is required to keep the factory supplied, as several million feet of timber is used annually. The company has branches in Paducah, Ky., and Cape Girardeau, Mo., where the material is partly manufactured and shipped to Moline for completion into wheels. The annual output for a number of years has been 75,000 to 100,000 complete sets of wheels. The first president of the company was D. M. Sechler, founder of the D. M. Sechler Implement and Carriage Company, and Morris Rosenfield, one of the founders of the Moline Wagon Company, was the first vice-president. The present officers of the company are: J. C. Moon, St. Louis, Mo., president; T. M. Sechler, vice-president; George McMaster, secretary and treasurer; John A. Condo, assistant secretary and treasurer, and George A. Wood, superintendent, the last four named of Moline. Mr. Sechler, the vice-president of the company, is also president of the D. M. Sechler Implement and Carriage Company, and Messrs. McMaster, Condo and Wood have been with the company most of the time since its organization.

THE SYLVAN STEEL MILLS

The Sylvan Steel Mills have been in operation on Sylvan Island since 1894. The stockholders, consisting of tri-city capitalists, named Col.

G. Watson French of Davenport, president; J. W. Atkinson, treasurer, and John D. Cady, secretary. G. H. Tatnal was the first superintendent. Those who were in control the first few years were members of the Deere factory family. The original mills were for rolling of eight, ten and sixteen-inch iron and steel. A large scrap and open hearth furnace was operated. The entire output was utilized locally. In 1898 the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Chicago carried out its scheme of consolidation of the smaller steel mills and the Sylvan plant was included. With its advent in the local field, the rolling of sixteen-inch steel was discontinued and twelve-inch rails were put out instead. Charles E. White was superintendent and he saw to it that changes were made according to the demand of trade for steel and iron finished products. He was a superintendent unsurpassed and the company was sorry to part with him in 1904 when he went to the Deere and Mansur Company. He was succeeded by Louis Thiele, who had been chief clerk. Mr. Thiele was succeeded by Joseph J. Worker, and he further improved the plant. He resigned to go with the Calumet Steel Company in Chicago Heights. Harry J. Steinbreder succeeded him and continued the installation of improved processes and policies. He was transferred to an eastern plant of the company and was succeeded by G. S. Stevens. C. T. Dabney came in 1910 and his work has marked another era of prosperity for this branch of the organization. Product of the plant is shipped to points south as far as Texas, north to Alberta, Canada, and throughout the West. Bessemer, open hearth and re-rolled rail steel in standard bars and sections is manufactured. The mill holds the week and month record for production of twelve-inch steel in the world. The company prides itself in the work of William A. Smith and R. J. Naylon, heads of rolling departments, men who are said to have no superiors in their field of work. J. E. N. Olson has been with the company since 1899 and is now chief clerk.

THE MOLINE FURNITURE WORKS

Moline Furniture Works were organized and incorporated February 14, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. The officers are: George W. Johnson, president; F. A. Landee, vice-president; and F. A. Johnson, secretary. These gentlemen have held these offices from the old organization. They took over the old factory from the Moline Furniture Company, which was organized about 1876, to manufacture a general line of furniture, with about 20,000 feet of floor space. Additional stories and additions have been added until they now have nearly 100,000 feet of floor space. The company owns two and one-half acres of ground near the tail race on Second street. There have been but few changes in the management since the organization. Mauritz Johnson is superintendent and J. P. Banawitz assistant superintendent and designer. They started out with the manufacture of wood mantels exclusively and have since branched into office, store and bank fixtures, which is the largest output at the present time. Besides, they are making a line of buffets. The company's business and output have steadily been increasing, until at the present time their output is five times as large as it was in 1900. Employment is given about 100.

ROOT AND VANDERVOORT

One of the large industries of East Moline is the Root and VanDervoort Engineering Company, which had its beginning in 1900. So extensive has the growth of the plant been since its organization that it has had to increase its factory space in that time many fold. Development in the first six years of the factory's existence made necessary the building of more shops and these have been erected. The capital stock in 1900 was $25,000; today it is $1,000,000. It is but a few years since very little was known about the "R. & V." gas and gasoline engines; today the output of this large, growing industry has found a demand, not alone in the States but in many foreign lands, which the plant is being taxed to the limit to supply. "R. & V." engines comprise vertical, horizontal, stationary and portable engines from one to forty horsepower, volume governing, hit and miss governing, hopper and conical screen (an "R. & V." patent) cooled. Motto of the corporation has been, "A Quality That Justifies the Price," and it is a slogan which has been recognized in every action of the company. In 1909 the manufacture of a new line known as the "R. & V." Triumph engines was begun in one to four horsepower, hopper cooled, hit and miss governing, especially adapted to meet the demand of farmers, garages, small shops, etc., where a simple, compact, efficient engine is needed. W. H. Van



Andrew Gust Carlson



Minnie S. Carlson.

Dervoort is president and general manager of the company, Dr. A. M. Beal vice-president, and Rufus Walker, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY

The Velie Carriage Company was organized in 1902 by W. L. Velie, and his brothers, C. D. Velie, of Minneapolis, and S. H. Velie, of Kansas City; and C. C. Webber, of Minneapolis, and George N. Peek, of Omaha. The first factory building was four stories in height with dimensions 80x400 feet. It was equipped with the highest grade machinery, all operated by electricity. Velie wrought iron vehicles at once forged to the front and the original factory building was taxed to its capacity. Additional buildings were erected in 1904 and 1909 and today the Velie product is manufactured in two factory buildings, four stories high, with a total floor space of 370,000 square feet. Velie vehicles are built in one grade only. The annual production for the last few years has been from 25,000 to 30,000 vehicles. Only the most skilled labor is employed and the workmen are given steady employment throughout the year. Launched in August, 1908, the Velie Motor Vehicle Company has already firmly established itself among the foremost of Moline industries. It manufactures medium-priced automobiles of exceptional value. The policy of the company has been to concentrate on one chassis, which gives economy and affords a better product. All the manufacturing of the small parts, in addition to the major portion of the work on the motors, is carried on in Velie buildings. Heavy parts for the big trucks are also manufactured by the company. The company's plant is of modern construction, and has been pronounced one of the best plants in the country. There are three buildings all five stories in height, each having ground dimensions of 100x400 feet. All are of substantial brick and reinforced concrete. They are absolutely fireproof, well lighted and ventilated, and working conditions are as satisfactory as it is possible to make them. The shops are equipped with the best machinery available. A spacious warehouse gives the company ample storage space and makes possible the purchase of raw materials in large quantities. The Velie Motor Vehicle Company is affiliated with one of the largest manufacturing enterprises of the country—Deere & Company. Stockholders of the Velie company are all interested in the Deere concern and business of the two companies is closely interwoven, the major portion of the Velie sales being carried on through houses of the John Deere Plow Company. The present capital of the Velie company is $1,500,000, and its directors are Willard L. Velie, Stephen H. Velie, Charles D. Velie, George N. Peek and Charles C. Webber. W. L. Velie is president and general manager. The Velie Engineering Company, situated at Twenty-fifth street, Moline, is a branch of the Velie Motor Vehicle Company, and is manufacturing a full line of commercial cars.

THE WRIGHT CARRIAGE BODY COMPANY

The Wright Carriage Body Company is one of the younger industries of Moline. It was organized in November, 1902, for the purpose of manufacturing carriage bodies and seats for the local carriage factories, but in 1908 the building of automobile bodies was taken up as a part of the company's activities at the request of Moline automobile concerns. The company had only $50,000 capital at the time of organization, but since that time the capital stock has been tripled, the buildings of the plant have been enlarged and the capacity has been doubled. Until October, 1904, C. W. Wright was manager of the company, but in that year he was succeeded by E. H. Wilson, who has since been in charge. The present output of the plant is about 50,000 complete automobile and carriage bodies annually. Officers of the company are T. M. Sechler, president; H. C. First, vice-president; E. H. Wilson, secretary-treasurer and manager.

MIDLAND MOTOR COMPANY

Ever since its reorganization the Midland Motor Company of East Moline has been one of the factories which has spread the fame of the industries as an industrial center over the United States. One of the things which served most to put the Moline automobile on the map was its journey to the Pacific coast in 1911 in one of the greatest trail-blazing contests ever carried out in the country. W. A. Peck of Denver was western sales manager at the time and he piloted the car over new roads to the Pacific coast via Denver, Salt Lake City and through the heart of the Rockies. The running time from Moline to San Francisco, 2,045 miles

—was 124 hours, the record made being an average of better than twenty-one miles an hour during the entire run. The performance of the car was admirable and speed and durability were qualities demonstrated. A climb of 5,000 feet over a mountain road leading into Schofield, Utah, and over a stretch four and one-half miles long, was a notable achievement of the trip and served to show that the Midland is a real hill climber. Its appearance in Schofield began a new epoch there, for it was the first motor car ever seen in that city. The car was not touched in any way for repairs on the trip out, the only stops necessitated being for tire trouble. San Franciscans marveled at the car's appearance on its arrival there. So did those who saw it on its return to Moline.

THE MOLINE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

The same men who brought about the success of the Root and VanDervoort Engineering Company are back of the Moline Automobile Company, both concerns being practically one as to owners and chief managers. Four years in the manufacture of gasoline engines naturally attracted the heads of the engine company to the automobile field. In 1904 the Moline Automobile Company was organized and in a few years was offering to the motor-mad American a machine which in a short time climbed to the apex of fame by winning honors awarded in national motor contests. Fame first came to the East Moline manufacturers of automobiles when the famous "Dreadnaught" Moline was put on the market.

THE MOLINE FOUNDRY COMPANY

The Moline Foundry Company was organized by Peter Kail, John Weeks and S. S. Hoffman in 1905, and in its eight years of existence has trebled in size and output. Its capitalization the first year was $6,000 and ten men handled all business. Today the capitalization is $15,000 and fifty men are employed. The sole output consists of grey iron castings, most of which are taken by the local factories. Officers are J. M. Wyland, president; H. E. Hoffman, vice-president; Samuel Hoffman, secretary and treasurer; Carl S. Meidke, assistant secretary; D. C. Grady, superintendent.

MOLINE PAINT COMPANY

The Moline Paint Manufacturing Company was piloted to the Plow City in 1909 by Charles P. Skinner, who recognized in the local field a better sphere for the specialized business than that in and about Freeport, the original home of the concern. In former years the company sailed under the name of the J. C. Scott Paint Company. In May, 1909, Mr. Skinner became interested in it and decided to move the plant. A year after he became identified with the company, Mr. Skinner purchased Mr. Scott's interest and a reorganization was effected, Mr. Skinner becoming president and Nelson H. Greene secretary. Since then the company has devoted its entire time to the manufacture of implement paint. Since its removal to Moline the growth of the plant has been rapid and its output and business are now several times as large as they were in 1901. Capital stock was increased in January, 1911, from $10,000 to $15,000, and Charles D. Rosenfield became one of the stockholders. He became treasurer of the company, the other officers remaining the same. Ultimate aim of the company is to supply the entire demand for implement paint in the tri-cities and already long strides have been taken toward this end. The plant is located on the river front at Sixteenth street and is modern and up to date in every detail. Machinery of the latest improved type is used and every machine is operated and controlled by an individual motor. James Putterick, who has been in the paint business twenty-three years, is factory superintendent. He was formerly with the McCleeland Paint Company of Buffalo, and later with the Patton Company of Milwaukee.

THE MOLINE POLE AND SHAFT COMPANY

The Moline Pole and Shaft Company was organized in 1909 and since it commenced operations in 1910 has been a growing and thriving manufactory. Like all other concerns whose output is used to supply the world market, the company has flourished and prospered until it has become one of the foremost of the younger manufacturing concerns in Moline. This factory is located at Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue and there is plenty of reason for necessary and certain expansion. Already two separate additions have been made to the original plant. The factory building is of brick and concrete, machinery is electrically driven, and altogether the company has in site, building and equipment all that anyone could want for economical and efficient operation. George F. Thompson's in-

vention of the safety pole and truss brace shaft for buggies is the product manufactured. Mr. Thompson is an experienced buggy manufacturer of Minneapolis and holds the patent on his invention. In a little more than a year after the company turned out its first completed product, more than 100,000 poles were in use in the United States, Canada and Alaska. Used in all sorts of places and for all sorts of work, the commercial value of the product was made sure in those first eighteen months. Since then the manufacture has continued at a steady pace and today more than 200,000 poles are being utilized. The pole is a hickory stick saver—a recognized merit in this day of wood conservation—in that two pieces of short length are used. J. B. Fitzwater, Parkersburg, W. Va., is president of the company and James P. Pearson of Moline is vice-president.

THE REYNOLDS PATTERN AND MACHINE COMPANY

The Reynolds Pattern and Machine Company, whose place of business is at 101-103 Third avenue, is one of the most up-to-date and enterprising manufacturing concerns in the Middle West. The corporation was organized in the spring of 1911 to take over the jobbing, pattern and machine shop business formerly conducted by the Tri-City Pattern and Machine Company, and also the automatic machinery business formerly carried on by the Reynolds Machine Company. These two firms had been in business for some time previous to this and had established a reputation for first-class work and in the production of accurate labor-saving machinery. The rapidly growing business of both concerns at this time demanded increased facilities for manufacturing and the two concerns were consolidated, a large amount of additional machinery purchased, and the business continued at the location which had been occupied by the Tri-City Pattern and Machine Company. The company manufactures automatic machinery and machine tools and makes a specialty of automatic screw driving machines and gear hobbing machines. Their machines have been on the market a comparatively short time but are already in use in all the principal manufacturing districts of this country and Canada, as also in Europe, shipments having been made to England, France, Germany and Russia. In addition to manufacturing, the company does a large business in general machine shop and pattern work, being equipped to turn out patterns of all kinds in wood or metal and having a first-class equipment of machine tools. The firm makes a specialty of tools, jigs and fixtures for interchangeable manufacturing in which a high degree of accuracy and finish is required. The officers of the corporation are G. D. Reynolds, president; J. P. Reynolds, vice-president; J. D. Mangelsdorf, secretary, and E. A. Miller, treasurer.

THE MONTGOMERY ELEVATOR COMPANY

A. E. Montgomery, the present owner of this company, has been in the elevator business for twenty years. He was with the Moline Elevator Company as manager during its early development up to the time the business was sold to the Otis Elevator Company. He was then with the Otis company in various capacities for about two years. Afterward the elevator factory in Moline was closed, and in 1911 he secured temporary quarters, and commenced work with the object of establishing a new and larger elevator factory in Moline with the co-operation of Mr. J. F. Green as chief engineer and designer, an expert in his line. A complete new set of drawings and patterns has been produced, embodying all the latest and most approved ideas in elevator construction and design. A corps of expert mechanics has been constantly at work on patterns and special tools for the rapid and accurate production of complete elevator machinery and parts. A company has been organized, the Montgomery Elevator Company, with a capital of $150,000, which may be increased as the business develops. A choice site has been purchased of about 3½ acres at First avenue and Twentieth street, close to all freight depots, and with ample switch tracks affording unequaled shipping facilities. A modern factory building has been erected and occupied. A full line of the most modern and up-to-date machinery is installed, and a modern foundry plant will be erected in the near future. Despite the fact of limited room in the temporary location, a large amount of work has been shipped and installed, and many more orders could have been secured had it been possible to fill them. The company will confine itself to the manufacture of elevators exclusively, and is prepared to furnish electric passenger and freight elevators for any service.

also belt driven and hand power elevators, dumb waiters and special hoists to order.

THE MOLINE CHANNEL ICE COMPANY

The Moline Channel Ice Company, one of the leading institutions of Moline, was organized in 1891, under the name of the Channel Ice Company, by W. H. Robinson and J. Cuttler, as co-partnership. In 1893, the junior partner sold his interest to the senior one, and later James P. Pearson and Emil Carlson bought a one-third interest, each, forming another co-partnership, which continued until 1896, when Mr. Robinson's interest was purchased by the other two. In 1898, these men incorporated, with a capital of $10,000, under the present caption; J. P. Pearson as president and treasurer, Emil Carlson as secretary, and Dora Carlson as vice-president. In 1903, Emil Carlson sold half his stock to Edward Weise, who was elected secretary, and Mr. Carlson vice-president, Mr. Pearson continuing president and treasurer. In 1910, the capital stock was increased to $25,000. Stock being sold to Charles Loptien, he was elected secretary. Mr. Pearson still continues to be president, Mr. Weise is vice president, and Mr. Carlson treasurer. The company had erected a building in 1891, with a capacity of 3,000 tons, but were forced to increase its capacity, in 1909, to 20,000 tons. Soon thereafter, a fire destroyed the buildings, and they were replaced by others with a capacity of 15,000 tons. Later they built one of 3,000 tons. The company also handles coal, in 1912 handling 300 carloads of coal, coke and wood, selling at retail, but deal in ice at wholesale as well as retail.

THE MOLINE SAND COMPANY

The Moline Sand Company was bought during 1900, by the Moline Channel Ice Company, and in 1903 was incorporated with a capital stock of $2,500, now increased to $100,000, with James P. Pearson as president; Edward Weise, vice-president; Charles Loptien, secretary, and Emil Carlson, treasurer. The present officers are J. P. Pearson, president; Wm. Messe, vice-president; Chas. C. Loptien, secretary, and Mr. Pearson, treasurer. The company owns a fleet of eleven barges and three steamboats; one, the Marquette, is being used in season as an excursion boat, the others, the Pearson and the Dewey, are used entirely for pumping and towing, gathering the sand and gravel from the Mississippi river. In addition, the company owns a plant for screening and washing gravel which prepares several hundred yards daily. The shipments of sand and gravel average ten to fifteen carloads per day, during the navigable season, distributing over an area fifty miles in diameter. They also handle all kinds of building materials wholesale and retail. The ice company employs, during the ice cutting season, 200 men, and at other times, fifty men, while employment is given seventy-five men in season, by the sand company, and twenty-five teams are in use all the while. The men at the head of these companies are fully cognizant of the immense possibilities of their several lines, and because of their recognition of the demands of their customers, have succeeded so remarkably. Their various operations involve much careful attention to detail, and thorough comprehension of supply and demand.

At Carbon Cliff, Hampton township, there are a large tile works, and the Walsh Brake Shoe Works, already mentioned, and at Silvis, in the same township are the fine new shops of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

CHAPTER XXII

RAILROADS OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

EARLY MEASURES—CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC—STATIONS AT ROCK ISLAND—AGENTS—STATIONS AT MOLINE—ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY—STATIONS AT ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE—ROCK ISLAND & MERCER—CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—STATIONS AND OFFICIALS—DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND & NORTHWESTERN—GOVERNMENT BRIDGES

EARLY MEASURES

That the people of Rock Island county were progressive even back in the early days of their history, is shown by the fact that they soon realized that aside from the commerce of the Mississippi there was much business which ought to be secured that lay too far inland to be handled by the river alone. The leaders began working toward securing proper legislation and awakening popular sentiment



Nels jacob Carlson



Mrs Nels Carlson.

in favor of the building of a railroad, and at the session of the county court in September, 1853, an order was passed which submitted to a vote the question of subscribing $100,000 for the building of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad, which subscription was to be paid in county bonds that were to run twenty years. The people decided in favor of the measure, and the county judge and county clerk were instructed to issue the bonds and subscribe the stock in the name of Rock Island county, which order was promulgated and the money placed in the hands of this company. Unfortunately the project was not carried out, and Rock Island county lost about $200,000 in addition to the interest on the bonds. Probably the public-spirited citizens who made individual contributions and investments lost as much more.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

In 1851 the legislature of Illinois incorporated what is now one of the most important railway systems in the country, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, then called the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. In the beginning it was the aim of its projectors to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi river via Chicago and Rock Island, covering a distance of 181½ miles. When the road was completed in 1854, it was considered one of the great lines of the country, not on account of its length, but because of the importance of the connections it made. As was but natural, realty rose in consequence of the building of this road from 25 to 100 per cent. Perhaps nothing else gave such an impetus to Rock Island county as the completion of this link which connected it with the East, and which, with the Mississippi brought New York City and New Orleans commerce through the county. The road paid heavily for its right of way through Rock Island, for the people were still smarting from the effect of their failure in securing the first road for which they had bargained, but since then they have shown appreciation of the growth and development which have followed this system. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road opened for business at Rock Island February 22, 1854, and on June 6, 1854, there was a grand excursion of two trains and five steamers coming to celebrate the event. This road passes through some of the best agricultural regions of the state, and with its present ramifications extends from ocean to ocean. The first station at Rock Island stood on the northeast corner of Twentieth street and Second avenue and was a small frame structure accommodating both the freight and passenger business. It was erected in 1854. The second station, which was in use in 1875, was located at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, north of the property now owned by Hon. Ben T. Cable, and near the house built by Colonel Davenport and Mr. Farnham, which was the first to be erected at Rock Island, then called Farnhamsburg. About 1880 a new station was built at Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, which, about 1900, was remodeled into the present handsome one occupying the same site, and devoted especially to passenger service. Agents of the line at Rock Island have been: W. B. Grinnel, H. P. Tucker, George L. Carman, J. A. Hanley, S. B. Stoddard, J. H. Pugh, R. J. McKenlen, C. W. Thatcher, S. J. Russell, John Cook, A. Lyford, F. H. Plummer and J. S. Steeper. T. J. Murray is now in general charge of the company's freight business at Rock Island, Moline, East Moline and Silvis.

The present brick depot at Moline was erected twenty-five years ago at the corner of Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue. The first depot at this point was one for freight and passenger service at the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue. The company is now clearing a site for a magnificent new passenger depot which will cost approximately $200,000, including the ground. It will be located in a park extending from Seventeenth to Nineteenth streets, at Fourth avenue, will be one-half block in depth, with sixty feet of street entrance on the rear. This will be, when completed, the finest depot of its kind in this section. The local passenger agent of this road at Moline is William E. Chalfant, who has been in charge about seven years. The local freight agent at this point is F. C. Hall.

THE ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILROAD

The Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, now a part of the Rock Island system, was completed in 1872, and connects Rock Island and Peoria. It occupies the original station at the foot of Twentieth street, Rock Island, which is a combined freight and passenger depot. The original

charter of this road was secured in 1871 by Amos Gould and Orrin E. Page under the name of the Pacific & Rock Island Railroad.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

In 1869 the Sterling branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built from Sterling to Rock Island, but it was organized and chartered in 1854 by its officials, the greater number of whom resided at Sterling, Ill. In 1857, the company procured a gift of some twenty acres of swamp land from the county, but aside from that received little assistance. Had it not been for the panic of 1857, the road would have been completed much sooner than it was, but in that disastrous year many plans were upset and among them that for connecting Sterling and Rock Island. Following soon upon this panic was the Civil war, but after matters had regained their normal state, the promoters of this project exerted themselves to rouse public interest once more, and in 1869 the branch was completed, being then known as the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. In 1876 a re-organization was effected, the caption being changed to the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, which company was incorporated April 21, 1876. Soon thereafter it was leased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and not long afterward it became a part of this system. The stations along it in Rock Island county are: Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, Barstow, Orborn and Joslin.

The first station of this road at Rock Island was located at First avenue and Sixteenth street and was used until the completion of the present brick one, February 14, 1901, at Twentieth street and Second avenue, opposite Spencer Square. This accommodates both the passenger and freight business. H. W. Crawford, who has been here over twelve years, is division freight agent with headquarters at Rock Island, while F. R. Riddell has been in charge of the local passenger business for the past nine years. The first station at Moline of this road was a frame structure which stood at the corner of Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue, and was used until completion of the present handsome pressed brick passenger station on Fourth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, which was first occupied December 28, 1911. It was erected at a cost of $66,000, including the price of the ground site. The local agent at Moline since March 15, 1887, has been H. S. Fristoe.

THE ROCK ISLAND & MERCER RAILROAD

In May, 1876, the Rock Island & Mercer Railroad was organized under the general law, and was built between that date and the first of December of the same year. It passes through Rock Island, Black Hawk, Bowling and Edgington townships, and its stations in Rock Island county are: Rock Island, Milan, Taylor Ridge and Reynolds. It is now a part of the Rock Island system.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad completed its line to Rock Island in 1870, it then being operated as the Western Union Railroad, which had been organized in 1866 when a portion of the Racine & Mississippi Railway Company was purchased. This latter company had been chartered in Wisconsin in 1854, and subsequently consolidated with the Northern Illinois Railroad Company. The stations on this line are: Cordova, Port Byron, Rapids City, Hampton, Watertown, East Moline, Moline and Rock Island. This line became an integral part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system prior to 1880. Until 1902 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific tracks from East Moline, formerly Port Byron Junction, to Rock Island were used, the trains coming into the Twentieth street station, but in that year the road arranged to use the tracks of the Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railroad and their depot at the foot of Seventeenth street, Rock Island, which had been built in 1900, accommodates the business of the road at Rock Island. The stations at Moline and East Moline belonging to the Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railroad are also used. The freight and passenger business of the line at Rock Island has been in charge of S. B. Stoddard since 1900, he coming to it from the Rock Island system. At Moline, J. E. Land is the agent, and L. C. Lewis is the agent at East Moline. The same agents are also in charge of the business of the Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railroad at these three points.

THE DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

The Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railroad was built in 1899, between East

Moline, Ill., and Clinton, Ia., crossing the Mississippi river on the Crescent bridge, which the road built and owns. This road handles the business of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads between these points. The stations on this line in Iowa are: Bettendorf, Pleasant Valley, LeClaire, Princeton, Shaffton and Comanche. The line operates no trains of its own, either passenger or freight, and its length is forty-five miles. The main offices are at Davenport, Ia., the general manager being O. B. Gray. One of the most important measures carried through to successful completion was the erection and subsequent management of the railroad bridge across the main channel, constructed by the United States Government and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. A complete history of the legislation relative to this measure, and a description of the magnificent structure are given elsewhere in this book. Without the railroads, the cities of Rock Island and Moline, with their contiguous territory, would have never been developed to their present proportions from the river towns the railroads found them. They would have remained but landing places for river steamers. With the opening up of these great highways of transcontinental travel, Rock Island and Moline have become very important factors in the commerce of the whole country. Through them courses the never-ceasing stream of traffic, not only east and west, but north and south. With the coming of the railroads, came outside capital, commanded by men of broad outlook and keen appreciation of the opportunities here offered, and the results of their business insight are to be found on every side in the stupendous undertakings which have made Rock Island county people and products known the world over.

STREET RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

By John G. Huntoon

FIRST ORDINANCES—CONDITIONS—PURPOSE—FIRST LINE—BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS—FARE—LENGTH OF LINE—RETURNS—MOTIVE POWER—BRIDGE LINE—ROCK ISLAND & MILAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—NEW FRANCHISES—TRI CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—LONG VIEW LOOP—MOLINE CENTRAL—PEOPLES STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—PROSPERITY—NEW EQUIPMENT—DISASTROUS FIRE—REBUILDING.

FIRST ORDINANCES

Transportation of passengers by means of a street railway between the city of Rock Island and the then village of Moline, Ill., was made possible by ordinances granting to the Moline and Rock Island Horse Railway Company franchises for a period of twenty-five years. The city council of the city of Rock Island passed this ordinance March 24th, 1868, and the village of Moline, considered and passed practically the same ordinance, March 25th of the same year. The conditions of the ordinances were that construction work should be started within one year; rate of fare to be regulated, provided however that the authorities could not reduce the rate to less than five cents for one passenger irrespective of distance and ten cents for one passenger for a greater distance than one mile within the city limits. The usual clauses as to damage on account of construction, grading, paving and macadamizing were inserted. The purpose of the grant was to operate between and through the two municipalities.

BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS

It is impossible to definitely state the time that construction work was started, however, it is assumed that the actual construction of the line was started as provided by ordinance. The construction of this line was, when compared with the construction of today, of a very flimsy character; the rails were of iron, crescent shaped and about three eighths of an inch in thickness; they were spiked to pine stringers which were held in place by cross ties of the same class of timber. The line was completed and in operation inside of two years. Cars were small and the motive power was furnished by a single horse, driven by a man who acted both as driver and conductor. In winter the passenger buried his feet in about a foot of straw, which was placed on the floor of the car. Imagination leads us to believe that very little pleasure riding was indulged in on winter days by the younger and pleasure seeking sets. The fare charged was five cents within the limits of each municipality. Ten cents was charged for passage between the two towns. The length of the line was about four miles.

NEW FRANCHISES

Fair returns were made on the investment from the start, the traveling public was satisfied with the service given and the outlook was rosy to the stockholders interested in the property. This continued until about 1885, when a rude shock was administered to the bonanza company. In that year franchises were granted by Moline, then an incorporated city, and Rock Island to the Union Street Railway Company. Under terms of this grant the rate of fare was to be five cents between the two cities. The following year the line was built. The result was that the business was divided between the two lines and as the old company was compelled to meet the new rate, receipts diminished and both companies had a hard struggle for existence. The principal motive power of the new line was mules, except for a short distance over a heavy grade, near Augustana College, now Seventh avenue, Rock Island, where steam dummies were used.

Both lines were operated at a loss until 1888, when the Holmes syndicate of Chicago organized the Davenport and Rock Island Railway Company, which purchased the two Moline and Rock Island lines, together with all lines in the city of Davenport, Iowa. A general rebuilding of the lines in Moline and Rock Island was at once started. With the changes made three lines were operated, two between and through the two cities and one from the business part of Rock Island, south and east to Thirtieth street and Fourteenth avenue, in the same city.

BRIDGE LINE

The Bridge line, a line connecting Rock Island and Davenport, via the Government Bridge and Arsenal was started in 1888 and completed the following year. These lines were operated with horses and mules until 1890. In that year the lines were equipped electrically and fifty single truck cars purchased. From mules to electric cars was a wonderful change, not only in operation but in the men employed. New faces were seen and the trainmen appearing in uniform gave a metropolitan air to the cities that had heretofore not been enjoyed.

Previous to this time, however, a franchise had been given by the Rock Island City council and the county of Rock Island to the Rock Island & Milan Street Railway Company. This was a line running south from Rock Island to Chippiannock cemetery, thence south to the villages of Sears and Milan with a branch at Sears running east to Black Hawk's Watch Tower, a pleasure resort of the two cities. This line was built in 1882 and 1883. Motive power was horses from the business part of Rock Island to Eleventh avenue, and Eleventh street, beyond which steam dummies were used, except the line entering Milan from Sears where horses were used. In 1889 and 1890 franchises were granted by the city of Moline to the Peoples Street Railway Company and the Moline Central Street Railway Company to build and operate a line up Fifteenth street south to the city limits and west over Seventeenth and Eighteenth avenues to the western limits of the city. This line was built and equipped electrically being the first electric line in the two cities.

TRI-CITY RAILWAY COMPANY

In 1891 the Rock Island and Milan Railway Company was purchased, through court sale, by the Davenport and Rock Island Railway Company and made a part of that system.

From 1889 and 1890 up to about 1895 was a period of public improvement, miles of brick paving were laid, which necessitated rebuilding the tracks, besides requiring the company to pay vast sums for their portion of public improvements. The Chicago owners tiring of the load and the property being almost in a bankrupt condition, finally disposed of their holdings to local people, who organized the Tri-City Railway Company and took over the property and franchises of the Davenport & Rock Island Ry. Co. In 1890 a line was built from Forty-second street, Rock Island, running over to the Arsenal and connecting with the Bridge line on the Government Island, a bridge spanning the south branch of the Mississippi being necessary improvement in the building of this line.

LONG VIEW LOOP

In 1903 and 1904 the Long View Loop was built in the city of Rock Island. This opened up an entirely new territory that heretofore was without transportation facilities. New homes have sprung up along this line as if by magic and a region that was once pasture lands, is now covered with pleasant homes. Under the new management a new franchise was granted by the cities of Moline and Rock Island for a

period of twenty-five years. The conditions of this franchise was a general transfer system, which the traveling public of the two cities had not previously enjoyed and an agreement to purchase the Moline Central & Peoples Street Railway Companies and make it a part of the Tri-City system. This agreement was carried out and extensive improvements inaugurated.

Territory east of Moline was rapidly building up. East Moline and Silvis were increasing in population, owing to the numerous manufacturing establishments and railroad shops in their midst. Watertown had secured the state hospital for the insane and there was need of transportation facilities in this territory. Men of energy and ability sought and secured a franchise under the corporate name of the Moline, East Moline & Watertown Ry. Co. This line was built and put in operation in 1902. This line was entirely independent of the Tri-City Railway Company.

An era of prosperity hovered over the two cities, business prospered in all lines. New equipment was added to the rolling stock of the railway company to better care for the traveling public. A car shop was equipped for the manufacture of our own cars and thirty-eight double truck cars were built and put in commission. Lines were rehabilitated and the company was on a sound financial basis, paying dividends at regular intervals. In 1906 eastern financiers of world wide reputation were attracted to the property, negotiations were entered into and the property passed from the local stockholders to non-residence control. With this purchase was taken over the Moline, East Moline & Watertown Ry. together with the Gas, Power & Light Companies of the cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. The new owners expended enormous sums in the improvement of the property, putting down heavier rails improving and adding to their power station, rebuilt the overhead system and added many new cars to their already fine equipment.

Such is the brief history of the growth and development of the railway system of the twin cities, starting with a few horses, and mules, a flimsy track, and an equipment of cars whose seating capacity was hardly more than one dozen, passing through the various stages of development incident to all roads, cars and tracks erected to meet the rapidly changing conditions, horse to electricity, single truck cars to double trucks, culminating in the latest type of the modern Pay-As-You-Enter cars. This is the development of transportation in the twin cities, a development that has kept pace with the growth of the cities and industries. Money has been made and lost as the wheel of fortune turned, but through it all the tendency was for a better and more up to date service, and today the two cities enjoy transportation facilities that surpass many cities whose population far exceeds that of the twin cities, Rock Island and Moline.

On June 1, 1913, a disastrous fire totally destroyed the barns of the Tri-City Railway, caused by lightning. Within five minutes of the first alarm, the entire building was in flames, and as only four cars were taken out the loss was something like $250,000. All the fire companies were called out, but it was impossible to save either the barns or the rolling stock of the company, amounting to ninety-four cars. Severe as was this loss, plans were immediately set on foot for the erection of a new barn on the site of the old one, and also of new barns on a site just east of the old ones which are to cost $84,000.

CHAPTER XXIII

LIBRARIES.

By Ellen Gale

THE ROCK ISLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

ORIGINAL LIBRARY—ANNOUNCEMENT IN PUBLIC PRESS OF FIRST PROPOSED DONATION—FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS OF LIKE NATURE—FIRST PUBLIC MEETING, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBRARY—ORGANIZATION OF FIRST BOARD—ADOPTION OF NAME—ELECTION OF FIRST OFFICERS—FURTHER ORGANIZATION WORK—PASSAGE OF STATE LAW—CITY ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO PUBLIC LIBRARY—ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESENT LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF ROCK ISLAND—ORGANIZATION OF FIRST BOARD—OPENING OF LIBRARY—MEASURES TAKEN FOR ERECTION OF NEW LIBRARY BUILDING—CONSTRUCTION OF PRESENT BUILDING—DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUILDING—BUILDING COMMITTEE—PRESENT OFFICIALS AND LIBRARIANS.

THE MOLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ORGANIZATION—APPOINTMENT OF FIRST BOARD—AUTHORIZING OF FIRST TAX LEVY—RAISING OF SUFFICIENT FUND BY LADIES OF MOLINE—OPENING OF LIBRARY—MEASURES TAKEN FOR ERECTION OF LIBRARY BUILDING—SALE OF WHEELOCK INTEREST IN LIBRARY—APPOINTMENT OF A BUILDING COMMITTEE—MAYOR'S SELECTION OF A COMMITTEE—RAISING OF FUNDS BY SUBSCRIPTION—ERECTION OF PRESENT STRUCTURE—DESCRIPTION OF LIBRARY BUILDING OF MOLINE—NUMBER OF BOOKS—PRESENT OFFICIALS AND LIBRARIANS.

THE DENKMANN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, AUGUSTANA COLLEGE AND LIBRARY

By Marcus Skarstedt, Librarian

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY—GROWTH—PUBLICATIONS—NUMBER OF VOLUMES—LOCATION—ERECTION OF DENKMANN MEMORIAL—DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING—ENDOWMENT.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL POST LIBRARY

FOUNDATION—NUMBER OF VOLUMES—FUND—NUMBER OF PERIODICALS AND DAILY PAPERS RECEIVED.

THE ROCK ISLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Charles L. Walker

The original library was organized September 15, 1855, as the "Rock Island City Library and Reading Room Association." It is to be regretted that so little record of its early history has been preserved. The following outline is all that can now be obtained of the first years of its history.

Early in June, 1855, a few public spirited citizens began the serious consideration of the question of the establishment of a city library, and it began to take definite form on June 26, 1855. The Rock Islander of July 4, 1855, announced that "One of our oldest and most eminent citizens will gladly give one hundred dollars towards a library, provided nine others will give a like amount." On September 12, 1855, the Rock Islander announced that "We are authorized by Hon. William Bailey to offer for the use of a library and reading room the spacious and well suited hall, in the third story of Bailey & Boyle's Block, one year, rent free for this purpose."

On September 15, 1855, a public meeting of citizens was held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, and was organized by the selection of Hon. M. B. Osborne as chairman and H. C. Connelly and O. P. Wharton as secretaries. The desirability of a library organization was discussed by Messrs. Bailey, Hayes, Pershing, Knox and Marshall, and resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Knox, Velie, Steel, T. J. Buford, Conway, Harper and Kelly a committee to solicit subscriptions upon the conditions that those giving one hundred dollars, and their children between the age of fourteen and twenty-one should be life members; those giving fifty dollars should be life members, those giving twenty-five dollars should be members for ten years, those giving ten dollars should be members for four years, and those giving three dollars should be members for one year. Five hundred dollars was subscribed at this meeting, and Messrs. Knox, Pershing and Wilkinson were appointed a committee to draft a constitution. On October 3, 1855, the organization was completed by the adoption of the name of the "Rock Island City Library and Reading Room Association" and the election of the Hon. Joseph Knox, president; H. C. Connelly, vice president; Hon. W. M. Bailey, treasurer, and R. M. Marshall, secretary. At this meeting C. B. Waite of Chicago donated lot three, block fifty-three, Chicago, or Lower Addition, valued at two hundred dollars, to the association, and the hall committee was instructed to fit up "Library Hall" on the third floor of Bailey & Boyle's block. On October 24, 1855, Richard P. Cropper was chosen librarian. The reading room was opened about November 7, 1855. On December 3 announcement was made that a large invoice of books had been received from New York and that the fully equipped library would be opened to the public the following Tuesday and Wednesday. In 1857 the number of volumes had increased to 1,000. From 1859 to 1864 no record can be found of the history of the library—it was probably closed during these years.

FURTHER ORGANIZATION WORK

In 1864 some of the young men of the city organized the "Young Men's Library Association," and the library of the original associa-



DENKMANN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ROCK ISLAND



PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOLINE



ROCK ISLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

tion, passed to its control. Rooms were rented in Harper's block, over the First National Bank. It continued to be a live and valuable association until the organization of the present public library, having increased the number of volumes to 2,000, and was supported by the annual dues of its members. In 1872 the General Assembly of this state passed the present library law, and it was approved and came into force March 7, 1872. A few of the leading citizens of Rock Island realized that a public library would be of inestimable value to the city, and promptly proceeded to avail themselves of the law, and their efforts to that end were readily supported by the mayor and city council of the city. On August 12, 1872, the city council passed an ordinance organizing a public library as a part of the city government, and at the same meeting Messrs. Henry Curtis and E. D. Sweeney appeared before the council, and on behalf of the "Young Men's Library Association" donated the entire library of that association, consisting of about 2,000 volumes, to the city. Thus the present public library was established.

On October 12, 1872, Mayor Farley Davenport recommended to the city council that Messrs. Edward Burrall, Cornelius Lynde, E. D. Sweeney, W. H. Gest, L. M. Haverstick, Milton Jones, Conrad Spiedel, R. Lloyd and P. T. McGovern should constitute the first board of directors, and they were unanimously approved as such directors. The board organized by the election of Edward Burrall as president and E. D. Sweeney as secretary on October 12, 1872.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On November 25, 1872, the public library was opened, it being the first library opened, although the latter organized, under the law of 1872. There is little to relate of the history and growth of the library from this time. It was always the endeavor of the board, as far as was possible with the means at their disposal, to increase the collected library and to extend its usefulness and influence in every possible direction. By the careful expenditure of a small income the library has increased from 2,000 to 21,000 volumes.

MEASURES FOR NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The discussion of the proposition to erect a new library building in the city began as early as 1895, and serious consideration was given it by the board of directors, collectively and individually, from time to time; but definite action to that end was delayed for the reason that the majority of the board thought it inadvisable to increase the taxation upon the citizens to the extent necessary for such a purpose. Various wealthy citizens of the city were approached upon the subject, with the view to elicit their co-operation and financial aid toward the erection of a suitable building as early as 1897. Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser early showed an interest in the project, and proposed to join with others mentioned by him in providing a fund with which to build; but as no one would co-operate the project failed. Mr. Andrew Carnegie's attention was called to the needs of the city by one or more citizens other than members of the board of directors, but without being able to interest him in the matter.

The accommodations for the library became so poor and inadequate and the growing needs of the library so great, that finally the board of directors, which consisted of Charles L. Walker, president; John W. Welch, secretary, and Walter Johnson, Louis Kohn, Charles L. Larkin, C. W. Foss, Charles Fiebig, Alexander de Soland and Joseph Kerr, felt compelled to take action looking toward the erection of a new library building by general taxation, and in view of the steady advance in real estate it seemed imperative that a suitable site be secured without delay, and the board finally, on October 10, 1899, appointed a committee to consider the matter and report. On March 6, 1900, the committee reported that they had obtained an option on the present premises for $8,500, and the committee was continued to further consider the question. On April 17, 1900, they reported that Messrs. Drack and Kerns had been employed to prepare preliminary plans for a suitable library building, and such plans were submitted, with the estimated cost of $70,000. The board unanimously approved such report and plans, and passed the required resolution for the erection of the building, out of general taxes, to be collected in seven yearly installments. On April 9, 1900, the city council authorized and directed the board of directors to proceed to have such building erected. For this action, and the liberal and progressive spirit manifested, the people are indebted to the following city officers: Hon. William Mc-

Conochie, mayor; H. C. Schaffer, city clerk, and Aldermen George W. Aster, Fred Gall, John Lawhead, Thomas A. Pender, H. L. Wheelan, Andrew Soderstrom, Michael Concannon, Charles Willis, Albert Johnson, Robert Beck, Charles Heidemann, Basilius Winter, J. O. Freed and Henry Elwell. On June 12, 1900, the board requested that the first installment of $10,000 be levied, and the city council on June 26, 1900, duly ordered such levy, and on August 20, 1900, the board of directors obtained a deed for the lots on which the building now stands.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRESENT BUILDING

On November 13, 1900, Mr. Walker reported to the board of directors that Frederick Weyerhaeuser, in order to permit the immediate erection of a library building, had very generously offered to give the board outright $10,000 and to loan them $50,000 at five per cent interest, provided a fireproof and ornamental building be erected. This offer was gladly accepted and plans for such building were ordered. Leonard Drack, architect, submitted plans of the present building, but when the bids for its erection were opened, it was found that it could not be erected within the amount at the disposal of the board, except by eliminating the beautiful columns and pilasters. This dilemma was submitted to Mr. Weyerhaeuser, and he insisted that the beauty of the building should not be sacrificed; and in order to prevent it, generously gave $2,500 in addition, and persuaded F. C. A. Denkmann to give a like amount. Subsequently, in order to enable the board to liquidate the extra cost of the building occasioned by the difficulty of getting a safe foundation and some other necessary changes, Mr. Weyerhaeuser gave the further sum of $5,369.32, and finally his generosity induced him to purchase thirty feet additional ground adjoining the library lot on the east, so as to make the lot one hundred and fifty feet square, thus making his total gift to the library $20,769.32. The contract for the building was entered into September 10, 1901, with Collins Brothers as general contractors, for $58,147, who immediately began work. The cornerstone was laid on August 23, 1902, and the building was opened to the public December 15, 1903.

DESCRIPTION OF LIBRARY AND OFFICERS

The building is of Berea sandstone, in an adaptation of the classic style. It has a frontage of 105 feet and including the stack room is 95 feet in depth. The building is simple in character and is planned for economy of administration. On the main floor, opening from the rotunda and delivery room, on one side is the reading room and on the other side the reference room and the children's room. The stack room at the rear is separated from the delivery room by the delivery desk. South of this room are the librarian's office and the cataloguing room. On the second floor opening from the rotunda, which is lighted from a dome, are the director's room, a lecture room and assembly room, which is designed to be used in the future for a children's room. In the basement are rooms for files of newspapers, public documents, storage room, heating plant, lavatories, etc. The main floor is conveniently arranged for entire supervision from the delivery desk, and the rooms are spacious and airy. The lecture room and assembly rooms on the second floor are large and well adapted to such uses, and the director's room is beautifully furnished and decorated. The stack room has a present capacity for about 25,000 volumes, which may be doubled by the addition of another floor. The entire building is fire proof. The total cost of the building including site, furniture, stack, etc., was $101,521.45.

The building committee consisted of C. L. Walker, appointed member of the board July, 1891, and who was its president from July 25, 1893, to January, 1907; J. W. Welch, appointed a member of the board in 1890, and has been its secretary since July 25, 1891. C. J. Larkin, appointed in 1886, and Louis Kohn, appointed in 1894. The present members of the board of directors are Charles J. Larkin, president; John W. Welch, secretary; C. P. Comegys; B. D. Connelly; J. M. Cozad; Charles Fiebig; C. W. Fos; Louis Kohn; Charles D. Rosenfield. Miss Ellen Gale is the librarian, and Miss Fanny F. Cleland first assistant librarian, and Miss Elsie Schocker second assistant.

THE MOLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ORGANIZATION

The Moline Public Library was organized in the summer of 1872 as soon as was possible after the passage of the state library law which came into force March 7, 1872.

On September 18, 1872, Mayor D. L. Wheelock

appointed the first board of nine directors consisting of the following named gentlemen: J. T. Browning, Eugene Lewis, S. H. Velie, J. C. Starr, W. H. Russell, H. A. Ainsworth, H. H. Grover, William Becker and Erik Okerberg. On September 21 the board organized by electing J. T. Browning, president; J. C. Starr, vice-president, and H. H. Grover, secretary. Shortly after the organization of the board Mr. Okerberg resigned and the mayor appointed Charles Atchison to fill the vacancy. In November, 1872 the city council authorized the first tax levy of $800 for library purposes.

The board believing that to delay the formation of a library from year to year, until the appropriations furnished the required amount for that purpose, would be unwise, determined to raise the sum necessary for opening the library at once, by subscription. It was decided to ask the ladies of Moline to give a supper for the benefit of the library, and at the supper to ask for a subscription of from $3,000 to $5,000, payable in one, two and three years. The supper was held in Otto's hall, December 17, 1872, and a subscription of over $3,500 was obtained that evening, which, a few weeks later, was increased to $5,578. By the terms of this subscription the fund was to be used exclusively for the purchase of books.

OPENING OF THE LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the board on January 4, 1873 the question of location for the library was discussed, and on January 11 the board leased the south half of the second story of the building belonging to S. W. Wheelock for a term of five years. On June 12, 1873, the library, then consisting of about fifteen hundred volumes, was opened to the public. Mrs. Kate Hall, the first librarian, was appointed March 20, 1873, and held the position until March, 1887. As the library increased the accommodations became inadequate and the question of providing a suitable location arose. In March, 1877, a proposition was received from S. W. Wheelock offering to give the library the second story of the building for its use, and the third floor with the rents after June 22, 1880, when the lease then held by Union Lodge A. F. & A. M., would expire. The basement and first floor were reserved for Mr. Wheelock and his heirs. This generous offer was accepted and the library was elected to the library board on March 15, 1877. In 1878 the entire second floor was fitted up for library purposes. In remodeling the building, the entrance and stairway to the second floor had been moved from Fifteenth street to Library street, and was on ground not included in the library deed, therefore when the two-story building just east of the library on Library street was offered for sale by order of the circuit court, the library board purchased the property on October 11, 1895, for the sum of $1,750. When, after the death of Mr. Wheelock, who left no will, the Wheelock interest in the library building was offered for sale at public auction by order of the court, on March 30, 1897, the library board bid in the property for $1,978, and became the sole owners.

PROVIDING FOR PRESENT STRUCTURE.

With the increase in population and the enlargement and crowding in of factories in the locality, the need was felt of a larger and better equipped building and of a more suitable location. At a meeting of the board, held on February 17, 1900, a committee was appointed to secure plans and an estimate of the cost of a new library building. After consideration of the matter it was found that the necesary tax assessment could not be made, as the city's indebtedness had reached the legal limit. Through the Business Men's Association of Moline, Mr. Andrew Carnegie was approached, and in August, 1901, an offer of $37,000 was received from him on the usual conditions. The offer was accepted September 13, 1901, and the city pledged to provide a site and an annual maintenance fund of $3,700.

On November 8, 1901, C. A. Barnard, L. D. Dunn, W. A. Meese, O. F. Anderson and R. C. J. Meyer were appointed a building committee. On December 3, 1901, it was decided to circulate a subscription paper among citizens to secure funds to purchase the Velie lots on the corner of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue, which were offered for sale for $10,000. By January 7, 1902, the subscription had reached $10,000 and the lots were purchased in March, 1902. The building committee advertised for plans and estimates for the new building, and after examining the various plans submitted, selected E. Bergoltz as architect. After the plans submitted were completed and the bids received it was found that the cost of erection

would exceed the amount of money available, and Mr. Carnegie was again appealed to, and he increased his gift $3,000, making the total amount $40,000. On October 18, 1902, the board let the contract for the new building to Peter Peterson.

OPENING OF NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

On May 2, 1903, the corner stone of the new building was laid, and the building was finished and opened to the public on January 26, 1904. The total cost of the building and grounds was $70,000. The building is of vitrified brick with trimming of Bedford blue stone, and has, with the high basement, three stories and an attic. The approach is by a broad portico with massive pillars, through a vestibule to a rotunda. Opening from the rotunda on one side is the general reading room, and on the other the reference room. Both rooms have large fireplaces. The radiating stack room at the rear is separated from the delivery room by the delivery desk. On one side of this desk is a small study or reference room and on the other the librarian's office. The stack room is planned with a provision for three stories, and has a capacity for 50,000 volumes. On the second floor is a large assembly room, and four smaller rooms used for club rooms or for public meetings. The center of this floor is designed for art exhibits. In the basement are the directors' room, a children's room, public document, bindery and store rooms.

The library now contains 22,000 volumes. The members of the present board of directors are: H. J. Grippe, president; F. W. Ranke, vice-president; O. E. Child, secretary; Harry Ainsworth; F. A. Herbst; Edward Coryn; F. H. Gardner; D. P. Kavanagh; C. J. Youngberg. The library staff consists of Miss Minnie Kohler, librarian; Miss Hattie Skogh, Miss Ethel Trumble, Miss Grace Child, assistants.

THE DENKMANN MEMORIAL LIBRARY AUGUSTANA COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

By Marcus Skarstedt, Librarian

ORGANIZATION AND RAPID GROWTH

The history of the library of Augustana College and Theological Seminary is closely connected with that of the institution itself.

The library was established in the fall of 1860, at Paxton, Illinois, where the institution was then located, but made no very rapid progress until about the third year of its existence when it received from Charles XV, then king of Sweden, a gift of about 5,000 volumes, chiefly historical works in Swedish, Latin, French and other languages. Some time later the library was again remembered by friends of Augustana at Upsala, Sweden, who contributed both books and funds for purchasing books. These and other gifts together with other small appropriations so increased the number of books in the library that in 1870—ten years after its beginning—it numbered nearly 7,000 volumes. There is little of interest to say in regard to the growth of the library from that time to this, except that it has always been exceedingly fortunate in having friends who have gladly done their best to help along by gifts, a library that has always suffered for want of adequate funds. In later years the library has received a great deal of valuable scientific exchange material in return for its own publications, begun through the efforts of Dr. J. A. Udden, former Augustana professor of natural sciences. At present the library numbers about 30,000 volumes.

DENKMANN MEMORIAL

The library has for a number of years been located in the upper story, west wing of the large college building, and has suffered more and more for lack of space as the library increased. It is now, however, permanently located in a magnificent new library building, recently erected by the heirs of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. A. Denkmann, and presented by them to Augustana College as a splendid memorial to their parents. The building is a modern adaptation of the Italian renaissance, built of Missouri limestone of a beautiful texture and extremely hard quality. The foundation is of concrete and the roof is of tile. The building is of the ordinary "T" shape, the back portion being given up exclusively to stack rooms, seminary rooms, and the administrative offices. The large reading room in the front of the building measures sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet, and is pronounced one of the most beautiful reading rooms in the country. Above the reading room is a large museum, and below the reading room are located the administrative